RS & CO., Auctioneers.

Will offer great inducements in the following goods to the trade: 3,000 Porcelain Kettles, 600 doz Pressed Tin Kettles. 800 doz. Milk Pans. 75 cases Tinned Tacks. 38 tons Strap and T Hinges 7,000 doz. Locks and Knobs. A large stock of Butcher Knives and Table Cutlery. An immense stock of popular Hardware at low prices. Will not advertise prices on above goods as I wish to give the trade the benefit.

W. WHEELER. 141 LAKE-ST.

VOLUME XXXIX.

KETTLES, MILK PANS, Etc.

COLBY & WIRTS.

They have decided to reduce their stock. A rare opportunity is offered to parties who want Furniture. Goods can be left in store until May 1 without extra charge for storage.

COLBY & WIRTS, 217 & 219 State-st.

KELLEY. MORLEY & CO.,

MAIN OFFICE—No. 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

CIGARS!

IMPORTED CORONIS

LONDRES 3 FOR 25 CTS... Or \$7.75 per box. These Cigars are of very fine quality, and we sell them cheaper than they can be im-

ported. Call and examine. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Don't You Forget It. Watches, Jewelry, and Plated Ware can be bought for one half the usual prices a ASHLEMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL JEWELRY STORE, 157 State-st. John G. Ashleman,

157 State-st. E. J. LEHMANN "THE FAIR," DIAMONICS Cor. State and Adams-sts., Sells Lake George Diamonds, set in solid gold, at 50c. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

FINANCIAL. NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24. 1878.

Botlee is hereby given to all persons who may have elaims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Ghicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

CASH Cash paid for Fidelity Bank Books.
Cash paid for State Savings Books.
Cash paid for German Savings Books. Cash paid for German Savings Books. Cash paid for German Savings Books. Cash paid for Geolver Certificates broken banks. Cash paid for City Scrip. General Broker, 88 Washington-st.

SAVE MONEY! baying City Scrip and County Orders to pay you monal and real estate taxes.
IRA HOLMES, General Broker.
88 Washington-st.

S. KNAPP. STEPHEN PEABODY. Member of the Stock Exchange. KNAPP & PEABODY, makers and Brokers, 28 New-st., New York. We buy and sell stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds at the New York Stock Exchange on commission. Orders solicited. Refer by permission to Francis B. reabody, of Chicago; Augustus S. Peabody, of N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE Valuable Building Lots, S. W. corner of

North LaSalle and Goethe-sts. 132 72-100 feet front on LaSalle-st.; also lots No. 6 and 7 on the east side of LaSalle-st. south of Goethe-st. Public Sale at the Court House door. Adams and La-Balle-sts., Wednesday at 2 p. m., Jan. 29, 1879.

JACOB H. LITTLE, Administrator. No. 76 Forquer-st. WAITE & CLARK, Attorneys, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE WORST YET! SEA

OPENS TO-MORROW MORNING

**51 JOBS** 

Of Goods Needed by Everybody

CROWD-DRAWING-PRICES. Misses' Hoods.
All other Worsted Goods worth 50c to \$1.50 now.
25c Carriage Whips for.
40c Carriage Whips for.
40c Carriage Whips for.
50c Partial Paper, 24 Envelopes, in nice box.
50c Partial Paper, 24 Envelopes, in nice box.
50c Partial Paper, 24 Envelopes, in nice box.
50c Paper Lead-Pencils
24 Sheets Lead-Pencils
24 Sheets Finest Note Paper for.
25c Paper Size Feather Dusters.
25c Page S

Pie Tins.
Tes and Coffee Canisters.
Dust Pans
Match Safes.
Match Safes.
Nutneg Graters.
Five-cent size Best Blacking.
Ten-cent size Best Blacking.
Pofato Mashers.
Boiling Pins.

SEA, 76 STATE-ST.

\$6 PER DOZEN, at Brand's Studios

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. ENGRAVERS.

Fine Stationery at Retail. New Styles of Luncheon Cards of our own designs. **Wedding and Reception Cards** a specialty.

118 & 120 Monroe-st. PROPOSALS.

Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Bids will be received until the 31st inst. for \$300,000, or any less amount, of the bonds of Cook County, Ill., to be Issued for the purpose of constructing the new Court-House; said bonds bearing annual interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and maturing Jan. 1, 1898, with interest coupons attached. The principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer in Chicago. The denomination will be not more than \$1.000 nor less than \$100, nor sold at less than par. Bids may be addressed to the Finance Committee, care of Treasurer of Cook County, stating the amount and in what denomination of bonds desired.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Finance Committee of County Commis-BIDS SOLICITED.

Bids will be received at the Auditor's Office in Crown Point, Ind., until Feb. 3, 1879, for Court-House Fur-niture, according to plans and specifications filed in said office. Particulars in relation thereto will be furnished by John Brown, County Auditor. WM. FISHER, H. R. WARD, County Commissioners. TO BENT.

TO RENT,

In The Tribune Building, two very desirable offices on the second floor, and one on the third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CARDS. H. C. Schwartz's Successor Provision Commission Merchant, HAMBURG, GERMANY,

GO TO JOHN JONES, 19 Dearborn-st., and get your Clothes Thou

Van Stan's Stratena. The best Cement in the world for mending everything." All genuine has name in bottle." Druggists sell it.

"THE FAIR." E. J. LEHMANN, "THE FAIR,"
Cor. State & Adams-sts., Sells 1 Blade Knives at 10c. 2 Blades at 22c. 4 Blades at 45c. Send for our catalogue.

OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. **PRICELESS** 

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of St. Martin's Testimony Before the Potter Committee.

He Is Browbeaten by Butler, but Sticks Persistently to His Affidavit.

The Last Slender Thread in Support of the "Sherman Letter" Broken.

An Insight Into a Glorious Carnival of Unblushing Bribery.

New York Nominations Almost Certain to Be Defeated.

But President Hayes Will Try His Hand Again After March 4.

A Dead-Lock in the Indian Bureau Transfer Commission.

The Blodgett Committee to Leave for Chicago This Evening.

ST. MARTIN. . HIS TESTIMONY CONTINUED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- The Potter

character and social standing to Gov. Nicholis, the Attorney-General, the District Judge, and the Sheriff. Weber told him there was no such document in existence as the "Sherman letter," and also that if he found he could make nothing by testifying to the non-existence of the letter, he would go over to the other side and swear that he witnessed its destruction. Weber endeavored to persuade the witness to testify to the destruction of the document, but he would

St. Martin continued: I was in the habit of going to Weber's house every day, and one day there arrived a letter from Mrs. Jenks. He read the letter and handed it to me. I read it, and says he, "Mrs. Jenks is a d-d fool. I know nothing of such document" (the Sherman let

THAT BOARD BILL. By Mr. Cox-State distinctly how much board bill, etc., was paid you while you acted as Ser-geant-at-Arms of the Committee, and by whom. A.—Mr. Maddox and Mr. Carter paid me. Carter gave me some \$4 or \$5 in silver, and Maddox paid the board bill and took a receipt. ord, as it had a distinct reference to the letters and telegrams with regard to the settlement of 's School Board case. It was part of this

Weber's School Board case. It was part of this transaction, but of itself was of little moment. The letter was as follows:

Doxalbonville, Nov. 21, 1878.—FRIEND SAM:
I see in the newspaper yesterday that Gibson had a falling out with Tilden. See Maddox and tell him I heard it, and write me what he says to you, and tell Hearsay you heard this was a fact, and see what he says. I am more afraid than ever that my school Board case will be held over me. Gibson wont spend a nickel to see it settled, for he is against Tilden now, Go after Hearsey and Maddox. Tell Acklen about this too. Tell them I wrote to you that nothing had been done in my case. Ask them when it will be settled. Tell them you are interested in it. Don't forget to send these caps. If you fail to send them to morrow morning by the train, give them to Capt. Libano on the Cannon to-morrow eve. My sister goes to Bayou sara on her Saturday night. Tell him to give them to her on board. Send this letter back to me. Your friead,
Send the inclosed to Maddox. If he is not there return to me.

St. Martin said: I told Gov. Cox before I put the correction regarding Stenger in the newspapers. The moment I saw the mistake printed I went to the reporters of the Republican

and New York Times and asked them to correct Gen Butler-Then, having found out the mistake, you walted eight or ten days before

Mr. Reed-The affidavit, Gen. Butler, had not been published in any way.

Gen. Butler—It would have been a good thing, it seems to me, if the mistake had been corrected before it was published.

Mr. Reed-Well, this man was in Washington efore the Committee to correct it. You have fallen into error in not being present during he course of the examination. Mr. Butler-If you have had no better

business than dealing with such rubbish as that, it is no error. [To witness]—I want to know if you took any steps, knowing this man had been injured, to correct the injury before it reached A .- No, sir; I did not publish anything until

after the affidavit appeared in the newspapers.

Q.—You knew this affidavit had been handed

A.-Yes, sir. Q .- Have you ever called on him?

A.-No, I never saw him.

Mr. Potter-Did you go to Shellabarger and say, "Don't use that affidavit. It is all wrong, all a lie. It will hurt Mr. Stenger "? A .- No, sir. I never did. I don't say it is all

Mr. Butler-Is it not a lie! Witness-Let me tell you this: I don't think you should STAND UP HERE AND INSULT ME.

Mr. Butler-But we both agree that it is a lie. Witness-I say it is a mistake. You have the advantage of me now, and you know it. You cannot tell me it is a lie outside this room. Mr. Butler-But this was a sworn untruth and you let it go out without taking the means to correct it; and you now say nobody could talk to you like that outside this room. Is that

A .- I think you are treating me rather rough, and I am not in the habit of being treated in that way, let me tell you. Gen. Butler repeated the first part of his

Witness said he didn't believe he should answer again, and nobody should make — (mut-tering something about a damned fine thing). Being pressed be appealed to the Chairman again, saying he had no intention of doing Stenger an injustice, and that it was a mistake,

The Chairman told him he must answer the question, but Gen. Butler helped the witness out of his difficulty by putting the question in another form, and witness stated he informed Gov. Cox the affidavit was wrong before he saw

and it was your intention to correct it when you

A .- Yes; if I had tried to correct it I should have had to make the matter public Mr. Springer observed that Mr. Reed was giv-Gen. Butler again took up the cross-examina-

tion, and in reply to him witness said while at New Orleans he gave Stenger to understand that he (witness) had to buy witnesses; that he bought Armstead and Stewart; and that Swayse wanted \$1,000 for his testimony. He never told Stenger right out, except about the last-

Mr. Hiscock-You assumed, when talking with Stenger, he knew as much about what was being done with these witnesses as Maddox The Chairman-That is not what he says,

Hiscock-I believe it is what he means. Did you, Mr. -Mr. -Mr. St. Martin? Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hiscock—When you made that affidavit
you had concluded from certain facts that
Stenger knew witnesses were being corrupted?

Mr. Springer—You say in your affidavit that during the entire session of the Committee in New Orleans Maddox, Gibson, and Carter were busy influencing witnesses by means of offers of money. How did you know Mr. Gibson was

A.-Well, he did it with me, and I could judge Q.—Did you see him influencing others? A .- No, sir; but all there got their money from him to pay witnesses.

Mr. Hiscock-You were drawing your conclusions from these facts! Mr. Springer-Then it is not true? A .- I think it is true. Q .- What I want witness to swear to is facts

A.—Well, I saw him pay Swayse. He did not hand the money to him. It was handed to him by Gibson's orders, though. The Chairman-I have asked Acklen whether

he sent the telegram which has been referred to, and now I beg to hand it over. The telegram was as follows: The telegram was as ionows.

New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1878.—A. M. Gibson, Corcoran Building: What action do you contemplate in Weber's case? Consider that \$1,000 might settle it.

J. M. Acklen.

This was the answer: This was the answer:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Hon. J. M. Acklen, New Orleans: A disputch purporting to be signed by you was received at my office last night during my absence. It relates to a subject with which I have nothing to do, and contains a proposition which I could not entertain under the circumstances. Unless some one has used your name, you have been grossly imposed upon.

Chairman—Did you tell Mr. Marks about the telegram?

telegram? A.—Yes, sir, but I do not remember telling ANDERSON.

Mr. Hiscock then proposed the following res-

olution:

WHENDAS, There has been published an affidavit by James E. Anderson, dated Oct. 30, 1878, with correspondence with E. L. Weber, both being witnesses, and examined by this Committee, in effect that he (Anderson) suppressed certain material testimony on account of pecuniary consideration paid by one Sypher, and that said Weber had testified falsely; and
WHENDAS, The evidence of this witness is the only evidence upon which the charges against Secretary Sherman can be predicated; it is

Resoived, That said Anderson be recalled, and examined touching the allegations in such affidavit.

Mr. Cox—One question I omitted. Mr. St.

Mr. Cox-One question I omitted. Mr. St.

Martin, in regard to this conversation with Mr. Weber, in reference to his testimony, did he make any written statement, or put any writ-ten statements in your hands ? A.—I had a letter that told me everything. It was signed by him. All the arrangements and everything else. I had that letter a good while until be asked me to return it.

Q.-Was that letter in substance what you

have stated here? The Chairman objected to the question Mr. Cox-I think this ought to be allowed. Mr. Weber cut such a figure in connection with this testimony that I would like all the corre spondence, and everything to do with it, to To witness—Do you know what Weber did

with that letter? A.-Yes, sir, HE TORE IT UP.

Q.-How long did you have it ? A.—I had it three or four weeks in my pocket.

I wanted to see the school board case settled for him, and I went to New Orleans and he gave me this letter to show to Mr. Hearsy and another gentleman the promises made me. Mr. gentleman was Civil Sheriff of New Orleans. Q.-Did you tell Weber you had shown it to

these gentlemen!
A.—No, sir, I did not tell him. I had not shown it to anybody. I gave it back to him, and he tore it up.

Mr. Reed—I think the Chairman is acting as if he thought this evidence objectionable.

Mr. Cox (to witness)-State the substance of that letter. A .- It stated how he arrived in Washington, with whom he had dealings, what he got, and what promises were made to him. That was

the substance of the letter. The Chairman remarked that be would like to ask Cox about the subpænas served by Duncan. Mr. Cox said all'his requests to the Committee for subpænas were in the form of written precipita. A slip of paper was handed Mr. Reed, who replied, I have no doubt that is my writing. I no doubt handed that to Stenger as the request that those persons should be summoned as witnesses. That was before Gov.

Cox came down. I saw the witnesses named.

DID NOT EXAMINE THEM. The Chairman—These three witnesses that Reed says he did not examine were Bangnan,

H. C. Fisher, and Smedley.

Mr. Reed—I mean did not examine them on the stand. I had peculiar points to which they would testify, and I left the information for Mr. Stenger-Some of the witnesses which you

equested be subpænaed were examined by Gov. A.—Yes.
The Chairman read several names, and Reed

admitted these were called at his request, and both he and Cox stated there might be others, but they did not recollect the names. Mr. Stenger—Do you recollect sending out-side of New Orleans for any excepting Mrs. Weber and her brother-in-law?
Mr. Cox—Yes, we sent for one or two, I The Chairman-You didn't send for Valen-

tine?
Mr. Cox—I do not recollect the name.
Mr. Springer proposed that the Committee adjourn. After some little discussion it was agreed that the resolution be laid on the table.
The Committee then adjourned to Monday, when St. Martin will again be placed on the stand, and it is probable members of the Committee will testify. mittee will testify.

The investigation into the chef dispatches will be begun Tuesday.

ESPECIALLY THOSE OF NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—There is now

ittle doubt of the defeat of the New York nominations. Gen. Merritt's friends admit it, but say that he is certain to be Collector of Customs for one year from next March. This undoubtedly indicates that the programme of the Administration is, in the event of the rejection of Merritt, and of such a construction of the law as would reinstate Arthur and Cornell, that Ar-Gov. Cox the affidavit was wrong before he saw thur shall be immediately suspended and Merritt appointed to succeed him. There are various the newspapers it was before the Committee, of-Office act as affecting these nominations, but

there is no doubt that after the expiration of this session of Congress at least it will be com-petent for the President to remove Arthur, even if he should be reinstated, and to appoint Gen Merritt. The confirmation such an ap-pointment after March 4 would of course be in the hands of the Democrats. It was thought immediately after the reception by the Senate of the letter of Secretary Sherman, making the charges against Arthur, that the Administration would succeed in securing s

onfirmation, but the reply of Gen. Arthur has EVIDENTLY CHANGED THE SITUATION. Although this reply is a strict Senate secret. t is generally conceded that it is a very powerful document, and that it places Secretary Sherman in an embarrassing position. Arthur's friends claim that it proves that after the promulgation of Civil-Service Order No. 1 Gen. Arthur made no appointments in the customs service for political purposes, and that the only appointments of that kind that were made vere made to sinecure places by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Presi dent, and were mainly of Ohio men. The appointment of John Q. Howard, one of the olographers of the President, former editor of the Ohio State Journal, as an expert in textile fabrics, is cited as

ONE OF THE NOTABLE CASES. t is reported that Arthur has retained official and personal letters that will corroborate his osition upon the subject, and there is no doubt that because of the sharp attack upon the Adinstration contained in this reply, and of the onfidence felt by Arthur's friends in the defeat of the nominations, that Senator Conkling's followers express the desire to have the proceedings of the confirmation conducted in open ses men hope to make a sensational attack upon the President that will attract the attention of the country, and have an official character. Secretary Sherman has not been able to see the reply of Arthur, although he has demanded it. It is intimated that he send to the open Senate a reply to what he supposes are Gen. Arthur's counter-charges. The Administration and the

MAKING GREAT EXERTIONS to secure the confirmation of these men, and

to secure the confirmation of these men, and the defeat which seems impending may show the necessity of harmony in the party in view of the fact that after March 4 next the Senate ceases to be Republican.

Secretary Sherman, in an interview in regard to the nominations, said he had never been invited to appear before the Committee on Commerce. The whole proceeding was extraordinary. In his experience he had never seen the like. The nominations were sent in the ordinary way, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. It was reported in the newspapers that he was asked for the reason for the suspension of Gen. Arthur and Cornell. He said no such request had been made of him, but, supposing it would come in some form, the reasons were prepared, and, after waiting some time, posing it would come in some form, the reasons were prepared, and, after waiting some time, and learning from the papers the case was to be decided the next day, the letter was sent in the proper way to the presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Sherman stated that he was prepared to establish every fact set forth in this letter, and many others, showing the disorganization and confusion of the New York Custom-House under the management of Gen. Arthur, and the very marked improvements that have been made in it since.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

A DEAD-LOCK.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Joint Congressional Committee appointed to consider the advisability of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Deeartment this morning voted on the subject with the following result: Against transfer, Senators Saunders and Ogiesby and Representa-tives Stewart and Voorhees—4. In favor of the transfer, Senator McCreery and Representatives

After the vote, a controversy arose as to which of the two reports should be given prece-dence in the presentation to Congress. The opponents of the transfer claim that its advocates. failing to obtain a majority, must consider fered to an existing law fails upon a tie vote. Senator Saunders and others favored authorizing the President at his discretion to turn over to the War Department the control of any tribe or tribes that might be in rebellion or giving trouble, or such tribes as the President might think best at this time, and that he was in favor of the Sioux being transferred at once, with the reservation that such transfer shall not effect the school or farming interests, etc.

The Committee meet again before the several reports are presented, not later than Feb. 1.

IN THE HOUSE. THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.-The House spent the day upon the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The temper of the Democrats was much better than was expected, and the indications are that a good bill will be passed, and that liberal appropriation both for the railway postal service and for the general mail service will be secured. Gen. James H. Baker, of Indians, the Republican member of the Sub-Committee having the bill in charge, in a careful speech traced the history of the postal service and its needs. The views of Mr. Baker undoubtedly represent the position of the Post-Office Department. He sholds to the the-ory that the postal service should be self-sustaining. He thought the service should be efficient, and be commensurate to the wants of the country, and that whatever appropriation is necessary to secure these should be willingly granted. Gen. Baker showed that his predictions of last year, that the appropriation was so inadequate as to crip-ple the service, had proved correct. The Department has already been compelled to discharge ninety-six clerks on account of this deficiency and unless the deficiency is voted an additional discharge of sixty more will be necessary, and this is in addition to the fact that there are more than 1,000 miles of railroad on which there is no postal car or any postal agent, and of the fact that this Congress has already voted \$450,000 on account of that deficiency. The aunual average increase of population is a fraction over 3 per cent, and the postal necessities inover 3 per cent, and the postal necessities in-crease aimost twice as rapidly as the population. During the last year there was deposited in the Post-Office 1,200,000,000 mail packages, amount-ing to many times that number of separate pieces. Two-thirds of this passed over the rail-way postal-cars, and were handled on an aver-age of three times by only 1,200 clerks.

THE LEVEES. WOULD-BE-JOBBERS MEETING WITH SNAGS. Special Dienatch to The Tribunc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- Forney's Sun-"Since Capt. Cowden has so clearly exposed the gigantic Mississippi Levee job, demon strated how the navigation of the river may be greatly improved and the valley reclaimed at a total cost to the Government of \$8,000,000, all to be paid after the work may be performed, except \$150,000 to be paid out under the super vision of a Government Engineer, the advocates of this job, learning by the experience of the other day that they cannot carry out of the the other day that they cannot carry out of the Treasury millions to be divided between contractors and others, have changed their tactics, and now ask a Commission with an appropriation of \$250,000 that they may saddle this job on the next Congress. When told that this Commission to the commission with an appropriation of \$250,000 that they may saddle this job on the next Congress. When told that this Commission with the sion is useless; that a Commission of Engineers are now at work for the same purpose, they annothing else than to provide soft, lazy places for a few favorite engineers who, no doubt, would do their part to perpetuate the mud-bank INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The Senate Sub-Committee on Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Spencer, Chairman, and McMillan and Dennis, heard arguments to-night on the House bil regulating inter-State commerce and prohibiting unjust discrimination by common carriers. A large number of gentlemen from various parts of the country interested in the measure rere present. The Chairman stated that many petitions in favor of the passage of the bill had been received. To-night the Committee would hear gentlemen in advocacy of the bill, and set aside a night to hear arguments in opposition

to it.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, who reported the bill and pressed it to its passage, gave the history of the legislation on the subject, and stated that after consulting judicial authorities he had come to the conclusion that no power was more clearly given in the Constitution than that to regulate commerce among the States, the States themselves having no such power. Therefore, his object and that of other members of the Committee on Commerce was to impose legal restraints to secure justice to the people, but in no sense to inflict injury to transportation companies.

companies.

Mr. M. L. Woods appeared to represent some of the merchants of New York interested in transportation. As he understood the bill, it did not undertake to regulate charges, except in so far that they may be uniform. He read a memorial, numerously signed by merchants, shippers, and ship-owners, saying that the passage of the bill would destroy the arbitrary rates of transportation now exacted, and confer great benefits upon the country. He read letters from California and New York merchants showing that they had been overcharged by the Paing that they had been overcharged by the Pa-cific and other railroad lines, while others had been favored by rebates or drawbacks. He also read a letter from Chapman & Flint, of New York, complaining of the unjust discriminatione of the Pacific Railroad, who are striving to drive merchants from clipper ships to the exclusive use of the railroads, and saying that about 400 merchants have been forced to bow to those companies. The writers of the letter, add that they ask for no protection further than that railroads shall not unjustly discriminate against ds shall not unjustly discriminate against

Ambrose Snow said he appeared in his private capacity as a ship-owner, and also as a delegate of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to show what the present effect of the railroading system has been on business. The spip-owners had felt out little interest in railroading, but now they found one of the most important routes of commerce threatened with extinction by the Union Pacific Railroad, which discriminates organics marchants who cannot their important routes of commerce threatened with extinction by the Union Pacific Railroad, which discriminates against merchants who send their goods by the way of Cape Horn, and has established the most arbitrary rules to govern them. Thus the merchants were brought face to face with the carrying trade, with a road largely under the control of those who should be subject to the Government which granted its franchise. To show how the system of rebate and drawback operates, Mr. Snow said a man might engage 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago, and on this receive a rebate of 3 cents a bushel in the transportation. This was \$150,000. The rebate enabled the purchaser to pay 1 cent more per bushel than the ordinary purchaser; and, taking the wheat to another market, sell it at one cent cheaper a bushel than anybody else. Having one cent remaining on each bushel, he would thus realize \$50,000 without, perhaps, having spent a dollar. Such things might go on for a few years, when all the other great staples of the country might be controlled in transportation by the railroads and their special friends. Some of the railroads are heavily mortgaged, and combinations were formed from time to time to obtain control of them. This was no unimportant matter. One sign Gould had gained control of the Union Pacific stock at 16 cents time to obtain control of them. This was no unimportant matter. One Jay Gould had gained control of the Union Pacific stock at 16 cents on the dollar. One needs but little foresight to see that he would soon put up the stock to par, and the way he would do this would be to make the users of the road submit to extortion. Men make fortunes by bearing and bulling more than by owning stock. Our flag has almost disappeared from the ocean, and shippers come here to ask that this Inter-State Commerce bill shall become a law in the interest of ships that navigate by way of Cape Horn. If the Union Pacific could depress or destroy shipping inter-Pacific could depress or destroy shipping interests, why might not the New York Central Railroad Company say to the Erie Canal shippers: "If you do not altogether send your freight by our road, we will charge you double reign by our road, when the canal is trozen up." And so it might be with regard to other railroads in discriminating against the Missispip River and the Great Lakes.

The Committee adjourned till next Wednes-

NOTES AND NEWS.

MINERAL WATERS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Fernando Wood has decided to introduce a bill to repeal or modify the law that authorizes the free importation of mineral waters. It appears that since that law has been in operation the amount of min-eral waters imported has increased to 11,000,000 bottles annually. The business of the owners sponding extent. The latter are clamorous for a repeal of this law. They are supported by the bottle-makers, as the bottles used to import mineral waters are not dutiable. A statement has been obtained from the Bureau of Statistics showing that the duty upon bottles in which mineral waters were imported during the last fiscal year would have been \$350,000. These bottles, it is claimed, go directly into competition with American bottles. Another attempt to tinker at the tariff is thus to be made in the interest of the bottle-makers and owners of

Saratoga waters. THE BLODGETT COMMITTEE has finally decided to start for Chicago to-morhas finally decided to start for Chicago to-mor-row (Sunday) night at 7:20. They should ar-rive Tuesday morains, and will probably begin work Wednesday. The Committee will be com-posed of Knott. Chairman, and Culberson, of Texas, Democrat, and Lapham, of New York, Republican. There are ample funds for every-purpose of the Committee. Proctor Knott is anxious to make a report before the adjourn-

CHARLEY REED. Charles Reed is here to confer with the At-torney-General about advancing the Chicago whisky cases upon the docket of the United States Supreme Court.

THE PENSION BILL SIGNED. To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The President has signed the Arrears-Pension bill.

THE DEMAND FOR SILVER dollars to-day amounted to \$25,000; for month, \$499,000.

THE KID-GLOVE CASES. The Committee of Ways and Means decide that they have no time, at this session of Congress, to make an investigation into the kidglore cases, as requested by A. T. Stewart & Co., a request that was concurred in by Sacre-

THE FOUR-PER-CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan since yes-terday's report aggregate \$14,028,700.

CHAR TAX.

The Sen te Finance Committee has decided to report against the reduction of the tax on cigars. THAT PENSION BILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Cabinet

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Cabinet had another long consultation to-day as to what disposition should be made of the Pension bill. On one point there was unanimity, and that was, that if Congress was honest in its purpose in passing the bill, it certainly could not object to making supplemental legislation to carry it out. The Commissioner of Pensions submitted an estimate that he thought would be necessary to meet the demands of the bill. At best he thought that the amount required to be paid out would not aggregate more than \$2,000,000 each month, and the the grand aggregate would foot up between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Seceretary Sheraan differs very much from the Commissioner's estimate, and insists that the aggregate will be nearer \$100,000,000 than \$30,000,000. The President, after a full interchange of views of the Cabinet, indicated a desire to sign the bill, saying that, while the passage at this time was perhaps unfortunate, the bill on its merits was good, and that it contemplated merely the carrying out of a contract made with every soldier who are now at work for the same purpose, they answer that this new Commission's especial mission will be to go forth and examine Cowden's plan of outlets. This is the new dodge proposed. A Board of Army Engineers, consisting of Gen. F. G. Barnard, Gen. L. B. Towers, and Gen. H. Y. Wright, were ordered, in July, 1878, to examine this whole subject, so that the proposition to create another Commission can mean

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

entered the Union army,—that if he was wounded he should be pensioned, and from the date of the disability received in the line of duty. There was one novel feature developed in the discussion, and which may be embodied in a message the President will send to Congress concerning the bill. It was that if Congress made the necessary appropriations to meet the demand of the bill the claimants under it concerning the bill. It was that if Congress made the necessary appropriations to meet the demand of the bill the claimants under it should be paid in the standard silver dollar. It was argued that this would afford an excellent mode of getting the silver dollar into circulation. It is expected that on Monday next the President will sign the bill, out will in a message tell Congress that not a dollar under it can be paid unless the necessary supplemental legislation is enacted.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- Soon after reassembling, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and Mr. Blount explained its provisions. It appropriates \$34,900,000, a decrease of about \$2,000,000 from the estimates, and an increase of \$1,000,000 over the appropriation of last year. But for the legislation of the Democratic House for the last three years, the appropriation this year would have been at least \$3,000,000 larger

Mr. Baker (Indiana) said last year he predicted when the Post-Office bill was before the House the appropriation was insufficient, and would end in denciencies. That prediction had come true, and with equal certainty the same prediction might be made about the present bill. Any attempt to cripple the railway mail service, or star service, was a crime against the

The bill was then read by sections for amen

for Post-Office cierks from \$3,460,000 to \$3,-

to the amendment increasing the sum to \$3,600,000, asked for in the estimates. Agreed Mr. Page offered an amendment increasing

the appropriation for letter-carriers from \$1,-900,000 to \$2,000,000, the amount of the esti-Messrs. Townsend (Ohio) and Harrison supported the amendment, asserting that the delivery system was not only self-sustaining, but brought a large revenue into the Treasury.

Mr. Biount opposed the amendment, saying there were only four cities where the free-delivery system brought any revenue. After further discussion the amendment was agreed to—78 to 69.

ther discussion the amendment was agreed to—78 to 69.

Mr. Waddell offered an amendment, directing Post-Office employes on railways who cancel stamps to keep an account of the stamps so canceled, the same to be credited to the Postmaster at the station were the mail was put on the cars for the purpose of fixing a basis for the pay of such Postmaster. Adopted.

Mr. Money offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for transportation on star routes from \$5,690,000 to \$5,900,000.

Mr. Blount called attention to the fact that during the last eight years the Republicans had control of the House they had only made an annual increase of \$20,000 in the matter of star service, while since the Democrats had obtained control they had added some \$900,000.

Mr. Fenn advocated the amendment, and mentioned the case of a populous mining settlement in Idaho where the miners had to contribute \$90 per month in order to get their mail.

Mr. Chalmers characterized the geometry of

tribute \$50 per month in order to get their mail.

Mr. Chalmers characterized the economy of his own side of the House as parsimony. It reminded him of the man coming home from his luxurious club and finding fault with his wife for having two candles burning. It was "tallow-candle retrenchment."

Messrs. Durham and Blount defended the position taken by the Committee on Appropriations, and argued that the sums recommended for railroad service and for star service were liberal and ample.

Atter further discussion Mr. Money's amendment increasing the appropriation.

ment increasing the appropriation for the service to \$5,900,000 was adopted.

The Committee rose and the House ad-

SENATORIAL.

Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Intense Interest Manifested in the Kansas Senatorial Fight—Preliminaries Before the Contest—A Cry of Bribery in the Arkansas

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 25 .- The Legislature bas TOPERA, Kas., Jan. 25.—The Legislature has adjourned until Monday afternoon, and the attendance of members is entirely devoted to Senatorial affairs. The lobby increases daily as the interest deepens. All the participants in former elections are here, and the general appearance of things is much the same as in the early history of the State. The fight is confined principally to skirmishing and jockeying for the start, and Anthony has a well organized body of supporters, and in making an active and earnest canvass. His course in the last Convention, when he was demaking an active and earnest canvass. His course in the last Convention, when he was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination, has aided him considerably in the present contest. In many counties in the State he is very popular, and the members from this city are instructed for him unconditionally. In addition he has the Leavenworth delegates, composed of some of the best workers and wire-pullers in the State of Anthony claims to have features in the State. Anthony claims to have forty-two votes, and says they will be for him first, last, and all the time. Ingalls will start with probably sixty-five votes, lacking only twenty of a majority. His chances to gain are about equal to Anthony's. Simpson is quiet and non-committal. No one pretends to be able to fathom his purposes. He has at least twenty-five votes, which will place him is good position if ingalls and Anthony fail to gain after the first ballot. The Ingalls men were in caucus to-night, but they do not disclose their plans or give any estimate of their voting strength. If the proposed caucus of all the Republicans on Monday night is held as contembrated, and is put in operation without discord and contention, the balloting will be protracted and the election delayed days.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 25.—The joint assembly of the Legislature elected J. D. Walker, of Washington County, United States Senator, by a vote of 68 against 47 for Robert W. Johnson, his chief competitor, and five scattering votes.

Pending the ballot Representative Davidson, of Clay County, rose and stated, before voting, that he demanded a promised explanation from Representative Halifield, of Clay County.

Halifield had a writing prepared, which he read to the effect that he had been offered \$500 to vote for Johnson.

Representative Barnett, of Bradley, said that he felt authorized in saying the statement was false.

Senator Mitchell, of Hempsted, demanded the were in caucus to-night, but they do not disclose

he felt authorized in saying the statement was false.

Senator Mitchell, of Hempsted, demanded the offerer of the bribe.

Representative Fishback moved to dissolve the Convention and investigate.

The President of the Senate (Duffle) decided the motion could not be entertained. Representative Furbish (colored) proposed that members should scatter their ballots, so as to temporarily prevent an election.

The roll-call proceeded, to the result above stated. Davidson's statement had apparently no effect on the actual ballot, save that Representative Washburne asked and was excused from voting in consequence. No reflections were cast upon Johnson personally.

CHARLOTTS, Mich., Jan. 24.—A special telegram to the Charlotte herpublican from a prominent Washington official says that Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, will positively resign in a few days, and be appointed Minister to Peru. He was offered the choice of Peru or Berlin, and chose Peru, belleving that climate would be better for his health.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Adolph Sutre says there is no truth in the report that an offer has been made to allow the mines to complete sub-drain and take their pay out of the royalty

when they commence raising ore. He also states that the purported interview published in the New York World about continuing the tunnel on through Mount Davidson in search of gold-bearing quartz, is all bosh; no such interview was ever had. He does not intend to allow the mines to use the tunnel for drainage until all the leading comstock mines come to a fair understanding with him.

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JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.-

this city and county afternoon to the canal Court-House here. The Channahon, presided, an crowded, a large portion

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Board of Canal Commis and the Hon. D. H. Pinn

Kallroad and Warehot

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others. The last-nam to the Bridgeport stend of this community, if no

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We, the people of Withat the Illinois & Mich River are destined to be transit, connecting 20.0 communication, as well Gulf of Mexico with that lieving that, as a means of tion, the transferring of a siesmboat canal will resumboat canal ca

Oto of the surplus es General Assembly for loc Coppera Creek as will, is surplus earnings of said of

2 That the General A at the next general elerelinquishment of the careroment for the purposenlargement to the capacitation.

further Resolved, That we do Senstors and Represents in the necessary steps an act looking to the purch Illinois & Michigan Can provements to the Gen purpose and on the coresolution set forth.

The resolutions were and also the following;

Resolved. That the Le Illinois now in session ar vestigate as to the owners as the Lake Front in thereof shall be found necessary law to obtain and apply the same to the tended.

The Committee appo

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Interesting Ceremonies at the Marriage of the King of Holland.

European Governments Devising Means to Ward Off the Plague.

French Generals of Monarchical Proclivities Placed on the Retired List.

Severe Winter Weather in Great Britain and on the Continent.

> BULGARIA. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Assembly of Bulgarian notables charged to choose a Prince for the new European State met at Tirnova, the Capital, on Saturday last, and adjourned to proceed to active business to-day or on Monday. It consists of 120 members elected by the people, who will elect 120 more in February or March, before the Assembly proceeds to discharge its final duties, 124 Presidents of the local and general councils and courts, thirty delegates appointed by the Russian Administrator, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the nine Bulgarian ns, the Turkish Mufti of Widin, the Greek p of Varna, and the Jewish Grand Rabbi of Sofia. Prince Dondoukoff's Lieutenant, M. Sukianov, will preside. The Assembly is relia-

THE PIRST WORK OF THE NOTABLES will be to adopt the Constitution, drawn up advance by the Russians, and approved by the Ozar. The organization will be practically that of a Turkish vilayet; the Prince cannot declare war of his own motion, though he possesses the pardoning power; the Cabinet is responsible to a National Assembly of one Chamber, onefourth of whom are appointed by the Govern-ment (clerical members, by the way, are not to vote on political subjects), and the freedom of the press and independence of the judiciary is

Military service is to be compulsory on all males between 20 and 30, but Turks are for the present excluded from serving. The militia is commanded by a Russian, Gen. Stolipin, who is assisted by some hundreds of old Russian officers and soldiers; the Principality will ultimately have a force of 150,000 effectives. Its area is 24,405 square miles, and the population estimated at 1,775,000, of whom something der 700,000 are Turks.

THE BLECTION OF A PRINCE will not be proceeded with till April. The choice of the Assembly must be confirmed by the Sultan, and assented to by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, which instrument also excludes the candidature of Princes of reign tics, as, for instance, the Duke of Edin rg. There is a whole drove of cand t only two or three stand any serious chance of being struck by the Princely lightning. These are the Prince of Battenberg, who is a hew of the Empress of Russia, and a Rusin officer, who could be elected, but may deeline the seat. If elected, it is said that he light marry the Princess Beatrice of England. bly elect himself or Gen. Ignatieff, but for prudential reasons the Czar is said to opose such a move. In the new rank com-Prince George Bibesco, son of an old Hospoder, and who has served in the French army; Prince Emmanuel Vogarides, a Bulgarian and very popular; his uncle, Aleko Pacha, long aris, at present in Russia, and old Bogo Petrovich, President of the Montenegrin Senate d father-in-law of the Prince of Montepegr Besides these, there are in the field the Roumanian Premier, Bratiano, whose real name is Bratoff, and who is a Bulgarian by birth; famous Panslavist of Moscow; Prince Henry of Reuss, the German Ambassador to Turkey; Prince Alexander Wasseltschikoff, Prince Charles of Roumania, Prince Nikita of Montenegro, and Prince Milan of Serbia.

> HOLLAND. THE RECENT ROYAL WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Late Continental mail sontain particulars of the marriage of the King of Holland at Arolson, on the 7th, to the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The King's brother, Prince Henry of Holland, was unable to attend, having taken sick with the measles. om which he died a couple of days later, and the King's two sons, who are disgusted with their father's remarriage, being absent, the Prince of Orange at Nice, and Prince Alexander at Paris, on his way to Spain. At 5:30 p. m. the invited guests—the gentlemen in white pantaloons, by the way—assembled in the chapel of the Chateau, to which the bridal party proceeded after the civil ceremony, which was performed in the Princess' mother's private nents (she is a confirmed invalid), the der of the procession being as follows:

ettended by the ladies of the Court, the Queen's three sisters, Prince of Waldeck and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Wiemar, Grand Duke of Saxe-Welmar and Princess of Lippe-Schaumburg, Prince Augustus and Princess William of Wurtemburg, Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg and Princess-Mother of Wied, Prince William of urtemburg and Countess Stolberg-Stolberg, Prince of Lippe, Prince Otto of Lippe, Prince Adolph of Lippe, Prince Henry of Wied, Prince Stolberg-Stolberg, Count Albert of Waldeck, Envoys and their suites.

The King wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Dutch fleet, and the bride was dressed in white satin and gold, and wore a crown of myrtie. They took their places in the choir of the chapel, the Queen's sisters acting as bridesmaids, the guests being ranged in a semi-circle in the transept. Dr. Scipio, the Court preacher, offered a short prayer, read the 121st psalm, and pronounced a brief allocution, then, amid a salvo of 101 guns, the sacramental phrases were pronounced, and

RINGS EXCHANGED. the services concluding with a hymn. Count Schimmelpenninck then presented the bride with a bouquet from the Burghers of The Hague in a white satin holder wrought and inperibed with gold, and the procession returned to the drawing-room, where congratulations were received by the newly-married sovereigns, after which a banquet was served. Among the bride's presents were her parents' portraits, a toilet-service of solid silver, a laceset of wonderful beauty from the women of Arolsen, a crown of brilliants from the Saxe-Welmars, six stars of diamonds from the Prince of Wied and other princely guests, a diamond bracelet of great cost from the King's brother, a water-color by Camphausen from the regiment of Dusseldorf, of which the King is Colonel, etc., etc.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

VERY SAD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Jelalahad states that Yakoob Khan had seized Fort Fizen, belonging to the Bababa Kakhel Ghil-leais, taking the Chiefs prisoners, in conseuence of which the Ghilseais have commenced ostilities against Yakoob Khan. The Kohisnis and Gebzais have also deserted Yakoob

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The news from South

trica is that the Zulu King refuses all the demands. The King has assembled 2.000 men on the border. Gen. Chelmsford and

baving arrived. A dispatch from Maritzburg, Jan. 6, says: "The High Commissioner has ected with Zulu affairs placed all matters con in the hands of Gen. Chelmsford, but gives King Citywayo until the 11th of January to make a full and unconditional submission.'

THE PLAGUE. EUROPE ALARMED. London, Jan. 25.—The Russian and German nedical journals state that Eastern Europe is in a state of great alarm at the rapid progress of the plague towards the north and east of Russia, from the Caspian Sea along the course of the Volga. A SCARCITY OF DOCTOR

One difficulty in preventing the spread of the plague is the want of physicians. About one-third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from the typhoid fever which followed it, and a large number of young students have been summoned from the hospi-tals and medical schools to take their places One medical journal insists on the impe in the interest of all Europe, of providing Russia with doctors and helping her keep down the

ON THE VOLGA. VIENNA, Jan. 25 .- In the Lower House to day Prince Auersperg said there prevailed in six villages on the Volga River and island in the river an epidemic generally considered to be the plague. He added that extreme measures do not seem at present justifiable.

RUSSIA.

STUDENTS UNDER ARREST. St. Petersburg, Jan. 25 .- Forty students are still under arrest at Charkoff. The University will remain closed until Feb. 13.

ROTAL MARRIAGE. St. Petersburg, Jan. 25 .- The Grand Duches Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael was married vesterday, to Prince Frederick of Mecklepberg-Schwerin, at the Winter Palace with great ceremony. The city was illumina Te deums were sung in all the churches. The bells will continue ringing three

SEVERE WINTER.

FROSTY REPORTS. LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The weather in Great Britin continues severe, and the number of disressed poor is greatly increased.

In Paris traffic is almost suspended by the snow. In Brittany and other provinces telegraphic and railway communication are inter upted. Light ships are abandoning their sta tions on account of the ice. The pavigation of the Scheldt is decided dangerous, and pilots are only granted if the masters of vessels will assume all responsibility.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTERIAL BRAVADO. VIENNA, Jan. 25 .- In the Lower House of the leichsrath to-day, during the debate on the Bertutionality of the conduct of the Ministers, and created a sensation by saying they longed for the moment when they could be relieved,

PANAMA. PANAMA, Jan. 25.—The Rev. C. M. Birdsell,

Convention proposed by the Russians, according to which the Turks were to pledge themselves to carry out all the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. This point was the one most objected to by the Turks; and naturally so, as it would have given to Russia a certain amount of control and certain means of pressure upon Turkey, while, on the other hand, it could scarcely have been agrecable to the other signatory Powers, that Russia should thus be allowed the exceptional position of special guardian, as it were, of the Treaty of Berlin. The Russian view of the case seems to have been that the Treaty of Berlin having greatly modified the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, and, indeed, displaced almost all its essential stipulations, it was not well to omit all reference to the former treaty in a convention which was to convert the preliminary agreement between Turkey and Russia as embodied in the Treaty of San Stefano into a definitive one. Although the concessions made by Turkey in that preliminary arrangement had been considerably reduced by the Treaty of Berlin, the latter was based on the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano into a definitive Office of the Treaty of San Stefano as specially bound towards Russia, and the latter had, therefore, the right to demand that in the definitive Convention This obligation towards Russia with regard to the stipulations of the Treaty of Serlin should be recognized by Turkey. Plausible as such an argument might seem, it raised a question of principle, claiming as it did for Russia a privileged position above the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. As the negotiations with regard to the Convention were supposed to refer exclusively to the remaining stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, a direct interference on the part of the other Powers was excluded. When, however, Count Schouvaloff confidentially communicated in London the original draft of the Convention as proposed by the Russian Government, he was informed that the British Government could not recommend to the Sul otestant missionary at Aspinwall, died on the 4th inst. He was a graduate of Baldwin Uni versity, Ohio, and had been on the Isthmus only three months. Four United States was vessels are in port. TURKEY.

RUSSO-TURKISH STIPULATION.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The Russian and Turkish Governments agree to the clause of the definitive treaty of peace stipulating that the Russians shall evacunte Turkey within thirtyfive days of the signature.

MEXICO.

THE AMERICAN EXCURSIONISTS NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25 .- The steamer City of lexico, from Vera Crnz, brings City of Mexico dates to the 16th. The American excursionist are all well and delighted with the reception by

SPAIN. Maprin, Jan. 25.-Three arrests have been made in Reus Catalonia, and thirty muskets, a Republican flag, and seal secured by the police

GREAT BRITAIN. " OLD IRONSIDES." LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The United State frigate Constitution has been repaired, and will soo

restart for home.

FRANCE. PARIS, Jan. 25.—Gens. Bourbaki, Bataille Renson, and DeCartique, commanding respect ively the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and

Twelfth Army Corps, have been placed on the retired list.

which was scarcely compatible with the Treaty of Berlin as an European treaty. Still, as Russia seemed to lay stress on this point for the sake of recording the prominent part she had taken in this new Eastern settlement, and as a great deal depended on the wording of the point in question, a formula seems to have been sought and, apparently, found which, while giving the Russians the deshed satisfaction of recording their share as the real authors of the Berlin Treaty, does no prejudice to the latter as the final settlement between Russia and Turkey, nor gives any privilege or means of action to Russia above that which the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin may claim. The concession made by Russia in the matter seems to be that they have accepted the formula proposed by Turkey, at the advice, it is thought, of England.

If at last all has proceeded smoothly in the negotiations about the convention, this is no doubt in a great measure due to the resolution of the Porte to carry out in good faith the surrender of the territory due to the Montenegrins. Kiamil Pasha, late Ambassador in St. Petersburg, has been appointed Special Commissioner, and has received stringent instructions to call together the Albanian chieftains of Scutari and neighborhood, and to inform them of the resolution of the Porte to surrender Spuz. Podgoritza, Zaljak, and the rest. All the Mahometans who do not wish to remain will receive grants of land somewhere else close by, and corn for seed, as well as means for building themselves houses. A term will be fixed for the acceptance of these conditions; after which the Turkish garrisons will be withdrawn, those who choose to stay being left to their fate, and the Porte disclaiming all responsibility for what may afterwards befall them. COMMENTS OF THE MONARCHICAL PRESS ON PARIS, Jan. 9.—The success of M. Camparon at the third ballot in Haute-Garonne, and the re-election of M. Desmaze for Martinique, swell the Republican returns to 66, as compared with at the third ballot in Haute-Garonne, and the re-election of M. Desmaze for Martinique, swell the Republican returns to 66, as compared with 16 Reactionaries, and the Senate, allowing for two vacant seats on the Right, and reckoning M. Wallon and Admiral Fourichon as Conservatives, is now composed of 177 Republicans and 121 Conservatives. The latter may be subdivided into 60 Legitimists, 35 Orleanists, and 26 Bonapartists. Thus the Bonapartists, the most numerous section of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage direct, are the least numerous section in the Senate elected by universal suffrage indirect. The opposition papers comment on the elections in every variety of tone,—from equanimity to despair. The Orleanists are the least pessimist. The Moniters is satisfied that if ever the Republican Government alarmed Conservative interests, the Right, through secession from the Left, would recover their majority; for many of the latter have served former Governments, and are Republicans from reason more than from fanaticism. It advises the Conservatives to repair a deserved defeat by advocating wise reforms,—as, for instance, regarding wills, pensions, etc. It points out, moreover, the overwhelming defeat of the Booapartists. The So sit hopes to find co-operators even among the Left in the defense of the permanent interests of society, remarks that the Radicals have not won a very large share of the victory, and holds it to be the interest of the Republicans that the Senate should be a barrier against excesses and passions. The Constitutionnal regards the elections as the defeat of Radicalism and as a proof that the electors are more Conservative than the so-called Conservatives. The Bonapartists affect to take their defeat very calmly. The Ordre discialms surprise or wrath, it having expected nothing good from a suffrage devised by the Orleanists for the exigencies of anarrow and principled Government could turn against their adversaries. It ascribes the result to threats and cajol Testimony Taken at Charleston and New CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—The Teller Committee to-day took additional Republican testi mony, showing the voting of tissue tickets wrapped in large tickets at various precincts in Richland County. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Comptroller-General. described the meetings at Sumter, Oct. 12, testifying that both races were excited, and the whites expected to be attacked by the negroes. The blocking of the street by colored people threatened to lead to trouble, and an alarm bell was rung, but order was restored with littl

had their etremes, describes the Senate as little inclined to follow the Chamber in the revolutionary path, and expects, as disinterested, amused spectators, to witness conflicts between the two bodies. The Legitimist Union points out that the country has again displayed its deliberate hostility to the Empire, whose origin and concessions disable it from struggling against the revolution, and its urges the Royalists to withstand and protest against the impending violations of liberty. The Gaestie de France also notices with complacency the defeat of the Bonapariists with their own weapon—the suffrage—and it predicts ruin, disquietude, and revolutionary trouble, leading up to the restoration of the Monarchy. The Clerical Universalvocates the judicial defense of Catholicschools, monasteries, and priests, and an organized and uncompromising resistance until the not-distant day of reconstruction. The Monde, the Papal Nuncio's organ, admits that many of the Republican Senators are Moderates, and thinks it possible they will not be so timorous and abject as the Conservatives. The Francais, the Duc de Brogiie's paper, declares that it expected the defeat, comments on the tendency of French movements to go on to the end, asks what the and will be in this case, and projects

pected the defeat comments on the tendency of French movements to go on to the endency of French movements to go on to the end, asks that the end will be in this case, and predicts or Radicalism a fall as rapid as its rise, but, trhaps, involving grievous losses for liberty or tioual independence. It augus attachs

CRIMINAL RECORD.

the army, magistracy, and civil service, economic follies, and a rash foreign policy. This is decidedly the most miserable utterance on the Conservative side. It is needless to cite the jubilation of the Republican organs, which is in general-tolerably sober. It may be well, however, to note that the Republique Francaie, M. Gambetta's paper, after remarking that the third of France which voted yesterday was hitherto the Reactionary stronghold, says:

"The Conservative feeling will continue beyond doubt to prevail in the new Senatorial majority, but it will be composed of loval Republicans belonging to the various groups whose union has stood the ordeals to which France has just put an end. . Without opening the discussion on the reforms and measures she has a right to expect, we will at once say that the impenitent enemies of our institutions must cease to find in the public departments a toleration and treatment which France refuses them under whatever form her opinion is taken." Alleged Defalcation and Flight of the Secretary of the Keokuk Gas Company.

Frail Woman and Dissipated Habits the Cause of His Downfall. Shocking Domestic Tragedy Enacted Near Dayton-

ville, Ia. A Father Deliberately Murders His Daughter and

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT THE CONVENTION Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—The news from Constanti

nople concerning the negotiations about the Russo-Turkish Convention continues to be

favorable. It is reported that the conciliatory

disposition with which the present negotiation

have been settled by a compromise. One of the chief points of dispute was about the surrender

of Podgoritza, on the accomplishment of which

troops of Turkish territory dependent, while

the Turks wanted to make these two events go

hand in hand. On this point the Turks have now yielded, consenting that the surrender of Podgoritza and the other territory to which Montenegro has a claim should precede, or, at any rate, be carried out at once independently

Montenegro has a claim should precede, or, at any rate, be carried out at once independently of the evacuation. This concession once made by the Turks, the Russians have showed themselves accommodating on the subject of the details. The threatening attitude of the Albanians considered, the complete surrender of the territories due to Montenegro is a task which might take some considerable time and require some delicate management. Prince Lobanoff, however, has given assurances that, provided only a beginning was made in earnest, the Russian army might not await the entire completion of that work before retiring from Turkish territory, but might begin the evacuation and eventually complete it even before the time stipulated by the Convention.

In return for the concession made by the Turks with regard to Podgoritza, the Russians gave way on two points. The first of these is the payment of the war indemnity, with regard to which the Russians accepted the longer rerns and easier conditions proposed by the Turks. The other is the second point of the Convention proposed by the Russians, according to which the Turks were to pledge themselves to carry out all the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. This point was the one most objected by the Turks: and naturally so, as it would

TELLER'S COMMITTEE.

bell was rube, but order was restored and difficulty.

White and colored Democrats from Sumter County testified there were from 1,500 to 2,000 colored Democrats in the county, and hundreds of them were seen to vote the Democratic ticket. Two testified to being cursed, jeered at, and threatened by colored Republicans, one being obliged to leave his church.

W. J. Whipper, colored, Republican, described the turbulent conduct of the Democrats, and the demand for a division of time in Hampton County.

County.
Three Republicans from Colleton County ter

Three Republicans from Colleton County testified to intimidation, and the use of tissue ballots in that county. In one large ticket there were fifty-nine tissues. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the Democratic County Chairman, who swore to the thoroughness and peacefuleess of the Democratic canvass, which, with the accession of prominent Republicans after the Republican nominations were made, gave the Democrats the county by a decisive majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The taking of testi-

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The taking of testimony for the Teller Committee before Commissioner Lane continued. J. P. Hartman, U. P. Brazeal, J. Moses, William Levy, and others of Natchitoches testified, being called by the Democrats. They generally contradict the statements made by the Republican witnesses as to intimidation, showing they apprehended violence threatened by the negroes, and their action was for the purpose of preserving the peace; also that many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

Mme. La Chapelle started at the Folly Thestre

t 8 p. m. on her undertaking of walking 2,700

quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours. Her first quarter was done in 2:25, and her twenty-fourth she finished in 2:57.

ssians made the evacuation by their

ence the points of difference hitherto remain

began has continued, and that under its influ-

Then Commits Suicide. GONE FOR A FEW DAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KROKUK, Ia., Jan. 25.—This community siderably agitated over the prolonged absence from the city and the strange conduct of H. G. Boon, Secretary of the Keokuk Gaslight & Coke Company. For several days past there have been vague rumors concerning his disap-pearance, but there is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that he left the city under a cloud, and the matter is now publicly discusse On the 8th inst. be left home, ostensibly to visit friends at Savanna, Mo., representing that he would be back in a few days. Failing to return, inquiry was made as whereabouts, and it was ascertained that after remaining one day at Savanna, he went to S oseph, Mo., and that is the last that has been heard of him. He took with him the key of th father-in-law, Judge Moore, who was spending the winter in Texas, was summoned home by telegraph, and arrived last night. By means of a duplicate key in his possession he gained access to the safe, and is now making an examination of the books of the Company. It is reported on the street that Boon is short in his accounts, but to what extent, if this be true, is not known. The only statement Judge Moore can be induced to make concerning the matter is that Mr. Boon's disappearance is shrouded in mystery which only time and an ing the matter is that Mr. Book an appearance is shrouded in mystery which only time and an investigation will clear up. It is also currently reported that there is a woman in the case,—a dashing courtesan with whom Boon became infatuated, and is said to have lavished money on fatuated, and is said to have lavined money of very freely. These rumors are generally credited, though not fully authenticated, because those in possession of the facts decline to give any information. It is well known, however, that Boon has been indulging in extravagant and dissipated habits of late. Boon married into one of the first families of the city, occupied a high position socially, and his propagate were regarded as very fattering. his prospects were regarded as very flattering. That he should abandon family, society, and wealth in the manner he did has occasioned no little surprise here.

HORRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY. WASHINGTON, Ia., Jan. 25.—One of the most shocking and terrible tragedies that the human family has ever been called upon to witness wa the murder vesterday morning, about 1 o'clock

who resided four miles portheast of Dayton ville, in the north part of this county. Miss Hull had been out in company with other members of the family, attending a spelling school in the neighborhood. Her coming rather late seemed to trouble her father, who hearing them coming into the house, got of bed, partially dressed himsel and met them, as was his usual cus-tom. Soon all retired, without any-thing unusual being noticed. It appears that, about 1 o'clock, the father arose, procured an ax, went to the bed where his daughter was asleep, and in a moment of temporary insanity we must conclude, reached over two smalle children, and sent the ax with a terrible blow through the brains of his darling child, splitting her head almost in two, from the lower part of the ear across the top of the head, so causing instant death. He then left the room, and the first alarm was given by one of the smaller children cailing their mother, saving somethin was the matter with Emma. The mother, o going to the bed, found her daughter swelter-ing in a pool of blood. Not yet discovering the room again, and with the exclamation, "Oh, mother," shot himself in the head with the reand fell to the floor a corpse.

wolver, and fell to the floor a corpse.

Mr. Hull was a highly respectable and well-todo farmer, about 40 years of age, and of more
than ordinary intelligence. The cause of this
unfortunate affair will, perhaps, never be known,
Emma was a young lady, 19 years of age, of
prepossessing appearance, a favorite in the community, and her father's idol. Nothing seemed munity, and her father's aids. Nothing seemed too much for him to do for her comfort and wel-fare. He seemed to abbor the idea of having her leave home for the purpose of attending any kind of entertainments. An idea seemed to possess him that something was going to happen

A wife and five children survive to mourn this

FATAL FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Fribune.
Covington, Ind., Jan. 25.—Another bloody tragedy has been enacted at Coal Creek, which causes intense excitement. The cold-blo murders which have been committed there dur ing the past year were not more atrocious than the one which transpired last night. Two young men, friends, between whom no contention or strife had ever existed, were engaged in a social game of cards in Revnolds' salo Neither was drunk nor had been drinking, when, during the course of the game, a dispute arose, angry words followed, and finally the "liar" was passed. Both got up from the table and advanced toward other in a threatening mannner, when David Hughes, the taller and stronger of the two, grasped his antagonist, William Daily. by the coat-collar, and held him at arm's length, only for a moment, however, when Samuel McManagal separated the combatants; but, with a movement quick as lightning, Daily drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Hughes a little to the left of the pit of the stomach, passing down and to the right, making its appearance above the right hip bone. Hughes was conveyed to his home, where he expired within an hour in the arms of his agonized wife, who, with three small children, remains to mourn his loss. Daily was soon after arrested, but evinced no emotion nor offered any theory in palliation of his crime. On the resimplement was not the control of the crime.

bis crime. On the preliminary examination, the evidence adduced warranted the Justice in recognizing him in the sum of \$5,000. Daily is now in jail at Covington. POISONED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—On Jan. 18 hmael Manuel, a mulatto school-teacher here, and much respected, was found dying from the effects of an overdose of morphine. After deat autopsy showed a great quantity of the drug had been taken. His brother came here from Chicago, and was satisfied a crime had been mmitted, and, with the aid of Attorney Tom Foley, found good evidence that Manuel had been murdered by his wife, Nettle Manuel, who had given him the dose in a cup of coffee. She is a very handsome mulatto, almost white, and known to have been of bad character for some time past, associating with other men. She is also believed to have poisoned her husband's sister several months ago. The case was given to Deputy-Marshal Vandever last evening and he arrested hie wife and a white girl named Minnie Price. The trial will take place on Monday, the 27th.

MUST GO. MILWAUKER, Jan. 25.-In the United States Court this afternoon, Judge Dyer overruled the motion for a new trial of Christian Salentine, one of the proprietors of the Milwaukee Redis-tilling Works, who was several months since convicted of the crooked manufacture of high-wines out of molasses. Accordingly, Salentine will now be sentenced.

SUSPICIOUS. WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 25.—About a month since a young Danish girl named Betty Hanson committed suicide near this place by taking Paris green. The case was a singular one, and created considerable talk at the time, and this by many expressions of distrust. Finally, it was decided to exhume the body, which was done resterday, and a post-mortem examination was made at Cold Spring Village to-day. Equire Hammond presided, and Drs. Horton and Miller, of this place, performed the operation. The stomach will probably be sent away for chemical analysis. All suspicion that the girl killed herself through fear of impending disgrace was dispelled by the examination.

FRANK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, St. Paul, Jan. 25.—In the Frank habeas corpus case to-day before Judge Wilkin, in the District Coart, counsel for Deputy-Sheriff Burke argued that no court, except in Illinois, could have jurisdiction to question the validity of the proceedings under which Frank was ar-rested by Burke. Judge Wilkin held that be-The threatened destruction by fire of Armour & Co.'s packing-houses at the Stock-Yards Friday pignt and published in yesterday's TRIB. fore the question of jurisdiction could be enter-tained Frank must be produced in Court, which was done, when further action was postponed to Monday forenoon.

A MISSISSIPPI MISUNDERSTAND-

med Alexander and three white men named Gamblin quarreled yesterday about the posses sion of some land in Wayne County. the negroes ambushed the white men, one and wounding another. The fire

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 25.—The convicted ex-officials of this county have been sentenced to two years, all at hard labor. The contractor involved in the conspiracy to plunder the Treas-ury was sentenced to six months in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of \$500.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23 .- G. M. Nelson, who has held the office of County Treasurer of Favette County, Indiana, for two terms, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all, has been ar-rested, charged with embezzling \$9,000 of the county funds. The trial takes place in Wayne

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY. Boston, Jan. 25 .- Albert C. Andrews and ames W. Colting have been arrested charges of conspiring to defraud merchants out of property valued at about \$32,000. Andrews has been long in business in this city.

ESCAPED. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25 .- Wright and ohns, the two convicted members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, escaped to-night

ARRESTED. BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—Joseph B. Weller, of Belleville, Ont., was arrested to-night, charged with defrauding the Merchants' Bank of Canada out of \$31,000.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—Anthony Toepel

factory, was hoisting wood from the groundfloor to the fourth story this afternoon, when he lost his balance and fell through the batchway, a distance of fitty fect, striking on his head and shoulders. His skull was fractured, and he died shortly after.

John Hanley, a tailor, aged 50, walking along the railroad cack, just beyond the city limits, this morning, when the Grand Trunk train struck him. The fireman climbed out on the cowcatcher and seized him as he was thrown up. His skull is fractured, and he must die.

OMAHA ACCIDENTS.

ploye at Schaller's hog-yards, had his skull tractured and was fatally injured this morning by a falling "apron" while loading hogs. Katy Schub, a child of 4 years, was run in the street to-night by a team and killed. The teamster has been arrested and held to bail for criminal indifference. forth for their suppression. Others are of the opinion that it was caused by a candle carelessly leit unsoufied. The cito remained unattended to until it had burned to the socket, and, failing

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 25.-Locust Gap Mine ween Mount Carmel and Shamokin, operated by Graeber & Shepps, are on fire 300 feet below the surface. It is thought they will have to be flooded to prevent the flames spreading to other

TULLEYTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25 .- A collision tween a freight-train on the Central Road re sulted in the death of Byron Wright, conductor, and David Jones, fireman, and the smashing of our cars, locomotive, and tender.

"DR. CLYDE."

connecting the packing-house with the engine-house in the Stock Yards. This was responded to at once, and, assisted by companies in the Town of Lake and Hyde Park, an effort was made to stay the fire's advance. After some delay, the machines were gotten into position and an attempt made to check the flames. This proved fruitless, however, and a long line of bose was extended from the roof of a building to the burning premises by means of a stationary ladder. But no effect being produced on the fire, a still alarm was sent at 12:45 a.m. to Engine 23, which was heard by Marshal Meyer, who responded at once. Production of the "Doctor" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Last Evening. the arc, a still alarm was sent at 12:45 a.m. to Engine 29, which was heard by Marshal Meyer, who responded at ouce.

He reached the scene to which he was summoned in a short time from the corner of Twenty-second and May streets. A brief survey of the situation was enough to convivce him that, with the force on hand, the fire would soon be beyond control. There were five engines at work, but the inadequate supply of water in a measure palsied the efforts of the firemen. Acting upon the conclusion above stated, Marshal Meyer hurried to an alarm-box in the southern city limits and sounded a general alarm, at which time, he stated to a Tribuxe reporter, the entire upper portion of the ice-house was in flames. This was the condition of affairs when Marshal Behner put in an appearance, which occurred shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. In response to the general alarm Lugine Companies 2, 15, 16, 19, 28, 29, and Hook and Ladder Companies 8 and 4, toiled through the slush and got into position ready for work. That Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- Dan Harkins produced 'Dr. Clyde" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre

this evening. The place was done on a scale of

New York since Augustin Daly's palmiest days.
was surrounded by the most lavish
mountings that can be well imagined. It was cast with great discrimination and utterly regardless of the salary list, and it was conseregardless of the salary list, and it was consequently put before the public as well as ever a play has been. But with all that, its ultimate success is questionable. It is brimming over with fun, but it is as plotless as a temperance lecture. The dialogue and situations were very laughable, and the audience roared at almost every sentence, but there is no coherence in the story, and no story to tell. Still, the people to-night enjoyed it all with such zest that the performance must be set down as a success for

THE ST. LOUIS GORGE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—The weather for a few days past has been so mild, comparatively peaking, that the opening of the river is looked orward to as something in the near future, and neasures are being taken to preserve and pro tect as far as possible all crafts and steamboar property in the harbor. With a view to this this afternoon breaking the ice below Chestnut street, and she plowed her way down through the gorge and disappeared round the bend in the course of two or three hours. The river is pretty well blocked between here and Carondelet, but the Smith will cut her way through to that port if possible, and then, together with the transfer boat Bogy and several tugs, will break up the entire gorge below here to open water at Carondelet. This will enable steamers, barges, and other crafts to obtain safer positions than they now occupy, and will give the very thick and dangerous fee of the gorge above the bridge free and rapid movement in and through the harbor when it breaks, and thereby greatly lessen the risk and danger to property along the shore. The river has risen about eight mehes the past two days, and, should this weather continue a few days longer, the Osage, tisseonade, and other streams having their rise in the Ozark Mountains, will swell, burst their ice bonds, pour their floods into the Missouri, and open that river with a rush. This, of course, will sweep out the gorge above here, and open the Mississippi to Cairo. the course of two or three hours. The river is

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Within the last three days a general rain has prevailed throughout the State except in the extreme south. In the northern and central portion sufficient has fallen to insure fair crops with the usual spring rains. The weather is still unsettled, and re-ports from southern counties indicate the pros-pect of the storm reaching there.

FIRES.

The Danger at the Stock-Yards Yesterday Morning.

How 3 Most Disastrous Blaze Was Happily Averted.

Suggestions as to Securing the Meeded Water Supply.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

are completely supplied with hose and the va-

rious implements necessary for the extinguish-

"WAREHOUSE C"

over, ignited the sawdust, which smouldered for a seasch, finally starting up and burning flercely. When Parker, or one of his subordinates, realized that the fire had gotten a start their efforts could not stop, they at a short time after half-past 12 Saturday morning

THEY DID SPLENDID WORK

UNE caused intense excitement to prevail throughout the city. Indeed, all familiar with

the trade were interested to know the facts, and almost by the dawn of day large delegations of citizens were en route to the scene of destruc-ING.
MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 25.—Three negroo trol, and what promised unlimited destruction at 4 o'clock was an hour later comprehended in an actual loss of about \$12,000, nominal in com parison with the amount of capital invested. The establishment is situated in the turned and two negroes were killed. The other Town of Lake, at the extreme southwest corner of the Stock-Yards. Its ap-SENTENCED. pointments are of the most extensive ness is simply enormous. The firm's "village" is composed of slaughter-houses, packing, cutting, and curing houses, in addition to its latest acquisition,—"Warehouse C." This building is 425 feet square, built of brick, four stories in height, and, as Mr. Armour stated DISHONEST COUNTY TREASURER. yesterday to the reporter, as solid and fire-proof s money can make it. It was begun last year, and constructed under the immediate superrision of Armour & Co., being fully completed month or more since at a cost of \$150,000. The building was occupied in part as an ce-house, as a store-house for lard and oork, and for hanging and cooling purposes. As said, it is supposedly fire-proof.
The compartments into which the building is divided are separated by thick, heavy walls, and the entrances are of iron, the doors of the same material, for the purpose of cutting off any ad-vance of the flames. In addition the premises

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

MINE ON FIRE.

FATAL COLLISION.

splendor which has not until now been seen in to-night enjoyed it all with such zest that the performance must be set down as a success for the time being at all events. Charles Fisher, Frank Hardenberg, Laura Don, Ellie Wilton, Owen Fawcett, and George Chaplin did the biggest part of the acting. It is utterly needless to say how that acting was done. It was simply a triumph, on their part. There were several recalls, and at the end of the second act Mr. Harkins was yelled for and loudly cheered. In response, he made a pleasant little spee-h and left the stage amid the enthusiastic "Bravas" of the frindly people who were in front. On the whole it may be said that the theatre has reopened for success this time. It is under the most popular management of its whole career, and it ought to make heaps of money.

after the terrible journey to their field of labors those who witnessed the efforts made, and the success which attended such efforts, will testify. It was found to be next to impossible to scale the first wall and thereby obtain access to the southwestern portion of the building, wherein the fire was raging. This was accomplished, however, but not until the roof was on fire in a dozen places, and beyond salvation. To add to this a brisk preeze blew up, and threatened to spread the fire to the adjoining buildings. This was prevented, though, by good management and hard work, and they to-day remain an evidence of what pluck, skill, and hard work can accomplish. From 1 to 3 o'clock the safety of the premises on fire, those adjoining,—in fact the row of packing-nouses contiguous to one another in the vicinity, was a question of chance. Residents of the Town of Lake and all parts of the neighborhood had heard that the packing-houses were afire, and hurried down to see them go. The cattle in the pens and live-stock of every description in the yards set up a roar that could be heard for squares. The air was clouded by dense masses of smoke. Those on the ground, or many of them, snew that the building contained thousands of pounds of meat and tierces of lard, valued in the aggregate at \$2,000,000. If the fire should reach this mass of combustibles, no mortal heip could prevent a conflagration more disastrous than any that had occurred since the memoraote conflagration of 1874. In the basement and first floor of the ice-house building meats valued at \$500,000 were stored. They, too, were of the most inflammable nature, and would, if ignited, go up in smoke. At this time it began to be hinted that harbor-boat E. G. Smith was set to work was running short, and there was danger of the mains becoming exhausted. Happily such a calamity as this, which was in fact imminent, was averted, and the public spared from contemplating ruin entailed through lack of proper facilities for prevention. Along about 4 o'clock the artesian wells at Armour & Co.'s, the Stock-Yards, and elsewhere were let go, and furnished a sufficient supply long enough to get the fire under control. But to the efforts of the firemen and the barrier made by the ice between the fire itself and the lard and meat on the lower floors, rather than the Town of Lake water-supply, are due the absence of greater loss. As is known, the second floor was used as an ice-house. In this compartment the ice was packed in to a hight of twenty feet, in others to the hight of sixteen feet, and in others still it was two or three tiers in hight. Had the fire not been gotten under control when it was, the conclusion seems to be that it must have melted the ice sufficient to reach the lard. This was on the floor below. Had the fire gotten to the meat and lard, said a man to The Trisums reporter, the end would not have been reached until all that was in the least way combustible at the Stock-Yards and thereabouts had paid tribute. It wasn't the supply of water, he said, that had prevented it, but Providence, the firemen, and the ice. The city firemen began to take up hose and pull out for

TUNE YOUR LYRES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The Cincinnati Musical Festival Association announces to-day that it will give a prize of \$1,000 for an original composition for the crehestra and chorus, to be per-formed in the festival next year. The composihome about 9 o'clock, but the engines belonging in the immediate vicinity remained on duty until near 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The building, that is, the part used as an ice-house, is completely unroofed. The reporter went pretty thoroughly through the building, and but for the smell of burned wood and occasional dropping of water through crevices in the roof, one could scarcely know that a fire had occurred. Some slight damage to a portion of the stock from cinders and water may follow, but this will only be nominal. Laborers were busily occupied yesterday in removing the debris, which will be accomplished, the building roofed, and its original perfection entirely restored within a week. Business in the other departments yesterday was proceeding as usuel, though the "killing brauch" had been temporially suspended. The loss on the building and contents is variously estimated at from \$12,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Armour places it at, say \$15,000, the building comprehending about 60 per cent of the loss. The insurance on the building is stated at \$17,500; Manufacturers & Builders', Transatlantic, and Importers' & Traders', \$300 each; Eagle, Globe, Nassau, and Ohio, \$1,500 each; and Knickerboeker, Delaware, and Dayton, \$750 each.

aggregating \$200,000, is divided among the fol-lowing companies:

Rhode Island...... 5,000 Boston Und. Traders' ...... 5,000 St. Paul .... State 5,000 Harrisburg Lancashre
Kings County ...
North'n National.
New Orleans Ass'n
Union F. & M...
Shawmut ...
British American. eman's Fand... Nicholas..... 2,500 New York City 500 Fireman's F'd. Cal.

In the course of his inquiries, the reporter learned one unquestioned fact. That was, the earned one unquestioned fact. That was, the reporter learned one unquestioned fact. That was, the utter inadequacy of the watter supply for the needs of the district in which the Stock-Yards and packing-houses are located. The citizens realize this, so far as the reporter could ascertain, and were emphatic in their determination to use their efforts to remedy the defects.

ing of fires, and also with men trained in the IT IS EVIDENTLY NECESSARY cusiness to direct their handling. In short, that something should be done to better the water supply at the Stock-Yards. Friday night's experience showed that it will not do depend on the Hyde Park Water-Works. Had the fire nothing has been left undone by Armour & Co. that can contribute to securing the amplest protection to the interests involved. With such came a few days earlier there would have been no water at all obtained from that quarter, and the firemen would have been compelled to fail back on the chance supply in the tanks and the auxiliaries for the prevention of calamities by fire the surprise was expressed yesterday to THE TRIBUNE reback on the chance supply in the tanks and the Artesian wells. The interests involved are to vast to be exposed to any hazards. There are millions upon millions of dollars' worth of procepty at the Stock-Yards, which, though teritorially within the limits of the Town of Lake, belong to Chicagoans, and whose destruction would strike a serious blow to the interests of this city. It is to Chicago that all interested in the Stock-Yards naturally look for protection, and it is from them that they generally get it,—they certainly did vesterday morning. In order to meet the exigencies of the signation there ought to be a firee-root hain, at least, running from the West Side Water-Works down to the Stock-Yards. The laying of this would be attended with some little expense, owing to the tunnel under the South Branch and to the cost of citting through the ridge of rock which comes up to the surface on Halsted street, near Thistreet the surface of Halsted street, near Thistreet the surface of the surface on Palsted street, near Thistreet and the pipe was down. This fire of last week, and the great perils which property ran, will be apt to scarce the insurance men and porter that the fire originated at all; and after it had broken out, that the fire was extinguished, owing to the indifferent supply of water to be had. As stated, "WAREHOUSE C"
is occupied in part as an ice-house, the western
portion being devoted to this purpose, and is
about 425 feet long by 200 feet wide. During
the past weeks hands have been employed by
the firm to fill the ice-house. This, it seems, had
been partially accomplished, and Friday the
"gang" was occupied in filling it with saw-dust
for the protection of the ice. About midnight
Friday night a watchman named Campbell passed through the room wherein the
fire is said to have originated, at which hour
everything was apparently secure. Half an everything was apparently secure. Half an hour later William Jackson, Chief of the Armour fire-brigade, was carrying some hose to the roof, where it is always kept to be used as necessity requires. While thus occupied, either Jackson or one of the men assisting him smelt the odor of bursing wood, which occasioned some amprise, and caused them to make search the odor of burning wood, which occasioned some surprise, and caused them to make search for the cause. It was found to be "an incipient configuration," under way in the southwest corner of the ice-nouse. The origin of the fire seems to be uncertain. Some argue that a cinder from one of the workmen's pipes had fallen into the sawdust during the day. It had been overlooked and not thought of until it had ripened into flames that for awhile defied the efforts put forth for their suppression. Others are of the ran, will be apt to scarce the insurance men and open their eyes to the dangers of the situation. For, while a fire is not so apt to occur there, yet when it once gets fairly started the destruction is enarmous. It would be money in the pockets of the packers to have such a main laid, and there is no doubt that they can'd outside the there is no doubt that they could obtain the con-sent of the Council for the right of way if they would only ask it. The subject, it is understood, will come up at an early day before the Board of

> NEAR ST. JOSEPH, MO. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25 .- A St. Joe (Ma.) di patch says: The State Lunatic Asylum, adja cent to this city, was discovered to be on fire 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was totally de provided to extinguish a fire, and but little resistance could be made to the spreading flames. The fire originated in the laundry, and some o the employes were slightly scorched in attempt the employees were slightly scorched in attempting to argest its progress. The patients, about 250 in number, were safely removed, and now occupy the Court-House in this city. Everything is being done for their comfort, but they have suffered somewhat from exposure and excitement. The building was rected four years ago at a cost of \$190,000. Eighteen months ago there was \$100,000 insurance, but the State refused the appropriation to continue the same, therefore the loss is total.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 502 at 9 o'clock last night was caused by a slight fire in the one story frame building occupied by Kuntz Bros & Co. as a foundry, and owned by them. Dam

AT WARWICK, N. Y.
WARWICK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Eager's Block and five buildings opposite were burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Legislature has been in a fever of excitement to-day over the steadily-growing belief in the resignation of Senator Christianey. The belief is based on a telegram yesterday from prominent politicians in Washington to the effect that he would re-sign about the 1st of March to accept the mis-sion to Peru. It is stated as a fact that Senator Palmer to-day received a dispatch in confirma-tion of the same. There is much enthusiasm manifested by Chandler men at the prospect of again having an opportunity of voting for old Zach for Senator. A canvass shows that about seven-eighths of the Republican members would support him. It would be no welkaway, how evel, as John J. Bagley would be in the field and might prove a formidable opponent.

CATON, J. P. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25.—A question ing arisen as to the date of Judge Caton's election as Justice of the Peace in Chicago, at his tion as Justice of the Peace in Chicago, at his request the records in the Secretary of State's office were examined to-day, and showed that at an election held at the bouse of Chester Ingresul, in the Town of Chicago, July 12, 1834, here evived 182 votes and Josiah C. Goodhue 47 votes for Justice of the Peace for the Chicago Magistrate's districts. The number of votes has since somewhat increased.

RICHMOND, Va., Jap. 25.—The East Hanover Presbytery, by a vote of fifteen to six, has re-stored to the ministry Dr. E. T. Baird, who was suspended last year for alleged irregularities with the funds of the Presbyterias Board of Publication, of which body he was the Secretary. The grounds for his restoration are that the Presbytery finds that Dr. Baird has made a distinct and penitent acknowledgment of the moral wrong done by him, and expresses a penitent sorrow for the great injury to the cause of Christ and the Church resulting therefrom.

THROUGH FREIGHT RATES. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Freight

Committee appointed at the recent conference of railroad managers to-day agreed to accept with slight modifications, the suggestion toward equalizing through freight rates embodied in the letter of Thomas 8. Sanford. What the slight modifications are the Committee refused to disclose, but claim they are unimportant. They will report their decision to the Executive Committees of the trunk lines for action.

CANDY.

P. J. LEHMANN
Warranted Pure Candles at 124, 166, 186, and 28c lb. Try us.

JIIII I Corner State and Adams-sts.

Resolved. That in view off in the revenue of the 1 it is the imperative duty Assembly to revise an management and control vide for its more econom a step in the right directipers to favor a law abolis Commissioners. several speakers toward its apparent anothy in and her indifference to it was demonstrated th

CAN The Sugar-Tariff—I, Distress Among to Huron and Ontario Forger—Newfoundle federation—Consecr

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.-T

Indian clergyman fro and had an interview terior on behalf of the ago of the islands in t Bay of Quinte lands,ty referred to should The Dominion Boat session here, passed to "That this Board is tariff on sugar, the a the direct importation be ad valorem, with tional, or such addition as will develop the rethe Dominion: that, on the export of sngs sugar, when imported subject to a counteract. The Government he the staff of the Inter-Counter of of the Inter-Coun

the staff of the Inter-C view to a large reduct An investigation into shows that the aggreg tions during the pa \$1,100,000. It is als the operations of the shows an excess of ex-some \$20,000 over the The office of Genera abolisted, arill Chief 8 who is to be di the efficient mana The Agencies at Montreal, and Toront the sale of tickets at A en commission. A staff in all the departs is expected that the sa reorganization will a MONTREAL, Jan. 2

MONTREAL. Jan. 2
has notified the proprious and that an action be instituted against tract certain injurious them. The Journal results in the mought to be driven on It is rumored the staying in the city has the French Govern Canadian horses for the Success Jan. 25.—
valing among the labning to be felt in this the residents of La St. Charles villages, joining Municipality of that numerous familiput to unusual straits instances have resor to appease their hung Small-pox is reported. o appease their hung Small-pox is reported to the St. Paul and E County, where fright to some years back.

Special Disported to the Tokyon Tokon To, Jan. 25.—
It he principal insulates. The result is rease in retes in cerain class of risks.

# but the engines belonging if the remained on duty until the second of the stock of the second of the se

ON THE CONTENTS. divided among the fol-

blocated. The citizena perporter could asceric in their determination cmedy the defects.

works. Had the fire re would have been in that quarter, and hen compelled to fall in the tanks and the ests involved are too by hexards. There are of dollars' worth of properts, which, though terlimits of the Town cargoans, and whose descriptions blow to the instruments.

serious blow to the in-to Chicago that all in-is naturally look for there that they gen-tainly did vesterday

meet the exigencies of tio be a three-root main, the West Side Water-ck-Yards. The laying of

under the South cost of cuttler rock which comes ed street, pear Third be nothing in comof rates which would spe was down. This fire sat perils which property the insurance men and gers of the situation, pt to occur there, yet arted the destruction money in the pockets ich a main laid, and could obtain the con-

could obtain the con-

-A St. Joe (Mo.) dis-

matic Asylum, adja-

nd was totally de-

means had ever-been

the spreading flames

undry, and some of

The patients, about

removed, and now n this city. Everydied comfort, but they from exposure and extwiss rected four years.
Eighteen months ago rance, but the State retio continue the same.

to continue the same,

592 at 9 o'clock last

slight fire in the one-

eupted by Kuntz Bros. owned by them. Dam-

1CK, N. Y. 25.—Eager's Block and tere burned this morn

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be no walkaway, how-would be in the field

J. P.
to The Tribuna.
25.—A question have

Judge Caton's elec-

ace in Chicago, at his Secretary of State's

day, and showed that at

o, July 12, 1834, here
C. Goodhue 47 votes
for the Chicago Magismber of votes has since

ORED. 25.—The East Hanover

uss shows that about

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cominent politician

SENATORSHIP.

ICAGO.

LY NECESSARY d be done to better the ck-Yards. Friday night'

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25 .- The business men of this city and county turned out in force this to the canal mass-meeting at the Court-House here. The Hon. J. N. Fryer, of nahon, presided, and the court-room was crowded, a large portion of the audience stand-ing during the proceedings, which were very interesting and quite harmonious. Short speeches were made by the Hon. J. O. Glover, of the Soard of Canal Commissioners, Mayor Elwood, and the Hon. D. H. Pinney, who was in favor of ng both the Canal Board and Board of North German... allroad and Warehouse Commissioners and applying the money now paid the members of these Boards to the maintenance of the eans, and wanted a resolution to that effect New York City .. lopted. Remarks were also made by the ireman's F d. Cal. ational, Bal're... Hop. W. S. Brooks, M. Haley, ex-Senator Marshall, Egbert Phelps, George Wightman, and to the Bridgeport stenches, advised the people unity, if no relief was afforded them rom this nuisance, to take the law in their own hands, turn out en masse, and fill up the Milwaukee Mech. canal at the Summit and allow Chicago to stink herself to death. The sentiment of the meet-ing was in favor, first, of a ship-canal; second, Total.... ..\$200,000 of State aid; and third, of any means whereby

> The Committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare resolutions reported as follows:
>
> We the people of Will County. Ill., believing that the Illinois & Michigan Canai and Illinois River are destined to become a great source of transit, connecting 20,000 miles of inland river communication, as well as the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico with that our Great Lakes, and believing that, as a means of commercial communication, the transferring of said waters into a national stemboat canal will result in untold benefit to the nation at large, and especially to the entire West, both North and South. And further as a means for transporting arms and munitions, as well as vessels of war, be it, therefore,
>
> Resolved, That we urge upon our Representatives in the General Assembly:
>
> 1. That for the purpose of maintaining and eperating the Illinois & Michigan Canal the State of Illinois refund so much of the \$500,-000 of the surplus earnings diverted by the General Assembly for locks and dams at Henry and Coppera Creex as will, in addition to the current surplus earnings of said canal, be requisite for that purpose. ing to prepare resolutions reported as follows:

the capal can be improved and enlarged.

OUR CANAL.

Business Men of Joliet Metaphor-

ically Bathe in Its Lim-

pid Waters.

And Come to the Conclusion that

Somebody Should Take

Bridgeport's Swift Effluvia Dis-

turb the Serenity of

Prisontown.

Chicago and Its Stinkpots Threatened

nal Dispatch to The Tribune.

with Complete Isolation.

Charge of It.

further
Resolved, That we do hereby memorialize our
Senstors and Representatives in Congress to unite
in the necessary steps and urge the passage of an
act looking to the purchase by or transfer of the
Illinois & Michigan Canal and Illinois River improvements to the General Government for the
purpose and on the conditions in the last above
resolution set forth.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and also the following: Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Illinois now in session are hereby requested to investigate as to the ownership of the property known as the Lake Front in Chicago, and, if the title thereof shall be found in the State, to pass the necessary law to obtain possession of the same, and apply the same to the purposes originally intended.

Mr. Pinney offered the following: Mr. Finney of the fact of the falling off in the revenue of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, it is the imperative duty of the present General Assembly to revise and amend the law for the management and control of the same, and to provide for its more economical management, and, as a step in the right direction, we request our members to favor a law abolishing the office of Canal Commissioners.

Commissioners.

This resolution was adopted by a small majority. A committee of twenty-four was appointed to attend a State Canal Convention, soon to be held at Peoria or elsewhere, as the persons having the arrangements in charge may decide, and the meeting then adjourned. Considerable hard feeling was expressed by several speakers toward Chicago on account of its apparent anothly in regard to the movement, and her indifference to the stink nuisance, and it was demonstrated that she would be the first and greatest sufferer from the closing of the canal. ng the arrangements in charge ma

CANADA. The Sugar-Tariff—Intercolonial Railway-Distress Among the Laboring People-Huron and Ontario Ship-Canal—An Insand Forger—Newfoundland Still Against Con federation—Consecration of the New Met-ropolitan Bishop—Another Snow Storm. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The Rev. H. P. Chase, an

Indian clergyman from Munceytown, is here, and had an interview with the Minister of Interior on behalf of the Indians at Rice Lake, in relation to the transfer made some twenty years ago of the Islands in the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte lands,-claiming that the property referred to should have been sold for the

The Dominion Board of Trade, while in session here, passed the following resolution: "That this Board is of opinion that, in the tariff on sugar, the aim should be to encourage the direct importation of new sugars from the places of production, particularly from the places of production, particularly West Indies; that the cuty on all sugars should be ad valorem, with at least 5 per cent addi-

be ad valorem, with at least 5 per cent additional, or such additional duty on refined sugar as will develop the refining of raw sugars in the Dominion: that, when a bounty is granted on the export of sugar from any country, such sugar, when imported into Canada, should be subject to a counteracting duty."

The Government have decided to reorganize the staff of the Inter-Colonial Railway, with a view to a large reduction in the expenditure. An investigation into the business of the road shows that the aggregate deficiency in its operations during the past two years amounts to \$1,100,000. It is also found that the result of the operations of the first quarter of this year shows an excess of expenditure over revenue of the operations of the first quarter of this year shows an excess of expenditure over revenue of some \$9,000 over the same period of last year. The office of General Superintendent is to be abolished, and Chief Superintendent appointed, who is to be directly responsible for the efficient management of the road. The Agencies at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and Toronto are to be abolished, and the sale of tickets at these points will be made on commission. A general reduction of the staff in all the departments will take place. It is expected that the saving to be effected by the reorganization will amount to \$50,000 per annum.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—The Hon. A. Turcotte has notified the proprietors of the Three Rivers Journal that an action for damages for libel will be instituted against them if they do not retract carries in the second control of the second control o

be instituted against them if they do not retract certain injurious statements published by them. The Journal refuses to retract, and renews its charges, which are to the effect that Mr. Turcotte is unworthy to sit among the representatives in the Legislature, and that he ought to be driven out.

It is rumored that a gentleman at present staying in the city has been commissioned by the French Government to purchase 2,000 Canadian horses for the French army.

Quebec, Jan. 25.—The general distress prevailing among the laboring population is beginning to be felt in this vicinity, especially among the residents of La Canardiere, Stadacona, and St. Charles villages, and portions of the adjoining Municipality of St. Sauveur. It is stated that numerous families in these localities are put to unusual straits for a meal, and in various instances have resorted to cakes made of bran to appease their hunger.

Small-pox is reported to have broken out at Baie St. Paul and Eboulements, in Charlevoix County, where frightful ravages were caused by it some years back.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—A number of the agents

Tononro, Jan. 25.—A number of the agents of the principal insurance companies doing a fire-business in Canada are holding a conference here. The result is expected to be a slight increase in rates in certain districts and on a certain class of risks.

The total extension of railways in Ontario

last year was 136 miles, and the total mileage of the Province is now 3,534 miles, not including 340 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at present under construction.

Mr. F. C. Capreol has presented a petition to the Legislature, praying that a Committee be appointed to consider the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal scheme.

Including the recent acquisitions by the settlement of the boundary question, the total area of the Province of Ontario is now 231,000 square miles. The extreme length is 1,070 miles, and the greatest width 400 miles, with a coast-line of 310 miles.

Cooke's Church Congregation held another meeting, when a Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Rev. Dr. Robb with the object of inducing him to remain. It was reported that that was responded to the contract when the contract was respected.

negotiate with the Rev. Dr. Robb with the object of inducing him to remain. It was reported that their mission had proved unsuccessful. A Committee was therefore appointed to procure a substitute for Dr. Robb, who will leave for Galway. Ireland, in a few weeks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

London, Jan. 25.—Mr. John Livingston, carriage-manufacturer, of Ailsa Craig, who recently committed forgeries on various parties living in the vicinity of Ailsa Craig, in all amounting to \$20,000, is in jail here, and feigns to be insane. He professes to have heard of Ailsa Craig, but not to be acquainted there, and denies any knowledge of his former intimates. The theory of insanity is supported by the fact that his wife and children are entirely destitute, and that he has not secured a penny in the world

and children are entirely destitute, and that he has not secured a penny in the world

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25.—The Newfoundlander newspaper, published by a brother of Premier Shea, at St. John's, says: "The rumor that Newfoundland intends to join the Confederation of Cauda is without foundation. The subject has not been aritated here for some years,—never since the quondam Confederate party adopted an express resolution not again to raise the question until the people of this country, who had vetoed it at the polls, should at the polls reverse that decision. They pledged themselves solemnly and publicly to this covenant; and to it they have kept with a fidelity which even their antagonists have respected, and have never seriously impeached. Nothing whatever has since occurred to change the position o affairs in relation to this subject in the slightest degree. A general election took place two degree. A general election took place two months ago, and Confederation was not named,—was, probably not thought of from first to last. The pledge referred to is, with those who gave it, as valid to-day as on the day it was an

nounced.

There is great mortality in various parts of There is great mortality in various parts of the Province at present. At last accounts there were eight persons lying dead in the Town of Yarmouth. There have been forty deaths from the this winter in the small settlement of Middle Stewiscke, N. S.,—principally chi

of Middle Stewiacke, N. S.,—principally children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—The new Metropolitan of Canada was consecrated at Montreal yesterday. The Rev. William Bennett Bond, LL. D. (McGill) was born at Truro, Cornwall, Sept. 10, 1815, educated at London. and ordained at Quebec by the late Bishop Mountain, in 1841. He was first a traveling missionary stationed at Lachine, near Montreal, but in 1848 went to the Parish of St. George's, Montreal, as curate, where he remained till his elevation to the Episcopaey, filling the offices of Rector of St. George's (assisted by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, well-known in Chicago), Archdeacon of Hochelaga and Dean of Montreal. When Bishop Oxenden resigned the Bishopric last October, to take a chaplainey at a pleasant European watering-place, there was some disatisfaction in Canadian Episcopalian circles, the custom of English clergymen taking colonial Bishoprics simply to obtain a title having become somewhat frequent of late, and Dean Bond's election was made a certainty. He is a hard and systematic worker, and though he has celebrated the communion in a Presbyterian church, and has been denounced by a High-Church paper as "a furious and persecuting bigot of marrow understanding and scanty education," his church is known familiarly as "St. Georgeons," from its sumptuous, striking, and Catholic-looking chancel. The ceremony of consecration took place at 11 a. m. at St. George's, the consecrating Bishops being Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, N. B.; Bishop Lewis, of Ontario; Bishop Williams, of Quebec; Bishop Fauquier, of Algoma; Bishop Fuller, of Niagara; and the Bishops of Maine and Nova Scotia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Toronto, Jan. 25.—Cold, blustering weather, with snow, prevails in Northern Ontario again today, and the local railway lines are once more blockaded. All trains on the Midland Railway haye been canceled. Trains on the

with snow, prevails in Northern Ontario again to-day, and the local railway lines are once more blockaded. All trains on the Midland Railway have been canceled. Trains on the Nipissing Road are at a standstill, and the London, Huron & Bruce Railway is sealed up as tight as it was two weeks ago, and stages are again brought into requisition. The train on the Northern Railway, which left the city at noon vesterday, has not yet reached Meaford, having become imbedded in a snow-bank near Thornbury, fifteen miles north of Collingwood. The 1 o'clock train was canceled this afternoon.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk ran off the track at Brampton this afternoon, the engine and part of the train going over the iron bridge which spans the main street. The road will not be clear until to-morrow night. Meantime passengers and baggage are transshipped at

Brampton.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Jau. 25.—A snow-slide occurred in Champlain street this afternoon at the site of the terribly fatal slide which four winters ago swept ten houses and several people, including a whole family, out of existence. The avalanche rolled down the front of the cliff of Cape Diamond, bringing up against a row of brick houses opposite the site of those demolished in 1875, and filling the street eighteen feet deep with snow, burying the houses to the roof. Large bodies of men were set to work, and fortunately the inmates were dug out alive.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28-1 a. m.-Indicaions-For the Tennessee and Ohio Vailey, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, followed during the day by falling barometer, rising temperature, and possibly local rains west of the Lower Mississippi.

For the Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions light snow, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly, falling barometer, and by Sunday slight rise in temper

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, with light snows in Minnesota.

Louis.	10 TO		-	HICA		Jan. 25.
Time.	Bar. Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Sn.	Weather
11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m.	30.041 36 30.218 42 30.309 42 30.364 36 30.437 33 30.459 32	50 50 71 71	W N. N. E S. E S. E	12 10 8 8		Clear. Clear. Clear.
Maximum		LOBS	32. ERVATIONAGO, Jan		-10:1	8 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Ihr.	Wind.	Rain	Weathe
Albany	30,05	14	N. W., gale.		Clear.
Buffalo	. 30.44	14	N., gentle . N.E., gentle	.03	liy. sno
Cairo	. 30.35	52	N. E., gentle		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.78	30	S. W., gen		Clear.
Chicago	30, 46	32	S. E. fresh.		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	. 30.44	41	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Cieveland	30, 49	27	N. fresh		Clear.
Davenport	39, 40	37	S. E., fresh.		Hazy.
Denver	29.80	33	S., gentie		Clear.
Des Moines.	30, 28	32	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	30.54	23	N., gentle		
Dodge City	29, 78	37	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Duluth	30, 31	16	Calm		Clear.
Erie	30, 45	23	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	30.58	9	S., gentle		Clear.
Ft. Garry	30, 17	8	S., brisk		Hazy.
Ft. Ginson	30. 15	57	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30.52	19	Calm	*****	Clear.
Indtanapolis .		36	N., gentle.		Clear.
Keokuk		34	E., fresh		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.38	29	S. W., light.		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.15	42	8. E., gentle		Cloudy.
Louisville	30.30	4:2	N. E., getle		Clear.
Madison	30.48	29	S. E., gentle W., light		Clear.
Marquette	80.42	15	W., light		Clear.
Memphis	30.29	57	N. E., gen.		Foggy.
Milwaugee	30.49	. 33	Calm		Clear.
Nashville	30, 32	53	N. W., light		Clear.
New Orleans.	30.26	63	S.E., gentle		Clear.
North Platte.	29.65	38	S., brisk		Clear.
Omaha	30.11	36	E. fresh		Clear.
Oswego	30, 35	14	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Pembina	30.12	12	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Pioche		41	8., fresh	.09	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.45	27	N., gentle		Glear.
Port Huron	30.65	20	N. W., fresh	!	Clear.
Rochester		13	N. W., fresh	.03	Lt. snow
Sacramento	29.91	46	N. W., fresh S., fresh	.08	Lt. rain.
Salt LakeCity	24.53	51	S. E., fresh.		cloudy.
Sandusky	30.51	28	N. fresh		Clear.
San Francisco	24.92	47	Ca lm	.14	Clear.
Shreveport	30.23	57	Calm		Clear.
st. Louis		39	N. E., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	30.28	25	S. E., fresh.		cloudy.
Foledo	30.51	30	N., gentle		clear.
Vicksburg	30, 29	67	Calm		lear.
Winnemucca.	20.62	33	S. W., high. S. E., fresh.	.07	CRIP.
anktou					

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25 .- The house of William & Lawson, wholesale liquor-dealers on Walnut street, was closed by the Sheriff last night, under an attachment against the stock by a number of creditors. The assets of the firm are stated to be from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and the debts to about the same amount.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—R. L. T. Beal, Conservative, elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Douglas. The vote LOCAL MISCELLANY. THE CROOKED.

Many a day has passed since the Internal Revenue officers in this city have swooped down upon an illicit still, and jerked up the offending manipulators of "tanglefoot." They supplied a sensation in this line last evening, and, although a small one, it "goes" all the same. For some time past they have been watching an innocent looking hardware store kept by one C. H. Taylor, at No. 99 West Madison street, and within the past few days arrived at the definite conclusion that something more than elbow-joints and stove-lifters proceeded therefrom. In brief, they discovered, as internal revenue officers always discover, that underneath the harmless hardware store was a fully-developed distillery on a very small scale, and that the Rockford by the name of Forbes, were running mashes and disposing of the product by the jug and bottle process. They waited until they got the evidence dead against the place, and then resolved to go in and possess it in the manner prescribed by law. Last night was the appointed time, and the skirmishers de-ployed along Madison street until they brought up at the shop with the duplex attachment. The party was made up of Chief Deputy Colector M. C. Springer; Camillus Cox, Chief of Division Deputies; Deputy Collector George H. Thompson; Parsons Cook, a Storekeeper tem-Thompson; Parsons Cook, a Storekeeper temporarily assigned at Sterling, but who was up yesterday on a visit; Chief Deputy Marshai John Stillwell, Deputy Marshai M. A. Wheeler, and Deputy Marshai G. W. Jones. A couple of newspaper men, who "dropped" on the scheme during the day brought up the rear with the praiseworthy intention or being in at the death. The attack was made systematically, all except Deputy-Marshai Jones pouncing upon the place in front, and that officer cutting off all means of escape from the rear. On entering the front door of the store, the official intruders ran up against a couple of men whom they naturally took in tow. the store, the official intruders ran up against a couple of men whom they naturally took in tow. One was a little, black-haired, black-eyed man with a shambling gait, who proved to be none other than Taylor himself. The other turned out to be a stray customer, and was soon let out, while a Deputy sat on the door-knob and held possession of the place from the front. Of course Taylor wanted to know what the —— it

CAPTURE OF A BABY STILL.

THE MOST INNOCENT-MINDED MAN ALIVE. A young molder by the name of Forbes was boarding with him, had done a little work for boarding with him, has done a little work for him, was very hard up, and had obtained his permission to make a little "apple-jack" down in the cellar. That was the only earthly thing he knew of it. The practical officials produced a dark-lantern on the spot, lit two or three common lamps that were scattered about the shop, and, with Taylor at the head of the column. and, with Taylor at the head of the column, started on a tour to the basement. They got down a rickety pair of stairs, half crawled along a floor that was chiefly conspicuous for the holes it contained and the amount of rubbish piled upon it, and finally brought up at a little doorway leading to a rear cellar. Slats had been nailed up across the doorway so that the next room had to be entered in a stooping posture. Just before entering, however, their treed eyes lit on a barrel into which a tin pipe descended, and which evidently ing, however, their tred eyes lit on a barrel into which a tin pipe descended, and which evidently served as the condenser coataining the coil technically known as the "worm." The rest of the apparatus—and a very cleverly-constructed piece it was—disclosed itself on entering the rear room. It was all there,—the furnace, the boiler, and the pipes connecting with the still in the other room. Near the furnace stood the mash,—three barrels of molasses, water, and yeast,—evidently about ready to be run off. The fire was out, however, and everything cold and cheerless. But the evidences of fillicit distilling were conclusive. Looking further, the officers were conclusive. Looking further, the officers discovered some empty whisky-bottles, which explained as well as anything could how the stuff was gotten rid of. In the meantime, Taylor kept protesting his innocence of any wrong-doing, and the officials attended to what he said and learned that Forbes was out for the evening. This only served to confirm a previous suspicion that the latter had

another part of town, to which he also devoted his attentions. Having seen all that there was to be seen, Taylor again took the lead, and the party ascended to the store. In the meantime, a young fellow had come in whose familiarity with the place suggested the propriety of detaining him. Taylor's wife and boy had come down from their rooms overhead, and were, like Taylor himself, greatly astonished at the turn of affairs when it was all explained to them. They also protested every ANOTHER STILL ished at the turn of all airs when it was all ex-plained to them. They also protested,—every-body protested but the officers. The young man who was detained proved to be Joe Walsh, a plumber, who finally let out the fact that he had made the furnace in the rear cellar, which Taylor all the while protested was put up sim-

Taylor all the while protested was put up simply for the purpose of smelting brass, and which Forbes had directed from its original use. But all things must come to an end, and this was the case with the protestations and the gabble. The officers buttoned up their overcoats, and in a few minutes Taylor and Walsh were on their way to Commissioner Hoyne's office, where they substantially repeated their previous statements. The old man's bail was fixed at \$2,000, Walsh's at \$1,000, and, as they were unable to get anybody to go on their bonds, were committed to jail in default, where they will stay until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when they will be taken before the Commissioner for further examination.

It was rather noticeable that neither the two men nor Mrs. Taylor herself appeared to be plunged in grief. In fact, they stood up to it so well as to suggest the thought that they feared such a possible ending to their lift!e venture, and were more or less prepared for it. The "apple-jack" theory doesn't work with the officers, who have a bottled sample of the "tanglefoot" as it comes from the tail of the worm, and who contend that there is the best kind of a case against the whole lot,—particularly Forbes, for whose arrest they amply provided by leaving Deputy-Marshal Jones to hold the fort and nab him when he came in along towards morning. when he came in along towards morning.

#### OPERATIC.

MLLE, ROZE was made the recipient of a parting testin in the shape of a dinner at the Grand Pacific last evening by Mr. John B. Drake. The company assembled in Parlor 44 at 8 o'clock, and passed a couple of delightful hours in social amenities, as also the discussion of a dinner which was, by the way, an elaborate exposition of the art of cookery. Among those present were Mile. Roze, J. H. Haverly and wife, G. B. Armstrong, of the Inter-Ocean, and Mr. Gaster-feldt, of the Staats-Zeitung, and wives, Mme. Lablache, Mmc. and Mlle. Lido, W. T. Carleton, Sig. Arditi, and Henry Mapleson. The company, except Mile. Hauk and Col. Maple-son, leave for St. Louis via the Alton Road this

morning at 10:15 o'clock. Col. Mapleson is laid up with gout.

MORE WAR. It is understood that there is once more war in the operatic troupe, and this time between Miss Hauk and Mme. Gerster,—not between them exactly, but on account of what the former considers undue favortism shown to the latter. It was the intention of the troupe to leave this morning for St. Louis in their special train. A drawing-room in one of the cars was specially set apart for Mme. Gerster. Miss Hauk did not come on with the party from the East, and consequently no such provision had at that time to be made for her. It was now found impossible to provide her with a drawingat that time to be made for her. It was now found impossible to provide her with a drawing-room for the trip to St. Louis. So she declined to go upon this special opera troupe train unless she could have a drawing-room, to which she considers she is as much entitled as Mme. Gerster. There cannot well be a drawing-room provided for her without ousting somebody else, and then somebody else would go to war. So it is not likely that she will go down this morning. Falling of obtaining the coveted drawing-room, she says she will go down to-night or to-morrow morning, she will be so tired out that she won't be able to sing Tuesday, although smounced for that evening. The St. Louis papers will doubtless give the continuing chapters of this impending tragedy.

PRE-EMPTING SEATS. PRE-EMPTING SEATS.

The appearance of the corridors at Haverly's theatre yesterday morning reminded one of the front of the old Bowery on a Saturday night, only women were in the place of news and errand boys. The fair creatures began arriving as early as 10 o'clock, and at once took possession of the first-balcony stairways. The ladies had "standing-room" tickets, and were determined to get a good place. Luckily for them, as they thought, the doors had been left open. On discovering this, they rushed in and scrambled for seats, taking, of course, the best in the balcony—the front row. It was filled in a twinkling, and the less swift of foot began taking possession of the second row. In a little while all the holders of standing-room tickets would have been provided for. What cared they for the seat-ticket-holders? A wretch, in the shape of a man, soon appeared, and remonstrated with them. They wouldn't listen to him. Having possession, they intended to hold on. At the and of half an hour, however, they The appearance of the corridors at Haverly's

were routed by the men, others having come to the aid of their brethren, and driven back to the stairways, when the doors were closed and locked. No blood was shed, but the ousting was denounced as an "outrage." After waiting three hours, these enthusiastic females were allowed to take the places their tickets called for, and presumably got their dickets called for, and presumably got their tickets called for, and presumably got their money's worth. The Mayor yesterday morning notified Supt. Seavey to have enough policemen at the theatre, afternoon and evening, to keep the aisles clear, and Deputy-Supt. Dixon, with a squad of twelve men, executed the order.

DR. THOMAS.

LECTURE BEFORE THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas lectured before the Philosophical Society, on the "Wavering Beliefs of the Age," last evening. He first showed that the thoughts of mankind gathered around three common centres,—ourselves, the universe, and God; then that it was difficult, in a world of thought, to draw exact dividing lines; that the world of thought, like the geologic world, interlapped; that there were periods of childbood of the races where everything was believed, and of manhood where things were doubted, and out of these grew again general convictions that became beliefs of the ages. The general movement of thought in our times was in the direction of the few to the many, and the spirit in which questions were approached was one of greater confidence in truth,—that of the judicial type of mind as distinguished from the partisan that had had so much to do with thought in the past. In search ing for the wavering beliefs of the age be looked at the field of thought under four heads,-th political, the philosophical, the scientific, and the religious. He dwelt upon the instability of Government in the past, and the insecurity in which those of the present found themselves, and yet held that they would reach a solution in universal liberty, justice, and brotherhood In philosophy, he neid that an idea school, even if held as true in speculative thought, could never influence practical life where many had to accept the testimony of their

where many had to accept the testimony of their senses, and act upon it.

The real battle he found between the material and the spiritual schools, accounting for the former from the larger attention that had been given to studies of the material world. He held that mankind would, in the circle of thinking, come back more to the thought of mind and spirit, and would rest at last in a belief of both the material and the spiritual. In science he held that there were no established beliefs in the sense that they could not be changed if facts were found to be different; that the scientific world was simply moving in the search of truth; and hence, if any of its beliefs, wavered, there was no excitement over it.

search of truth; and hence, if any of its beliefs wavered, there was no excitement over it. "What we want to know is truth."

On the subject of religion he held that man could not get away from the thought of God, and, under some form or conception, that doctrine would always be believed in. And, between the extremes of no inspiration and the verbal-inspiration theory of the Bible, he claimed that man would hold it as an inspired book, and it would be the great book of religion. He claimed that man would hold that Christ was more than human, because that was a less tax upon faith than to account for the facts of His life and their influence upon the world if we said that He was only man. He held that man would believe in a future life and in equal justice being done to all at last. On these points he took the view that the arrest of these points he took the view that the arrest of doubt was found in the fact that it was impossi-ble to prove a negative, and, on this account, man would always believe them.

THE RECOUNT.

KERN CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

The recount in the Kern-Hoffmann contest

a part of lewing is								fol-	
HOFF		BOFFMANN		KERN.		DIXON.		BYAN.	
WARDS.	Official	Recount.	Official	Recount	Queial	Recount	Official	Recount	
Seventh.  II	1 400	98 38 105 44 180 80 163 81	142 162 107 107 235 183 169	141 161 169 107 234 172 167 126	6 11 112 17 56 65 43 45	15 11 13 18 53 63 43	23 28 100 41 88 41 59	28 28 100 43 88 40 59	

Total.. 691 690 1, 233 1, 217 253 263 510 510 As far as the count has proceeded Kern has gained only twelve votes, and the situation is disheartening. It is understood that he will tomorrow ask that the contest be dismissed, but if he does Mr. Hoffmann will object, and urge that the count be gone through with. It was a bad undertaking for Mr. Kern.

FIRST REGIMENT.

THE THIRD PARTY OF THE SECOND SERIES Armory, on Jackson street, last evening. There were between 500 and 600 persons present, and it would be safe to say that not an objectionab individual appeared upon the floor. The decisive discrimination of the Committee having the receptions in charge and the vigilance exercised, render it almost im-possible for any person not bearing a good reputation to gain admittance. The parties have gained in favor among the better classes of people in the city, until they are ab solutely as select as the majority of select private gatherings, and a great deal more so than any public assembly that has ever been seen in Chicago. The regiment has been rewarded for the efforts of its officers in this direction, and many hundred dollars have been added to its coffers, which is greatly needed to meet the beavy expenses.

Last evening there were attractions added to the usual quota by the appearance of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and his staff, together with a Gen. Sheridan and his staff, together with a number of the officers of the regular army who are sojourning in the city at present on account of the Reno investigation. These officers were the centre of attraction during the early portion of the evening. The young militiamen cyed them askance with envious glances, no doubt wondering in their own minds how long they would have to serve as privates in the Illinois National Guard before they would be entitled to wear the epaulets, sword, medals of honor, and the title, with all their attendant glories, that were enjoyed by Gen. Sheridan. The ladies looked upon the brilliant spectacle with great delight. The lady who was asked to dance and headed a quadrille with the hero of Winchester was probably voted the queen of the occasion. The General tripped about on the smoothly-waxed floor, and cut pigeon-wings after the most approved style. proved style.

General tripped about on the smoothly-waxed floor, and cut pigeon-wings after the most approved style.

AMONG THE PROMINENT ONES

who participated in the festivities were Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. King, President of the Reno Court of Inquiry. and Col. Ryall, one of his associates, and Lieut. Lee, Recorder; Lieut. Wailace, Lieut. Upham, Lieut.-Col. M. F. Sheridan, and Lieut.-Col. George Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff; Maj.-Gen. A.C. Ducat and staff, Maj. Maxwell, Capt. Sawver, Col. Oldershaw and wife, Lieut. Col. Collins, and Maj. Whitehouse, Gen. S. B. Sherer, Inspector Gen. Strong, and Col. W. H. Thompson, of the Governor's staff; Brig.-Gen. J. T. Terrence and staff, Maj. John Lannigan, Maj. Henrotin (Brigace Surgeon), and Capt. Scribner; Col. Quirk, Maj. Hennesy, and Lieut. Glassbrook, of the Second Regiment; Col. Powell and wife and Maj. De Young, of the Sixth Battalion; Capt. Brockett and Lieut. Jacobs, of the First Cavalry, I. N. G.; Col. Edgar D. Swain, of the First Regiment; Surgeon Truman Miller and wife, Capt. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. Charles W. Harwick, Capt. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Lange, Lieut. Lovejoy, Ordnance-Seargent A. L. Bell and wife, Capt. Frank Davis, Lieut. J. D. Bangs (Quartermaster), Gen. A. C. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Josepn Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Butterfield, Mrs. Rollo Butterfield, Capt. and Mrs. Purington, Mr. and Mrs. Buell, Mrs. P. B. Weare, Miss Wood, Miss Lottie Goodrich, Miss Froed, Miss Ream, Miss Bassett, Miss Gillett, the Misses Castle, Miss Hainsworth of Omaha, Miss Pearl, Miss Ream, Miss Bassett, Miss Gillett, the Misses Castle, Miss Hainsworth of Omaha, Miss Predlander, Miss Beers, Miss Pearce, Miss Genevieve Lafayette, Miss Grace Inell, Miss Minnie Green, Miss Hannser, Miss Widham, Miss Lotting Gene. Miss Bross, Miss Hannser, Miss Widham, Miss Lotty, Miss Bross, Miss Hannser, Miss Widham, Miss Lotty Miss Drake, Miss Grace Inell, Miss Minnie Green, Miss Hannser, Miss Widham, Miss Lottie Groot-

EVANSTON. Mrs. Annie Morgan, wife of Mr. William Morgan, died at the National Insane Asylum, located at Eigin, last Wednesday. Her remains have been placed in a vault at Rosehill, whence they will be removed for burial sometime this week. Mrs. Morgan had been so insane as to necessitate confinement for five years, and the verdict of her death was that of chronic mania

formed by the Village Trustees that their request for rubber outfits shall be granted.

A change is to occur at the Avenue House. The Messrs. Swart retire, having made arrangements to manage a Sterling house. Their successors are not yet known.

The Baptist Church will be preached in to-day by the Rev. L. A. Abbott, of La Crosse, Wis. Dr. Fisk, of Chicago, is to be at the Congregational Church. The other congregations will listen to the usual talent.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 25.—Private Sprowl, ambulance-driver, started to drive to the old camp, one mile distant, this afternoon.

To-night he was found lying in the road with his skull fractured. It is not known whether the wound was caused by a gunshot or by falling from the ambulance. His condition is critical. The wound cannot be examined to-night. Wednesday night a trumpeter arrived from the old camp, and reported being fired at by a party concealed in a ravine. It is believed that either indians or bad white men are in the bluffs. Companies A, B, F, I, and M, Fifth Cavairy, under Capt. Ferris, arrived here to-day. They leave in the morning for the Sand Hills, where Little Wolf and a band of 200 Cheyennes are reported to be.

Little Wolf and a band of 200 cheyented reported to be.
Companies A, F, E, and L. Third Cavalry, leave for their respective stations early next week, leaving but two companies at this post.

OBITUARY

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 25.—The Hon. Alexander Bliedung, one of the most prominent men of Clayton County, died at his home in Gutten-

Clayton County, died at his home in Guttenberg to-day. He was a member of the State Legislature, and took a prominent part in politics of the Third District.

\*\*Refer al Dismatch to The Tribune.\*\*

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock, mother of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, died at Morristown yesterday. She was born in Montgomery County in 1800. Her late husband, Benjamin Franklin Hancock, was also a native of Montgomery. They were living on a farm when their distinguished son was bork in 1824, and four years later removed to Morristown, where the Hancock mansion has since been located. been located.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—P. B. Locke, of the firm
of Locke, Austin & Sparks, the well known
lake Captain, died to-day, aged 48. een located.

SAVANNAH RACES. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25 .- The Jockey Club meeting closed to-day, and there was a good

The Lamar stake for 3-year olds, mile heats, was won by Ben Hill. He got the second heat y the foul riding of Mary Walton, and had the

by the foul riding of Mary Walton, and had the third for a gallop over the course. Mary won the first heat easily. Time, 1:47%, 1:50%. Ben was the favorite.

In the mile-dash Essillah won, Jim Bell second, Gabriel third. Gov. Hampton fourth, Virginian last. Time, 1:47.

In the mile-and-a-quarter selling race, which closed the meeting, the time was not taken, the fall of the flag not being seen. Egypt won, Rappahannock second, Hattie F. third, Omega fourth, LeRoi fifth.

LOTTA AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.-Lotta's engagement of one week at Macauley's, under the management of Abbey & Schoeffel, of the Park Theatre, New York, has proven an unusual success. "La Cigale," her new play, was produced Friday night and this afternoon. The houses on both occasions were among the largest known in the history of the theatre in this city. The receipts at the matinee are said to reach a higher figure than at any afternoon dramatic performance given in the city in five years. Lotta received many floral offerings, and tumultuous applause. Her engagem

BOLD THEFTS. An audacious robbery was committed vesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock by an unknown thief, who actually carried away a four-foot show case from Lehmann's store, corner of State and Adams streets, and, taking it into an alley in a manner so cool that no one suspected he was not an employe of the place, rifled it of about \$200 worth of cheap jewelry. He escaped detection.

tection.

Another bold theft occurred at Schiefferstein's shoe-store, corner of Division street and Clybourn avenue, resterday afternoon. While the proprietor was busy waiting on a customer, a tilitapper walked in and carried off the till, containing \$40. He, too, escaped capture, but the till was subsequently found between two houses, minus its contents.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25 .- Edward L. Anlrews, attorney for the holders of the old series of Tennessee bonds, to-day filed a bill gainst eight railroads upon which they have a lien under the act of 1852. He filed six bills in demphis, and will file more in Knoxville Monday against railroads upon which the old bonds

TENNESSEE BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Anthony Iuxtable, aged 65 years, living in Prairie Ronde this county, committed suicide last night by hanging herself in the cellar of her house. Family difficulties are the vague cause assigned for

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamer Gellert, from Hamourg; Eiphinstone, from Liverpuol; Hermod, from Cardiff; Acapulco and Ailsa, from Aspinwall; D. Stemmann, from

Antwerp.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool. OUIPS. .

What did Baritone? Ancient Grease: Old butter. A smoke-house: A cigar-store. An old letter: An aged landlord.

A matter of form: The newspaper. "Down in front ": An incipient mustache. A trial-balance: Prisoners left over when the Court adjourns.

A Hoyne-avenue man calls his horse "Favor," because he curries it. Speaking of style, there is not much "get-up" to people who lie abed until noon. People that don't fret are like oysters at a

church-festival, inasmuch as they never "get in When a raw recruit makes his first sally upon the enemy, we suppose he must feel sortic peculiar. a stew."

The man who regretted that he had "no position in the world" evidently forgot his disposition.

The best way to indulge in a tie-raid is to watch your opportunity and sneak into a furnishing-store. We read something recently about the "House of Bourbon." No reference to a "sample-room," however.

"I pain nobody," said a dentist, when asked if he hurt people much. And a creditor of his said he told the truth. Newspapers that employ two or three humor-ous paragraphers may be said to always "Keep their wits about them."

A young man says: "You can get round the girls at Vassar easy enough, they suck-gum so readily, and are so Vassar-lating." It doesn't reflect upon the good-nature of a paragrapher, who is unable to construct another joke, to say that he is "out of humor."

A commercial traveler and a young man about to enter the Episcopal ministry resemble each other in one respect: both take orders. Spilkins saw a well-known leader of fashion ejected from his hotel the other night, whereupon he remarked that he had seldom seen a more stylish turnout.

People who anticipate a freshet here the com-ing spring should remember that they predicted a similar calamity some years ago. It is freshet in the memories of some of our citizens.

When you enter your sleeping apartment, and find that your solitary pillow has been denuded of its covering, then is the time, and the only time, when you feel that it would be an inestimable favor if somebody would give you the

What Might Have Been.

Citica Herald.

A Cincinnati engineer has signed a contract with French capitalists to build a railroad in Palestine, from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Had such a road been constructed a number of centuries ago, St Peter might have been a brakeman instead of a fisherman.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

JEMMY AND JESSY. oung Jemmy and Jessy sat mute on the stile. Says Jemmy: "In vain time in cooing I lose; I can't get a kies, nor a word, nor a smile; Come, can't you say Bo! to a goose?"

Says Jessy: "I don't want to hurt you, my dear, Or I'd say Bol to you. You're so slow!

If you can't take a kiss without asking. I fear
I shall have to say Goose! to a beau!"

OVER-STIMULATION IN WOMEN. New Fork Evening Post.

In the January number of the London Gentle man's Magazine, under the title, "Over-stimu-lation in Women," is an article which in substance asserts that at the present day many English women in every class of society habitually "over-stimulate." The magazine speaks with the authority of a publication of great age and wide repute, and the writer of the paper in question—who, by the way, appends his name to it—is a well-known physician. This gentle-man, Dr. Frederick H. Daly, affirms that he is not a total abstainer or a believer in total abstinot a total abstainer or a beneger in total abstainence; he is, however, a great stickler for moderation, and of this he implies, if he does not directly assert, that women are as a rule less capable than men. The strain of modern society, Dr. Daly remarks, is far more burdensome than tormerly. Our ancestors direct at noon, and went to bed at about the time the fash on able world now direct.

Dr. Daly remarks, is far more burdensome than tormerly. Our ancestors dined at noon, and went to bed at about the time the fashionable world now dines. During the "season" a London lady "works really hard," and she works in a crowded town, keeping late hours, and living in hot, gas-tainted rooms. "These are just the conditions which induce a languor that a glass of sherry will, for the time, quickly relieve;" and it is taken, and taken too often, and the occasional indulgence becomes a regular one; spirita are after a time-substituted for the sherry, and the victim, by a facile gradation, becomes an habitual, and generally a secret, dram-drinker. Such cases, Dr. Daly intimates, are not only common, but so shamefully numerous as to constitute a growing and terrible danger. He warms female tipplers that their nervous organization is more liable to injury from alcohol than that of men; that the mental and moral effects with them are more disastrous and more irremediable, and assures every woman "who is constantly over-stimulating that one day she will get gout, or kidney disease, or brain disease, or disease of the liver, followed by dropsy." He says that women should only take wine or beer, if they take them, with their food, and that they ought never to drink spirits at all. He points out that the seeds of fatal habits of excess are often imbanted by the use of stimulents at the period of lactation, and advises that, at all events, they "should be discontinued as soon as weaning is done." He proceeds to show that the middle and lower classes are, for special reasons, suffering from dipsomavia as well as the upper classes. It is gin and strong beer with them instead of sherry and brandy. The evil, it is this writer's conclusion, should be grappled with at once; and the British "Legislature has two duties to perform before we can hope for much improvement. One is to repeal the Grocers' license, the other is to pass into law the Habitual Drunkard's bill or some such measure."

The picture drawn by Dr. Daly is a ver

tressing one. How far its accuracy may be impugned remains to be seen. We are reminded, meanwhile, that a charge of like nature was leveled a few years ago at the woman of New York. It excited much indignation and was for a time hotly discussed. The case was, without constraint to strongly but. A natural displacement a time hotly discussed. The case was, without question, too strongly put. A natural disoleasure was aroused by the idea that the object of the promulgator had been to make a "sensation" rather than to subserve the cause of truth and good morals. Suspicion was drawn to the viand by the piquancy of its sauce. Yet it can scarcely in fairness be denied that if a quarter or even a tenth part of that was alleged of drunkenness among women had been true it was a proper function of journalism to direct attention to the evil and denounce it. The difficulty commonly is that there is always in such cases a strong temptation to exaggerate an evil in order to enforce the requisite attention to it. We hope for the sake of the women of England that this is true of the article in the Gentleman's Magazine; for it would be far more agreeable to suppose that a single writer had sketched an unfaithful picture, or even put forth a caricature, than that a considerable number of English gentlewomen, as well as an equal fraction from the classes not so designated, have sunk to the will sindulgance. Het II. Paly describes. We gentlewomen, as well as an equal fraction from the classes not so designated, have sunk to the vile indulgence that Dr. Daly describes. We must remember, however, that he writes, not as an anonymous or general writer, but under his own signature, and with the experience of a physician. The prevalent impression in these circumstances will be that where there is so much smoke there is likely to be a trace of fire. Something like these allegations has been in the air for some time, and there is a suggestion of them in more than one of the current English novels. But we shall be called on speedily to hear evidence in rebuttal, and until then judgment may well be suspended.

ment may well be suspended.

In the mean time no harm will be done by pointing out that the changed social conditions to which Dr. Daly imputes so much of danger

exist here as well as in foreign countries. The habits of New York and of London are in this wise very similar. There is certainly more drinking in society—emong both sexes—than before our Civil War. The statistics show a formidable increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States, and consumption is not confined to saloons, hotels, and the jugs of the working classes. Far more beer and wine are drunk in the United Kingdom than in this country, but in spirits we unhappily are as far in excess. The insidious enemy may attack any one from the highest to the lowest, and no apology is needed for temperate but earnest caution to whomsoever nay be in danger. The article in the Gentleman's Maquzine may be too highly colored, and we repeat we hope it may be proved so. In either case, while it applies to a condition of things which is not to be found among ourselves, our readers will appreciate the motive which directs their attention to the alleged increase among women of a shameful and terrible vice which it is much easier to prevent than to cure. easier to prevent than to cure.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The annual meeting of a popular society was held a day or two since, and in the interim, before the meeting was called to order, a discussion of some interest occurred. Said one of the gentle-men present: "You talk about hard times in California; there has never been a year when the purchase of costly jewelry and diamonds ex-ceeded that of the present year."

There is a lady now stopping at one of our large hotels who wears a pair of solitaire earrings worth \$50,000. They belonged to the colrings worth \$50,000. They belonged to the col-lection of jewels of Queen Isabella of Spain, and were purchased at the time when that de-posed monarch sold a portion of her valuables at auction in Paris. These two stones were bought for \$24,600. They are twenty-one carats each, beautifully matched, and are pronounced the finest gems in the United States. Tiffany & Co., in New York, place their market value at \$50,000. "It seems to me that is a rather valuable load.

"It seems to me that is a rather valuable load for a lady to be carrying about in a careless

"It is so, and it furnishes a strong incentive to crime. Why, there's Mrs. —, who never comes down stairs with less than \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth of gems on her person—that lady who wears the brooch in the form of a fern leaf, glittering with fifty or a hundred diamonds."

who wears the brooch in the form of a fern leaf, glittering with fifty or a hundred diamonds."

"It is a great wonder that robberies are not of more frequent occurrence in this city, considering the careless display of valuables."

"Well, so far as the hotels are concerned, it is probably owing to the perfect system of esoloage which is a feature of them. It would be almost impossible for a professional thief to obtain admission to the house, and all the employes are instructed to be on their guard against sneak-thieves. But some thieves did obtain access to a lady's room in one of our hotels about two weeks ago, while Madame and her husband were at dimer. They overhauled trunks and drawers, and obtained a watch and chain and some coin, but Madame happened to be in full regalia at the time, and the thieves were disappointed in getting hold of her diamonds. There is one lady stopping at the same hotel who knows a point. She has a magnificent pair of pendants valued at \$30,000, that were purchased from the Empress Eugenie's jewel casket. These diamonds are incased in gold, and her earrings are apparently nothing more than ordinary eardrops. But when occasion requires she simply unclasps the cases, and exposes the magnificent gems. From the ordinary appearance of the earrings one would not consider them of much value."

PHIL HODGE'S SECRET.

Ten years ago, in Lewis County, Ky., a young lawyer named Phil Hodge married Miss Addie Sillett, amid flowers, music, and hearty con-gratulations of friends. When the guests had departed Hodge went to the bridal-chamber, where he remained during the night. At early dawn he left the house, and in passing out he met a servant of his wife's father, to whom he said: "Tell your master I am gone forever." The new-made father-in-law, upon receiving this message, hurried to his daughter's room, where, to his amazement, he found her still in her wedding robes, with her hair disheveled and her veil torn off, and in a state of great excitement. A severe spell of fever followed, but never in her wildest delirium did she betray the cause of her agony, and thus it has remained a theme of conjecture ever since. To a friend, the other day, she for the first time told the cause. Here is her storn.

agony, and thus it has remained a inche of conjecture ever since. To a friend, the other day, she for the first time told the cause. Here is her story:

"Lon Foliet and I have been raised together. I had received most marked attention from him, but I never dreamed of marrying him, for he had a mother and sister depending upon him for a livelihood. Phil Hodge, who I only knew a few years, courted me. I accepted him, and my admiration for him tempted me to believe I loved him. The night of our wedding, Lon and I were sitting a little apart from the crowd, our conversation was only of ourselves, and I confess I then felt Lon loved me, and he was more of my happiness than I had ever dreamed. Phil Hodge overheard a few words, and saw our earnest manner. When he came to my room he found me dressed still as I was when I left the parlor, and, showing his surprise, asked me 'What was the matter with me!" To which I answered as indifferently as possible, 'Nothing.' We exchanged several commonplace remarks, after which he asked me quite harshly, 'Addie, did Lon Fohet ever tell you he loved you?' I answered, 'No." "What was your conversation to-night?' His eyes were upon me! I dark not tell aught but the truth, they seemed to pierced me through. I told the whole truth, and when I had finished, he said with coldness, calmness, and stubborn resolution: "Addie, you love Lon Foliet; he shall marry you; we will never meet again." I begged him on my knees not to leave me, but it was of no svail. When the dawn came, he arose, kissed me good-by, with a 'God bless you,' passed out from me forever. My feelings were indescribable, the room was horrible in its darkness, my mind lost its reasoning power, and thus passed many weeks. Through a mutual friend I heard of him often, of his wadering, desolate life and death upon the frontier. Well have our blighted lives paid the penalty of a false step. When Lon heard of his death he came immediately to see me. I refused to see him; then he wrote me a long letter telling me of his love, his

A MARRIAGE-INCIDENT. Writing from Greenfield, Conn., the Rev. Dr. T. L. Culver relates the following marriage-incident, which happened there in "ve older

incident, which happened there in "ye o The Rev. Steven Mix made a journey to North-

The Rev. Steven Mix made a journey to Northampton in 1896 in search of a wife. He arrived
at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, informed him
of the object of his visit, and that the pressure
of home duties required the utmost dispatch.
Mr. Stoddard took him into the room where
his daughters were, and introduced him to Mary,
Esther, Christiana, Sarah, Rebekah, and Haw
nan, and then retired.
Mr. Mix, addressing Mary, the eldest daughter, said he had lately been settled in Wethursfield, and was desirous of obtaining a wife, and
concluded by offering her his heart and hand.
She blushingly replied that so important a proposition required time for consideration.
He rejoined that he was pleased that she asked
for suitable time for reflection, and in order to
afford her the needed opportunity to think of
his proposal, he would step into an adjoining
room and smoke a pipe with her father, and she
could report to him. Having smoked his pipe,
and sent a message to Miss Mary that he was
ready for her answer, she came in and asked
further time for consideration.
He replied that she could reflect still longer
on the subject, and send her answer by letter to
Wethersfield. In a few weeks he received her
reply, which is probably the most laconic
epistle of the kind ever penned. Here is the
model letter, which was soon followed by a
wedding:
Northampton, 1896.—The Rev. Stephen Mix;
Yes.

NORTHAMPTON, 1896. - The Rev. Stephen Mix? Yes. Mary Stoddard.

The matrimonial Mix-ture took place on the 1st of December, 1696, and proved to be compounded of most congenial elements. TO ACCOMMODATE THE LADY.

A woman with three bird-cages and a little girl has just got on the train. She arranges the three bird-cages on a seat, and then she and the around upon the ungallant men who remain glued to their seats and look dreamily out of the window. I bend my face down to the tablet and write furiously, for I feel her eyes fastened upon me. Somehow or other, I am always the victim in cases of this delicate nature. Just as

Yelctim in cases of this schedule nature. Such as I expected. She speaks, fastening her commanding gaze upon me.

"Sir, would it be asking too much if I begged you to let myself and my little girl have that seat? A gentleman can always find a seat so much more easily than a lady."

And she smiled. Not the charmingest kind of a smile. It was too trimphant to be very

of a smile. It was too triumphant to be very pleasing. Of course I surrendered. I said: "Oh, certainly, certainly. I could ind another seat without any trouble."

She thanked me, and I crawled out of my conference and remainder and remainders and fortable seat, and gat

comfortable seat, and gathered up my overcoat, my manuscript, my shawl-strap package, say valise, and my overshoes, and she and the little girl went into the vacant premises as soon as the writ of ejectment had been served, and they looked happy and comfortable.

Then I stepped across the aisle; I took up those bird-cages and set them along on too of the coal-box, and sat down on the seat thus vacated. I apologetically remarked to the woman, who was gazing at me with an expression that boded trouble, that "it was much warmer for the canaries up by the stove." She didn't say anything, but she gave me a look that made it much warmer for me for about five minutes than the stove can make it for the canaries. I don't believe she likes me, and I am uncomfortably confident that she disapproves of my conduct.

FEMININE NOTES. We saw a young man with two heads on his shoulders the other day, out didn't consider it much of a curiosity—one belonged to his girl.

She sang soprano sweetly— Her voice was like a lyre; But on Sunday she ate onions, And thus busted up the choir.

An excited old man came in yesterday to form us that he had seen six women sit a whole hour in social conversation without once referring to what they wore .- Turner's Falls Reporter She was an Albany lady who informed a visitor who came to see her new nouse that she was having nicks made in the walls in which to place statutes, and in one of them a burst of her husband.

Henry was sitting in the parlor with Laura and in attempting to turn the gas down dim he extinguished it. "There!" he exciaimed, "the gas has gone out." "Yes," murmured i.aura, "and I wish somebody would follow its example." Then Henry went out too.

A plain-spoken woman recently visited a married woman and said to her: "How do you manage to amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, "don't you know that I have my housework to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see that you have it to do, but as it is never done I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time."

A young lady, after passing the Cambridge local examination, suddenly broke off her engagement with her sweetheart. A friend expostulated with her, but she replied, "I must merely say that his views on the theosophic doctrine of cosmogony are loose, and you must at once understand how impossible it is for any true woman to risk her happiness with such a person."

Say! some of you lawyers; we were just won-dering; how is it, if a man's wife runs away with and marries an insurance agent, and never comes back to him, what relation is the be-reaved man to his mother-in-law yet! As she has not run away, is she still his mother-in-law! And if so, is she also the insurance man's mother-in-law! In what relation, in fact, does a man stand to his wife's relatives when, as in the instance just cited, his wife is not "dead, but gone before"?—Burdette.

Jennie June thinks, girls should be taught, to

Jennie June thinks girls should be taught to help themselves. Bless your soul, Jennie, they do. We sat opposite to a delicate, blue-eyed, spirituelle creature of 16, at the boarding-house table, and saw her help herself to a plate of soup, a sirloin steak, a chicken's wing and drumstick, two baked potatoes, three pistes of corn, two pickles, four hot rolls, a dish of macaron, a quarter of a mince-pie, a wedge of apple-pudding with wine sauce, and two dishes of vanilia ice-cream. They do help themselves.—Exchange.

Three Sips of Punch.

Constable (to Old Wiggins, who has come down on a piece of orange-peel and a slide)

"There, now! I 'opes you're satisfied! Serves you jolly well right! If I catches you a slidin' on the pavement again I'll run you in—sharp!" Ethel—"It was a most wonderful performance, Aunt Tabitha! First, she was shot out of a cannon's mouth on to a trapeze afteen yards above the orchestra, and then she swung herself up till she stood on a rope on one leg at least 120 feet above our heads!" Aunt Tabitha—"Ah! I always think a woman lowers herself when she does that!"

Master Benjamin—"Look at my beautiful gold casket!" Master Gladstone—"Ah! but look at my beautiful silver ax!"

of fifteen to six, has re-r. E. T. Baird, who was a alleged irregularities Presbyterian Board of dy he was the Secretary.
estoration are that the
r. Baird has made a diswiedgment of the moral
ad expresses a penitent
injury to the cause of
esulting theretrom. EIGHT RATES.

to The Tribuna.

The Foreign Freight the recent conference day agreed to accept, at the suggestion toward light rates embodied in 8. Sanford. What the the Committee refused they are unimportant.

J. LEHMANN

Franted Pure Candles at 126.
A 18c, and 28c lb. Try us.
"THE FAIR."

DET State and Adams-Sts.

law is so locked up, clamped, obstructed, and arrested by the cunning devices of the

lawyers who make the laws, that the prison-

attorneys can obtain such delays and advan-

tages that, in the end, he is almost certain

an additional chance to escape the punish-

ment of the law. The defendant, after

exhausting the law's delay, after resort-

ing to every practice, disreputable or otherwise, to defeat a conviction, and forced to

ribunal reverse the finding of the Circuit

Court on any question,-and the material

point of the guilt of the accused is rarely

ever questioned or examined on an appeal,-

delay is again put in motion. The crime has

been in the meantime overshadowed by fre-

quent repetitions of it by others. The orig-

inal witnesses have died, or have disap-

peared, or their silence has been purchased

At the end of the second trial perhaps two

years have elapsed, and under such circum-

stances second conviction is only possible

when the crime was of extraordinary

atrocity. Even then there is a second ap-

peal to the Appellate Court, and when

that fails the prisoner has still his right of

It is right to look at these things in the

light of established facts. Nine-tenths of

the appeals in criminal cases are taken to de-

feat justice. There is rarely an appeal

taken on the ground that the man has been

convicted unjustly; the plea is that the

Court before whom he was tried committed

error in some instruction or ruling in the

case which of itself had not the remotest

relation to the prisoner's actual guilt. It is

a part of the criminal practice to "put up

all kinds of jobs" on the Court, by submit-

ting to him countless indefinite propositions

of law, hypothetical and philosophical,-

some in the abstract and others in the con-

crete, and embracing all manner of ques

tions, covering the whole realm of sci-

final appeal to the Supreme Court.

submit to a sentence, is to be now aut

forth unwhipped of justice.

er who has money enough to hire skillful

## The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 66, R. A. M.— Eveniar Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. M. Decrees. Visit-ing Companions are cordially invited. By order SAMUEL KERR, H. P.

NEW COVENANT LODGE NO. 25. I. O. G. T.— yster supper and sociable at Temperance Hall, south-cest corner Wabsah av. and Twenty-second st. on londay evening, 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Admis-on. 25 certs.

NATIONAL LODGE, NO. 506, A. F. & A. M.-Fraied Communication will be held at their hall or Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. All members are notified to be present to attend a special election to fill the office of Treasurer by dispensation from the G. M. By order W. M. C. WOOD, Secretary. LAPATETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall to Monroe st.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686, F. & A. M.Regular Communication at their hall, corner Wes
Madison and Robey-sta., Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.
Work on M. M. Degree, Visitors welcome,
O. A. DUGLASS, Secretary.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879.

The Washington dispatches intimate with s considerable degree of certainty that CONK-LING's efforts to defeat the President's desire in the matter of the Collectorship of New York City will temporarily succeed. On the rejection of MERRITT by the Schate ARTHUR steps back into the office under the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office act, but his stay will expire in about five weeks, and then he must step down and out. Conkling can't

A Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of KNOTT and CULBER son, Democrats, and LAPHAM, Republican, will leave Washington this evening for this city, to investigate the charges preferred against Judge BLODGETT. It is expected that hey will get to work on Wednesday. If PROOTOR KNOTT will devote as much attention to this matter as he did to Duluth some eight years ago, he will doubtless present a report as equally readable, if not profound.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was discussed in the House yesterday, Congressman Barra, of Indiana, favoring the setting apart of a liberal sum for both the railway and general service. The Democrats were less inclined than usual to save at the spigot and let flow at the bung, and the prospects are that enough money will be appropriated for the carrying of the mails in a manner commensurate with the needs of the people.

Another of the series of public meetings now being held in the towns along the line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal took place in Joliet yesterday, and was largely attended All the speakers denounced the attempt made by the rival railroads to demolish the great water highway between the lakes and the Mississippi, and resolutions were adopted asking for a return by the State of the money expended in building the Henry and Cop peras Creek dams, memorializing Congres to take control of the canal and enlarge is to the capacity required for the passage of ships and steamers, and urging the Legisla ture to provide for a more economical management by abolishing the Canal Commis-

The recount of last fall's vote on Sheriff made nominally at the instance of ex-Sheriff KERN, has proceeded far enough to determine that the result will not materially change that which was first announced. The few votes gained by the recount are offset by nearly as many lost, and there is reason believe that the original count was as fair and thorough as it ever is in the hurry of an election night, and under the human tendency to err. It is probable that Mr. KERN was misled by the more glaring mistakes in the count of the vote on the Court-House bonds; but the position which the bond proposition occupied on the tickets, and the confusion as to blanks, led up to errors that were not so likely to occur in canvassing the vote on candidates It is also likely that the Greenbackers urged the recount under the impression that their ticket had not been credited with all the votes which had actually been cast for it. This misapprehension had a ludicrous origin. When the Greenbackers were going about the city previously to the election, they ascertained that nearly everybody was in favor of more money (a sentiment common to most individuals at all times), and was apparently ready to vote the ticket that held the promise of more money for everybody. Thereupon the men who were running the Greenback ticket jumped at the conclusion that their ticket would sweep the town; the voters, however, concluded that the quickest and surest way to get more money was to vote for sound money,-and hence these

The time has now come when it is desir. able for property-owners, taxpayers, the business-men, and all the substantial, responsible citizens of Chicago to cast about for a proper candidate for Mayor and the right sort of men to represent them in the Common Council. The city election is only about two months distant, and it is more important in its bearings than any general ection. The administration of the City Government during the past two years has been of an economical, business-like character, that has strengthened the credit of Chithe embarrassment that resulted from previous extravagance and corruption. Every nan who pays a dollar in taxes, who owns a foot of property, who has a family to sup-port, who has a business at stake, or who depends upon his own labor for a living, is directly interested in the maintenance of this occommical and conservative policy. Much 1836 had no power to set aside a lot, or lots, of the credit of the improved condition in of ground for any purpose, and that they municipal affairs is due to the present Mayor,

of his time to the city's interests, and who has managed his office with good intent and considerable "horse-sense." Chicago will need to secure the services of much the same sort of man in order to maintain the same kind of policy. A man of character and of good judgment, willing and able to give his time to the city affairs and personally interested in an honest disbursement of moneys and the utmost limitation in taxes, who will manage the affairs of the municipality much as he would manage his own business or a private trust, is the kind of Mayor most needed. The usual ward politics should exert little influence in the selection, and especially on the part of the Republicans. The Republican party will find .no difficulty in electing their candidate this coming spring, if they shall be governed by the single consideration we have suggested, for the management of city affairs during the past two years and the promise of continuing the same policy implied in the selection of a substantial, straightforward, common-sense candidate will attract the votes of all classes

identified with the city's prosperity. THE LAKE-FRONT The Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal have presented themselves officially as claimants for that portion of land, commonly known as the "Lake-Front," which lies between Madison street and Park row and east of Michigan avenue. They set up a claim in behalf of the canal. The facts are few and may be briefly stated. In 1827 Congress donated to the State of Illinois various sections of public land to aid in the construction of the canal, and this land

extended from LaSalle to Lake Michigan. Included in this land was Fractional Sec. 15, being that portion of land extending south from Madison to Twelfth street, and lying east of State street, of which the greater part, located east of Michigan avenue, was then submerged by the lake. These Commissioners laid off all the canal land within what are now the limits of the city into building lots, with streets and alleys. That part east of Michigan avenue and beween Madison street and Park row was reserved as a public park. All the lots were sold, and those fronting east on Michigan avenue were sold under the contract that the land lying east of them to the lake was to be forever kept open. In consideration of this condition the lots fronting the park were held and sold at a higher price, the aim and expectation being that these lots fronting the park would produce more money for the canal than if the whole land were sold without any park. This land sale took place in 1836, and the Commissioners closed up their business, and from that time to this the fact that the Lake-Front had been dedicated as a park has never been doubted any more than that the land occupied as streets had been dedicated to the public. The city has held and used this land as a

The Canal Commissioners have obtained from the firm of LAWRENCE, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE a legal opinion as to the present status of the legal title to this property, and as to the power of the Legislature over the subject, and this opinion is to the following

park ever since the sale of the canal lands in

1. That the Canal Commissioners wh cted for the State in laying off the land including this property never had any authority to dedicate any part of it for park purposes, and therefore none of the land was ever dedicated for any such purpose.

2. That there is no evidence that the Commissioners intended to dedicate the land as a street, and even if they had such an intention the city did not accept it f pose, and the dedication failed.

3. The recital in the City Charter of 1863, that "The State of Illinois, by its Canal Comnissioners, having declared that the public ground east of said lots [meaning east of Michigan avenue] should forever remain pen and vacant," is a mere assumption; and the recital of a supposed dedication by the Canal Commissioners, which they had no power to make, cannot estop the State-from serting its own title for the use of the canal

4. The act of April, 1869, granting to the ity all the right, title, and interest of the State in this land, with authority to sell and apply the proceeds to park purposes, was a clear perversion of the trust upon which the State held this land: nevertheless, the grant vested the title in the city.

5. The act of 1873, repealing the Lake-Front act of 1869, did not revest in the State

the title to the land in question. 6. The naked title to this land is therefore in the city under the act of 1869; but the and was given to the State for the purpose of building the canal, "and no other," and it could not rightfully grant the land for any other purpose; and in cases of perversion of trust the beneficiaries may appeal to the

Courts for protection. 7. That if the Legislature will by law auhorize the Canal Commissioners to bring suits for the purpose of establishing the trusts upon which the State received this land, the Courts will doubtless hold that the city took the land with full notice of the uses and purposes of the original trust, and that the Canal Commissioners have the right to compel the appropriation of the property to the purpose of building the canal.

Reduced to plain English, this opinion is that the land in question belongs to the Canal Fund, and that the Commissioners are entitled to take possession of it, lay it off in lots. sell it, and apply the proceeds to the completion of the canal,—that is, go back to the year 1836, and treat the land as an original

onation from Congress. There are several things which, however, stand in the way of any immediate sale this land by the Canal Commissioners. In the first place, it is not denied that there was a dedication of this land to the public; that this dedication was used by the Commissioners to increase the canal funds by obtaining more money for the land abutting on this public park. Those who bought land on the west side of the avenue, under the condition that the land on the east should forever remain open to the public, have had rights and equities running since 1836, which the State, the General Government, the Canal nissioners, the City of Chicago, the property-owners along the avenue, and all ersons, corporations, and others inte ested, directly or remotely, have accepted acquiesced in, and consented to for near fifty years, without an adverse claim or que Something must be considered settled at some time, and it is rather late, at the end of fifty years, for the State of Illinois to attempt by legislation to repudiate the official action of its Canal Commissioners; in which action the State has hitherto acquiesced, and which it has by various acts of legislation

confirmed, approved, and ratified.

The pretense that the Commissioners is

the land at a greater price, set apart a por tion for public purposes, if it had any force thirty or forty years ago, or at the time the land was sold, and sold under the condition that the park was forever to remain open t the public, can certainly have none at this late day, when public and private rights have become vested, and have been over and over

again affirmed by the State. .
We believe that it is a rule of law that where land is donated for a public purpose and, subsequently, that use and purpose b abandoned, the land, if claimed at all, must revert to the original donor. If the land granted in 1827 for the canal has ever since 1836 been diverted from its original purpose, then it would seem that the right of reversion is not to the State, nor to the Canal Commi sioners, but to the United States, which alone is entitled to make a claim at this late day, after nearly fifty years' undisturbed pos-

Even admitting that in the remote future the Caual Commissioners shall be authorized to sell lots in the Lake-Front at public auction, there will be some matters to be first adjusted. In the first place, the owners of all the land on the west side of Michigan avenue, from Madison street to Park row, who bought this land under the condition of a park, will require to have their damages compensated. In the meantime the city has made extensive improvements in this Lake-Front. It has filled all that part of the park which was submerged with water. It has put in the park several millions of cubic yards of filling, which at the moderate cost of 50 cents per yard will call forseveral millions of dollars-perhaps more than half as many dollars as the whole property could possibly be sold for. For thirty years the city has been making annual expenditures for improvements. therefore, Judge GLOVES and his fellow-Commissioners shall have obtained a decree to sell the Lake-Front for the uses of the Canal Fund, they will find that, after they have settled all damages due to the private owners of property on Michigan avenue, and have compensated the city for its great improvements, it will be about an even thing whether the proceeds of the sale of th property leave a deficiency or a surplus.

The whole scheme to seize the Lake-Front and sell it to apply to the canal rests upon a legal and historical fabric so delicate and so weak, so much exposed to the rough blasts of truth and long established and accepted facts, that it is probable that it will drop with the publication of the legal opinion given to sustain it. The agitation of the question, however intended, is calculated to eriously injure the progress of work on the canal and river improvement. The holding out of an idea that a great fortune -counted by millions-has been discovered to belong to the canal may have the effect of, or at least will be used as a reason for. making no further appropriation by the Legislature. The whole idea that the Lake-Front belongs to the Canal Fund rests upon point-blank denial of an act which for more than forty years has been stamped as a fact upon the history and laws of Illinois. For the Canal Commissioners to suggest this wild and visionary scheme, which at best is one of spoliation and repudiation, will not, we hope, result in an abandonment of the canal by the Legislature in the matter of

DELAYS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

published Friday last the announce nent that an application had been made before the Appellate Court of this district for a supersedeas in a criminal case, and that it had been granted, and that this opened up the question of the jurisdiction of that Court in criminal cases. The Appellate Court of this district has affirmed its jurisdiction in this matter, though the Appellate Court in another district has decided the other way. The Constitution of the State, in authorizing the Legislature to establish these Appellate Courts, to which such appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted from the Circuit and other Courts, added, " And from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and eases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute, is involved." This secured the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in all the criminal and the other classes of cases specified. The act creating the Appellate Courts followed the Constitution, and provided that "Appeals and writs of error shall lie from the Circuit and other Courts directly to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and in cases involving a franchise," etc. But the ac passed at the same session, known as the Practice act, reads: "Appeals from Circuit Courts in all criminal cases shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court, in case the party appealing or prosecuting such writ of error shall so elect, except in cases of chancery." Under these two laws it is held that the right of direct appeal to the Supreme Court is entirely optional in criminal cases; and that the criminal appealing may exhaust all his efforts and chances in the Appellate Courts before going to the Supreme Court. The public have a deep interest in this question-far more than ordinarily attaches

to a mere question of court jurisdiction. The peace of society, the safety of life, person, and property, the maintenance of authority, are all dependent on the execution of the laws provided for the punishment of crime. The criminal classes flock largely to the great cities, but they operate very extensively in the smaller districts. robbing peaceful hamlets, firing towns and farm-houses, and committing murder and other hardly less cruel and infamous crimes upon defenseless persons, frequently women and children. The value of any law for the punishment of crime must be found in the vigor of its execution and the certainty that the guilty shall be punished. In the absence of law and courts, then communities for self-defense can organize and effectually protect themselves by summary proceedings; but, where the law and the courts exist and they both fail to punish crime, then the courts and the law actually serve to protect the criminal classes from all punishment, and expose society to the unrestrained violence of murderers, burglars, and ssassins. The law of this State gives to every person accused of crime the protection of an investigation by the Grand Jury, and a trial by a jury and the Court. The accused has practically the selection of the trial-jury, and, it may be said, also the right to select any one of eight or nine different Judges before whom he shall be tried. He has all the legal devices to postpone and continue his case; and when, at last, all these things fail, the Court may in its discretion grant him a new trial. Having, however, reache the point of conviction and sentence, the law of Illinois grants him the right of appeal to the Supreme Court; and it is only after pass ing through all these tests that the State car demand the execution of the penalties of the

law for convicted guilt.

The great complaint has been that

Whichever way the Court may ence. decide on all these questions, decision is assigned as an " error," and. armed with this volume of quirks and errors, -none of them involving the question of the guilt or innocence of the convict,-the

counsel for the prisoner goes before the Appellate Court and demands practically a udgment upon the Court below of having llegally convicted a prisoner. It is against this additional interference with the execution of the laws against crime that the public have a right to protest. It practically permits an additional year of deay between conviction and the execution of

the sentence. No criminal code can be enforced where the convicted criminals have an indefinite time of appeal. When it is notorious that all appeals in criminal cases are for delay, or on frivolous, technical and unsubstantial grounds, and when there is no well-founded suspicion that the person appealing is not in fact guilty of the crime of which he has been convicted, the policy of the law should be rather in expediting all proceedings after conviction, and in bringing appeals to the promptest possible decision, than in extending the right of appeal to Courts which have no final decision

in the case, and when such appeals afford only an opportunity for additional delay. As this jurisdiction of the Appellate Courts n criminal cases grows out of the inconsistent provisions of two acts of the same Legislature assed about the same time-and may have nean accidental and unintentional—the rem edy is with the Legislature, and is a plain one. All that has to be done is to make the Practice act conform to the terms of the Appellate Court act, and the people of the State may be spared the calamity of any additional legal delays in the execution of the criminal aw against persons actually convicted of

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season has closed, and Her Majesty's troupe are off to-day, bag and baggage, for St. Louis, to repeat their successes, and possibly their mistakes and jangles. From the musical point of view, the season has been a memorable one, and is more than worthy to compare with the great season of 1859, which in reality first introduced Italian opera to Chicago, and of 1865, which inaugurated the Crosby Opera-House. While its individual artists, perhaps, are no finer than those of the two seasons named, the equipment of the troupe in the matters of horus, orchestra, and second people is much stronger, and thus in the main the representations have been more complete and satisfying. As is stated in our musical review, the season has given us fourteen performances, -two each of "Carmen," "Lucia," and "Sonnambula," and one each of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Il Trovatore,"
"Rigoletto," "Faust," "The Magic Flute," "I Puritani," "The Huguenots," and "Traviata," Of these, "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute," and "The Huguenots "-the three most important operas given-have come near to being failures, while two of the others have been well ziven, and four-" Lucia," "Sonnambula." Rigoletto," and "I Puritani"-have never been equaled here, showing that the great strength of the company lies in the perormance of the Italian operas of the ortho dox style. "Carmen" was a specialty in which the company reached a remarkable degree of perfection by the run which the opera had in London. With the exceptions ve have noted, the musical success has been emphatic, and many of the individual peronations, as well as the complete presentations, will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing them. Apart from its musical features, the season

nas occupied the public attention in other ways. It commenced with the war of the lressing-rooms, which made the people laugh. Then came the exposure of less speculation, which made people growl and then followed the rapacious character the management in selling tickets far be yond the capacity of the house, thus depriv ing people of their seats and exposing nearly every one to great personal discomfort. To such an extent was this practiced on Thurs day evening, and so loud was the complain of the public, that the police authorities yesterday afternoon, when a similar annoyance was threatened, promptly solved the prob lem by ejecting the overplus of people, to the sorrow of the box-office, which had to return their money. The action of the police was timely and judicious, and it should be applied to every theatre in the city which sells tickets beyond its capacity

achinery for the execution of the criminal been sufficiently severe to suggest to the managers of this theatre and of all the other halls and theatres their plain duty in the future. It is time that the ordinances bearing upon the conduct of our theatres, which have long been dead-letters, should be thor oughly and systematically enforced.

to escape conviction, and, eventually, though his guilt be plain and notorious, he walks The moral of all this is, that, when a man ager has a star so brilliant or a company so Now comes the Appellate Court, which, by strong that every one wants to see them, we ould have a house sufficiently capacious trick in the Practice act, interposes its jurisdiction between the Supreme and the and comfortable to accommodate them. Be-Circuit Courts, giving the convicted criminal tween \$50,000 and \$60,000 have been expended in admissions, and probably as much more for incidental expenses. Does it occur to any one that this sum would suffice to erect an opera-house that would be amply capable of accommodating every one who wishes to hear opera, provided the money to appeal to the Appellate Court. If that were not squandered in gewgaws and ornaments? The events of the past week have shown that we need such a house. The Crosby Opera-House was crowded over and over again, but there never was any comthe case goes back to the Circuit Court, to be plaint from people of want of accommodatried de nove. Then all the machinery of tion. It is evident from the experiences of last week that we have no house in the city capable of accommodating the people who are attracted by a first-class operatic entertainment. As the same experiences have shown that people are willing to pay for such entertainments and to pay very large prices, it is entirely within the limits of probability that an opera-house economically built and judiciously conducted would pay a profit on the investment. No doubt the opera is a luxury, and an expensive one, but it is one of those luxuries which seem to be inseparable from the social life and fashions of great cities. Chicago is an exception to the other citiesmade exceptional by the Great Fire-in not having one. If we had had one all the annoyances, discomforts, and impositions of he past week would have been avoided. For ordinary seasons we can get along very comfortably with the theatres; but there are seasons like those of NILSSON, Lucca, and the present one when they are insufficient ommodate every one comfortably.

THE CITY EXPENDITURES. The Finance Committee of the City Cou cil have a serious public duty before them. The ordinance making the annual appro pristions for 1879 is to be prepared by them, nd it will depend much on their earnestness and fidelity whether that ordinance will be a return to municipal waste and profligacy, or an adherence to the policy which has don so much to bring the city safely through the financial distress which was so over whelming in 1876. The various departments have made their

estimates for the present year, all demand-

ing a large increase in expenditure. There is a special demand for more persons under salary and for an advance in all salaries. It is against this appeal that the Finance Committee and the Council will have mainly to contend. The demand for office and that men holding public offices shall be paid 50 per cent more for their services than the same men or service can command in private business explains itself. The city three years ago was in practical bankruptcy. The economical rule which has been maintained since then-the dismissal of scores of officers whose services were found to be useless and the great reduction of expenditure have restored the city's credit, have renewed public confidence and are enabling the City Government to gradually retire the mountain of public debt which was tainted with illegality, the result of profligacy. All these demands for more officers and more salaries are not in the inmen who want offices at liberal pay, and in the interest of men who expect to get alarge fee for having others appointed. It is not extravagant nor startling to assume or to asser that if 100 additional policemen be authorized the persons appointed will each have to pay somebody from \$50 to \$75 for the appointment. In the absence of any compensation for service as Alderman, this sum divided among the dealers in offices will be welcomed. But this is not the purpose of City Governments. Taxation to pay salaries to useless officers is robbery. Let us hope that the City Council will have the courage and perseverance to maintain the policy of the last two years. Two years more will finally extricate the city from its worst troubles, and until that time let no useless appropriation be made, and no dollar use-

lessly expended.

WIFE-MURDER AND "EMOTIONAL IN-The affidavit upon which the counsel for STEVENS, the wife-murderer, secured a postponement of the latter's trial revealed the line of the defense to be "emotional insanity." and, indeed, during the discussion that followed the presentation of the affidavit, counsel used those very words in defining the proposed defense.

This murder was committed several

months ago, and, at the time, aroused an

unusual amount of public indignation, which has naturally subsided under the rush of later events. The victim was scarcely more than a child, and had been married to her destroyer only a short time. During their married life there had been frequent quarrels and separations, the responsibility for which is charged by the young wife's friends upon STEVENS' ill-treatment and failure to support her. Stevens himself charges that his wife had criminal intimacy with several men, though the letters and without law. evidence produced on this point would only indicate culpable flirtation. At all events, STEVENS, by his own admission, had condoned the offense he charged upon his wife; but she had left him again. In his recent affidavit he says that he found her in a public park sitting with a man, whose face he slapped; that he then told her he would see her later; that she colled him a "little sneak"; and that, on account of the various circumstances related, he "became crazed and was not responsible for what he did thereafter." What he did was to shoot down this young girl-wife as she was walking home alone or in company with another young woman. It does not clearly appear from the affidavit whether his "emotional insanity and the consequent loss of moral respon bility was the result of the suspicions he had been harboring or of the epithet of "little sneak." The fact that he had been troubled with suspicions for a long time, and that the shooting was done only upon being called a "little sneak," would indicate that it was the epithet which "crazed" him. We presume, however, that this is not materia

where "emotional insanity" actually sets in "Emotional insanity" was first employed as a successful defense against a charge of murder to secure the acquittal of a man who killed the alleged seducer of his wife. It was the excuse which served for a jury's approval of Sickles' killing of Key. This set a precedent which served to acquit several other men who took the law in their own hands and

avenged their injured honor. The defense is new, however, in this country as a justifies tion for wife-killing. It is true that in France the criminal code expressly provides for the discharge of a husband who kills his wife for infidelity; but it is necessary that the husband shall do the killing when he finds the wife in the very act of adultery, and not upon mere suspicion before or after. The younger Dumas excited a fierce controversy on this subject by a pamphlet he published under the title of "Tue-la!" in which a good many arguments were advanced that would not meet with American approval; indeed, French gallantry is of a very different sort from that which characterizes the American consideration given to women; and, if the Americans are not so polite superficially, they are not so brutal in their actual treatment of the fair sex. But even the principle of the French code would not apply to the present case, for STEVENS did not dis cover his wife in flagrante delicto; there is no direct proof of her infidelity; there is evidence tending to show that their separation was owing more to him than to her; and he shot her down in the public street in the most cowardly and villainous fashion. To apply the doctrine of "emotional insanity to STEVENS would be to go further than the French law-makers ever dreamt of in encouraging wife-murder.

sanity" suggests that it is time for the Courts and the public to analyze the phrase and scrutinize the doctrine involved. It has always been understood that the term was a mere make-shift to secure the legal sanction for the revenge of an injured husband against his wife's polluter. Any wider significance will open the way for the rejection of the whole doctrine of free will and responsibility to the laws. The original meaning of the word "emotion" is a movement of the mind which produces certain physical effects. The latest physiological theories about reflex action bring every occurrence under the general designation of emotion. There is a certain mental movement, partaking of more or less excitation, in even the most insignificant action. In a case of assault or murder there is almost invariably an exaggerated emotion. That emotion may be suggested by malice, revenge, cupidity, or the hundred base motives that lead to crimes of violence. The extent of the emotion only determines, then, the degree of "insanity," which is simply tacked on to secure a legal immunity from the punishment which the law attaches to certain actions growing out of emotion. To follow out the logical sequences of this theory as applied to criminal cases would be to estabish a universal release from all moral responsibility and a sweeping negation of all principles of law and society. There is a ertain class of latter-day theorists who actnally advocate such a doctrine, and we may conclude that it is recognized as valid when Pets Stevens shall be able to secure an acmittal, under the circumstances attending his crime, on the plea of "emotional in sanity." It will then be an easy matter to reach immunity from punishment through the irresponsibility of the emotions in the case of the highwayman who kills for the emotion of plunder, or the brute who commits murder at the emotion which follows closely upon an angry word. The counsel for this wife-murderer is

very shrewd and practical criminal lawyer,

and we suspect that he relies as much upo the law's delay and the public apathy as upon his plea of "emotional insanity. quick trial was promised when the public was in a state of fierce resentment against the slayer of this young girl, and when a good many people would have joined in stringing him up to a lamp-post if they could have laid hands on him. But the case has dragged along for months, and, when it finally comes up, it is postponed on a very flimsy affidavit. Nobody can give a good guess when it will be tried; but, if the plea of "emotional insanity" shall not be accepted by a jury that believes in moral responsibility, then it will be taken to the Appellate Court, and perhaps reversed and remanded on some nical point. A new trial and some more coquetting with the Appellate Court will be followed, if necessary, by taking it up to the Supreme Court as another refuge for delay if not for safety from criminal liability. In the meantime public emotion "will die away into indifference and the wife-murderer will either escape altogether or suffer the punishment dealt out to a poor devil who steals a rasher of bacon to save himself or his family from starvation. contemplation of this and similar cases from such a point of view is calculated to superinduce an "emotional insanity" on the part of the public which would not be very favorable to PETE STEVENS if it had as free an opportunity for manifesting itself in action as his "emotional insanity" had. This law's delay, which so frequently results in a defeat of justice, is more of a menace to the safety and well-being of society than any sentimental pleas which legal ingenuity can invent. The best influences of time should be exerted to avert both the delay and the sensational defenses against punishment for crime. The fact is andenied that this man STEVENS several months ago shot down a defenseless woman, carcely more than a child in years, in the public street, and he ought before this to have suffered the penalty of the law, unless it be the purpose to desert the theory of moral responsibility and try to get along

Juries in Ireland sometimes show strong symathy with criminals as well as juries in this ry, especially in cases of rows and fights; In Tullamore a fortnight ago a verdict was re-turned by a jury impaneled in a trial for tabbing, which astonished the Court. The evience for the prosecution was that, after an altercation, the prisoner stabbed the prosecuto the head and inflicted a wound two inches ng, which penetrated to the bone and put his life in danger for some days. A suggestion for he prisoner that the wound might have been aused by a fall was refuted by the position and nature of the wound, and, irrespective of the lirect swearing of the injured man, was entirely insupported by evidence. The lawyer who d ended him saw the case so clear that he examined a witness to give the prisoner a good character, in order that the verdict might be accor panied by a recommendation to mercy. To the astonishment of every person in court, a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned. The Judge said he considered the finding calculated to bring the law into utter contempt, and to make trial by jury a farce. He believed they deliberately disregarded their oaths, and through a feeling of sympathy with crime acquitted prisoner, knowing him to be guilty.

Some wonderful exhibitions of memory mental calculations having recently been made in London and noticed in the Spectator, a correspondent of that paper calls attention to the still more remarkable feats of Dr. Wallis in the seventeenth century, recorded in his journal and attested by reputable witnesses. Dec. 22, 1669, in a dark night, in bed, without pen, ink or paper, or anything equivalent, he did by

memory extract the square root of 3,0000.00000. 00000,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000, which he found to be 1,77205,08075,68077,99353. Feb. 18. 1670, a visitor desiring an exhibition of the like skill, he proposed to himself in the dark, without elp to his memory, a number in fifty-three places: 2468135791012141113151618301719212 3302325272931, of which he extracted the square root in twenty-seven places: 1517103016871482905 817152171 approximately, which numbers he did d. when they were dictated from memory. The sums are, indeed, puzzling; but for real intriwith the World's prize-question: "Why is a loor-nail called dead?

THE BRAVURA STYLE OF MUSICAL CRITI-

It was an interesting, if not profoundly original, reflection of a Chicago preacher last Sabbath that the pleasures and amusements of ne portion of society are not infrequently attended by a corresponding degree of misery in-flicted on another class. We think we have met a fancy of this kind before; if we are not mistaken, something of the same sort is intimated in the verses of a number of poets, and in the pages of several philosophic writers; but the idea is none the less striking in many of the applications to which the eloquent speaker out it and would have been still more striking in some applications to which he might have put it, but He might have told us, for instance, if he

could,-since it is to be presumed that be, like

every other high-toned clergyman in the city, This new application of "emotional inhad attended the Royal Opera during the week, -by what peculiar application of the principle under discussion an event of such exalter hapoiness as the opera season has been to one class of people should be to another class a pro-found and burdensome affliction. For weeks before the opening night, while Miss SAMANTHA CLEMENTINE was in an ecstasy of delightful anticipations of the great event, young Mr. ADOLPHUS PERIWINKLE, who is a reporter or something on the Daily Bugle-Blast, was in a condition of the heaviest melancholy. Not that ADOLPHUS has no love of music in bi soul. If he cannot be moved by a concord of sweet sounds, he thinks no man on the paper can. And he was going to the opera, of course; he had arranged to be present every night of the season. But here was the secret of h grief-the source of all his woes: report the opera for his paper. ADOLPHUS had reported musical events before. He had experienced the curses of printers and the wrath of proof-readers who labored to present his musical reports in print; and his spirits had some musical people whom he had criticised referring to him as "the colossal ass who does the music criticism for the Buye-Biast." He had scarcely yet recovered from his terrife wrestle with the English and most other modern languages, on the occasion of the concerts of Wilhelm, when he had succeeded in making his accounts of the performances as uninte ligible as the name of the great fiddler is un-pronounceable. He knew that as the "Royal Opera" was expected to be the biggest musical event ever known in Chicago, so his accounts of it would be expected to overtop any feat of lead pencil gymnastics ever before accomplished. A high-toned, fuil-dress, three-dollar "Royal Opera" must, of course, have a high-toned, prospect, ADOLPHUS was disheartened and de jected, and with him mourned also the other writers assigned to similar duties on the variou publications. The printers and proof-reade who must struggle with the MS. reports joine in the lamentations; and thus—as we com-menced by remarking—what was to one class of these unfortunates a cause of the bitterest gris the reflection arises whether there is any vita ecessity that newspaper criticisms of events should be the fearfully and wonderfull constructed affairs that custom has made the Those who write them evidently make the mos heroic attempts to do the thing well, according that the model is a faulty one? Analyzed a li tle, it looks as though the prevailing style of musical criticism were based upon a notion music, but that there must be an analogy between the range of notes of a musical ance and the range of descriptive terms applied to it,-the writer seeking to force these terms along a gamut of language corresponding to the musical gamut of the singer's voice.

When the voice rises into the higher and more difficult notes, the reporter tries to climb to the same altitude: but his dull leaden pencil will put into print the "trills, roulades, staccatos, and sudden octave jumps" that he heard from GERSTER; but these do not take readily to prose, and seem out of place in its slow and ponderous measures. He specially admires the 'embroidery " with which HAUK singing; and so he "emproiders" his descrip tion after such a fashion as this:

tion after such a fashion as this:

It is a soulfal voice, surcharged with that potent but exquisite gift, indescribable, but always felt, that is like the life below the bloom of the flower, or the secret springs that, unknown and unconfessed, yet rule the heart.

While in the wonderfuf capacity of that beautiful upper register, which is of itself a crystalling charm, she will astonish with an ary flight of staccale that will suddenly raise her voice a whole octave: she will dazzle and delight the listense with brilliant arpeggios, and will embroider her intricate and long-sustained musical path as with a shower of pearls.

If the sincers of any company have senuing.

If the singers of any company have genuine soulful voices, with true crystalline charms that can embroider a path as with a shower of pearls, we are sure it must be those of H. R. M. Company. But our embroiderer of the English language can be specific and technical, toe

when occasion requires:

Her voice is not unusually wide in range, but it is clear and round in the timbre, fiextole, and agile. The mezzo voice is round, the tones in sit brilliant, while in altissimo lies her only claim to the title phenomenal singer, should she wish to get the reputation, which is not likely. Her stactate on the single statement of the single statement of the statement of the single si Another critic saw the matter in a more sober

light, and said:

In the intricate and long finale of the first act her voice was overpowered when the septette was reached, where it should have topped all others, as its tempo is independent of the others, and it gives color and form to the climax.

same degree of enthusiasm as those of the lady singers. We read with regret that one of them was not only "too weak to cope with the in tensity required" by a particular part, but "seemed to be unable to cope with an ordinary bravura passage." If the singer had been 26 courageous as the writer, it is not likely that be would have hesitated to "cope" with any musical feat short of an imitation of a calliope of orchestrion. The reporter's mastery of "bravurs

passages" is complete, even if somewhat pain are not quite ready to accept his method, which inflicts such misery not only upon himself bu all who may read his work. In literary crit cism, it is not usually the writer who can employ the greatest number of technical expression that passes for the one of most profundity. is expected, rather, that the criticism will I clear and simple in proportion to the ability of the critic. It is not, we trust, too much to home that musical criticism will some time be of this character, and that it will not cease to be fash lonable even when intelligible. Parnassian slang in literary criticism is now generally con sidered an indication of vulgarity; and the Bravura style of criticising music will, we trust, before long be allowed to take the same rank.

Mr. BRONSON HOWARD has beenight the New York Nation to book very sharply for its criticism upon his play, "The Banker's Daughter." The Nation had said: "It it does not turn out, as some remove, to have a French origin, we shall be areatly surprised." Mr. Howard justly contends that the Nation has no right to indulge in surmises of this description. Either his play

is original or it is not. it is not, the Nation is be not. The critic has iterary fraud without pident is of a piece with has done of late years be its literary departments. dogmatic, and unjust, a acknowledging its errors. an honorable exception to part of the issue for this knowledges that his cr Latin Speaker contain oose expression."

CARPENTER NOT OF Senator CARPENTER stating that he does not t any of the Federal office who owe their appointments senator Hows. He says path after official scalps. path after official scaips.
MINAUREE, Jan. 25.dreds of letters of congretines days, that it is imported to all my friends, that it is made to all the scale of the pathy and friendship; and bitten to prove myself we infer from letters. I have videspread expectation the Federal officeholders at mendation of Senator Harbert of the public service, and vantage. The tenure of apon the personal relationing or advising power and efficiency with which he is the service. No officehost as letters of Judge Howe is stance of Judge Howe is so long as he discharges to the satisfaction of the In England each party

known as "Parliame ess it is to secure the p the House when votes are to be taken, and to their party allegiance, sheep, and win back most skillful of this cla ed. The London Spec died. The London Special Sir William Hayter, skillful of Parliamentar merstron's right-hand mit by drowning on the more in the 87th year of his completed. It was in a at Southhill Park. Berks not over two feet deep, the Inverness wrapper is being found on the bank quest showed that Sir Vin very depressed spirits, from giddiffuess and heads "found drowned" was the shrewdest and also of political chiefs,—driv very loose and not very with extraordinary dex very loose and not very with extraordinary dex first, tha. he lived in an than our own; and next, easy and even pleasant re-enter the ranks he here sunny, and thawed content, which stricter more rigid and severe. Gen. B. H. BRISTOW

office, the other day, a HAM LINCOLN. Mr. L book, intimated prett record existed, and the place. It is now stat induced by the person and LEONARD SWETT positive statement the mate. The statement but there were some the manuscript to that to leave the impression Happily the control only way that could sat coln by this discovery.

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ing a good effect on time this everlasting drama" was stopp the "good old times fathers," and more con ple are ready to patro play, if it is well acted truth about it.

The rising general East have one dangero tion of this country wi is coasting. In Pittabu two weeks, four boys killed while coasting, a maimed for life. Th boy in the county who least once to act as pal

The forthcoming rep Bureau of Statistics of the retail prices of for year 1878 exhibited a over 1860, while wage bigher on the average boring classes are ab-now than in 1860, spi Butler and the deman BUTLER and the der

WILLIAM PITT, it is Telegraph Company, practice of not eating living at high pressu

clergymen, the longe lowest-lived, of all pro-The Rev. Dr. J. P. successful candidate of years past, and is i German thought, th whether he knows m country. Jeffersonis

One good turn d Post mausoleum on "No man has any bu on, perhaps, the Po ellence for TILDEN d

Mr. WINSOR, the College, proposes to roof of the Library I open evenings. The light is just beginning shall save eyesight a of the world, it will t

EDWARD PAYSON only to walk 2,000 mil public roads of Engli he will combine tw public in a single pro

An insurance agent as having said that th "friction,"—that is, amounts of insurance stock. Will the arti-kindly make a note of

The alleged death of "Rock Me to Sie uproarious enthusias with sagness, by the

The British Quarter ever so many pages heavy, on the Gas Qu Hail, holy light,-o

CARPENTER NOT ON THE WAR-PATH.

Senator CARPENTER has published a card stating that he does not intend to interfere with

any of the Federal officeholders in Wisconsin who owe their appointment to the influence of

E OF MUSICAL CRITIg, if not profoundly Chicago preacher last ires and amusements of are not infrequently at-We think we have met re; if we are not misof poets, and in the ic writers: but the

have a high-toned

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must be an analogy i

Senator Hows. He says he is not on the warpath after official scaips. This is his card:

MINWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—I have received hundreds of letters of congratulation within the last
timee days, that it is impossible for me to answer.
Therefore allow me to say, through your columns,
to all my friends, that I thank them for their sympathy and friendship; and it will be my chief amnition to prove myself worthy of such friends. I
infer from letters I have received that there is a
widespread expectation that I will make war upon
Federal officeholders appointed on the recommendation of Senator Howe. I wish to correct
this impression at the threshold. Whatever influence over appointments is given to a United States
Senator is intended to be exercised for the benefit
of the public service, and not for his personal advantage. The tenure of office should not depend
upon the personal relations between the appointing or advising power and the official, but upon the
efficiency with which he meets the requirements of
the service. No officeholder appointed at the instance of Judge Howe need fear anything from me
so long as he discharges the duties of his position
to the satisfaction of the people.

MATT H. CARPENTER. eloquent speaker put it, ill more striking in some might have put it, but presumed that be, like clergyman in the city, Opera during the week, event of such exalted eason has been to one e to another class a pro-affliction. For weeks In England each party has a class of politicians known as "Parliamentary whips," whose busit, while Miss SAMANTHA ecstasy of delightful great event, young TINKLE, who is the Daily Bugle-Blas

ness it is to secure the presence of members in the House when votes on important questions ere to be taken, and to keep members up to their party allegiance, to look after the stray sheep, and win back prodigals. One of the most skillful of this class of "whips" has lately no leve of music in bi died. The London Spectator thus speaks of him:

Sir William Hayter, so long one of the most shillful of Parliamentary wips, and Lord Parliamentary wips, and Lord Parliamentary wips, and Lord Parliamentary wips, and Lord Parliamentary wips, in the 87th year of his age, which he had nearly completed. It was in a pond in his own grounds at Southhill Park, Berkshire, and in a part of it not over two feet deep, that his body was found,—the Inverness wrapper in which he had gone out being found on the bank. The evidence at the inquest showed that Sir William had been latterly in very depressed spirits, and that he had suffered from giddiness and headache. An open verdict of "found drowned" was returned. He was one of the shrewest and also one of the least arbitrary of political chiefs,—driving what may be called a very loose and not very obedient political tandum with extraordinary dexterity. His secret was, first, the he lived in an age of much less scruple than our own; and next, that he always made it easy and even pleasant for a returning prodigal to re-enter the ranks he had deserted. His smiles were sunny, and thawed the winter of Liberal discontent, which stricter disciplinarians only made more rigid and severe. ned. The London Spectator thus speaks of him: moved by a concord of no man on the paper to the opera, of course; esent every night was the secret of his his woes: He was to his paper. ADOLPHUS repts before. He had of printers and the who labored to present int; and his spirits had e colossal ass who does the Buge-Blast." He rered from his terrificand most other modern sion of the concerts of Gen. B. H. BRISTOW showed a friend in his ew that as the "Roya be the biggest musical icago, so his accounts of overtop any feat of lead-before accomplished. A three-dollar "Royal

office, the other day, a record just discovered of the marriage of the father and mother of ABRA HAM LINCOLN. Mr. LAMON, in his blundering book, intimated pretty broadly that no such record existed, and that no marriage had taken place. It is now stated that Lamon was only induced by the personal efforts of Judge Davis and LEONARD SWETT to keep out of his book a positive statement that LINCOLN was illegitimate. The statement was finally taken out; but there were some subsequent references in the manuscript to that fact which have continued to leave the impression on a part of the public. Happily the controversy is disposed of in the only way that could satisfy the admirers of Lix-COLN by this discovery.

Little English, the most popular bootblack in Detroit, having observed the annual state-ments of the Police Superintendent, insurance companies, and so on, determined to give the public some statistics of his own affairs. Whereore he has compiled the following: Paid-up capital, 34 cents; surplus, 6 cents; number of blacks" during 1878, 1,461; cash lost on street \$1.20; number of fights, 28; number of victories, 27; present liabilities, 2 cents; dividends to stockholders, 000.

Mr. PALMER's reply to Mr. McVicker is ha ing a good effect on the provincial press. It is added, to enable it to throw out a very fair time this everlasting cant about "the standard drama" was stopped. The people want less talk, and more performance—fewer words about the "good old times" and "the drama of our fathers," and more competent actors. The people are ready to patronize almost any sort of a number of men were some little distance up the play, if it is well acted throughout—that is the

The rising generation in the West will be ned to hear that their contemporaries in the pained to hear that their contemporaries in the East have one dangerous sport, which the formation of this country will not permit. That sport is coasting. In Pittsburg and Allegheny, within two weeks, four boys and one girl have been killed while coasting, and six children have been maimed for life. There is scarcely a nice little boy in the county who has not been asked at least once to act as pall-bearer.

The forthcoming report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor will show that in the retail prices of food, clothing, and fuel the year 1878 exhibited an advance of 14 per cent over 1860, while wages were in 1878 24 per cent boring classes are about 10 per cent better off now than in 1860, spite of the clamor of BEN BUTLER and the demagogues.

WILLIAM PITT, it is said, died from long fasts, and WILLIAM ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was another victim to the practice of not eating regularly and fully. It is living at high pressure that kills men. On the other hand, free-luncheon fiends are, next to clergymen, the longest-lived, not to say the lowest-lived, of all professional men.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON is said to be the successful candidate for the post of Minister to Germany. He has lived in Berlin for a number of years past, and is familiar with the course of rman thought, though it may be doubted country. Jeffersonian principles would rule

One good turn deserves another. TILDEN laved Mr. BRYANT from investing in the Evening Post mansoleum on Broadway by remarking: "No man has any business to go into debt after be has reached the age of 80." That is the reason, perhaps, the Post was so enthusiastic in its ence for TILDEN during the Presidential cam-

Mr. WINSOR, the new Librarian of Harvard College, proposes to put electric lights in the roof of the Library Building, in order to keep it open evenings. The optical value of the electric light is just beginning to be appreciated. If it hall save eyesight and add to the reading-time

of the world, it will be indeed a boon. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON has agreed not only to walk 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours over the public roads of England, but to deliver a lecture in each of the principal towns he visits. Thus he will combine two great impositions on the

public in a single professional tour. An insurance agent in New York is reported as having said that the late fires were caused by friction,"-that is, the rubbing of large amounts of insurance against small amounts of stock. Will the arithmetic man of the World

kindly make a note of this also? The alleged death of one of the many authors of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," is hailed with uproarious enthusiasm, only slightly tempered

with sagness, by the entire newspaper world. The British Quarterly Review has an article ever so many pages long, and correspondingly heavy, on the Gas Question. It is a requiem on

Hail, holy light, -offspring of patience, plati-

MAJ. RENO.

Capt. Moylan's Testimony an End.

The Trip from the Timber to the Hill.

A Choice Between Dejection on a Hill and Death in a Hollow.

His Impressions of Maj. Reno, Surgeon

Porter, Etc.

tor Hown. He says he is not on the war-Capt. De Rudio Corrects the Error of a Correspondent.

> The Reno investigation was again taken up yesterday morning, Capt. Moylan's direct examination being resumed at the point where Lieut. Lee left off Friday afternoon. He was asked what was done to ascertain the number of Indians in the timber behind Reno's position, and replied that he did not know, as Reno was there and he was not. From the outside he could see some fifty or sixty Indians in there, but there might have been many more. A for mation could have been made with both flanks resting on the river, but he did not know how long it would have remained. The number of Reno's men was so small that they would have had to spread out in order to cover the ground. The Indians, at their left would have had the advantage over them from the fact of this spreading out, and from the fact that they were higher than the roops, so that, in short, such a position would have been perfectly untenable. To put in an effective line, Reno should have had about double the number of men. It should be renembered, however, that one-fourth of his command were horse-holders, and allowance for them must be made in any estimate. When Reno was in the woods, there were probably no iess than 500 Indians in range, while in the valley there could not altogether have been less

> AS TO AMMUNITION, his own men had fifty rounds on their persons and fifty in their saddle-bags, according to Cus ter's order. Before leaving the line quite a number of his men had fired all the ammunition they had, and he sent them to the saddle-haze for more. During the forty minutes they were on foot there on the skirmish line they must have fired between forty and fifty rounds pe man on the average. About two-thirds of the firing was judicious. The object in leaving the timber was, he thought, to save the command. He took thirty-eight men into the fight, out of which number eleven were wounded. losses of the other companies were, as he thought, about the same as his, although they

might have been more.
Lieut. Lee asked Capt. Movlan if it was not really a more dangerous undertaking to leave the timber than to stay there.

The answer was that, unless the command had been supported, he thought the most judicious course was to leave the timber if pos sible; that, had it staved there thirty minutes longer, he doubted if they would have gotten out with as many men as they actually did. By gaining the opposite side, he thought there would be an opportunity for the command to receive aid. The command did not leave the timber because driven out of it, for they were not driven out. On the contrary, if they had stayed there they would have been driven into it. On the whole, he thought it

THE PART OF WISDOM TO LEAVE THE TIMBER. He didn't remember hearing any bugle-call or trumpet-call on leaving the place. As to the formation of the command, he could only say that his company was all formed with the exception of the one wounded man in the woods nd Lieut De Rudio, both of whom were left behind. Besides these, twelve men, as he subsequently learned, were left behind who afterwards got out and reached the hill The command, on reaching the hill, was not totally demoralized, neither was it very exultant. It was in good enough cor skirmish line a few minutes after arriving there. His impression was that quite a number of the men must have crossed before Reno did from the fact that when he saw Reno, after crossing, he was standing on the right bank, while bill. The timber was lower than the village, so that Reno would have overshot the village from his position in the timber, and could really have done it no harm. He had no reason to doubt the Indians' statements that the village was one of 1,800 lodges and 400 wickiups-wigwams occupied by men without families. The village, from Reno's position on the hill, was out of range. He had understood that Custer was to have supported Reno, and his own opinion was that Custer's column was on the trail in the rear of Reno's column and was coming up to support him. After reaching the top of the hill-about an bour afterwards-be heard firing in the direc-

tion of what was afterwards ascertained to be Custer's battlefield. He called Capt. Mc-Dougal's attention to it, and the latter replied that he thought it was Custer attacking the that he thought it was Custer attacking the Indians at the other end of the village. It was about an hour from the time of separating from Custer until the union of Reno and Benteen on the hill. Benteen could have gotten across the river to Reno in the timber, if his force was sufficient. The first dead bodies witness found in the vicinity of the watering-place "B" were about half a mile off from that point. He saw yeary hitle evidences of fighting near the river. about half a mile off from that point. He saw very little evidences of fighting near the river, but farther back the evidences were conclusive. The body of Col. Calhoun, his prother-in-law, was one of a company of those who had fallen together in regular line. Around one of these bodies he observed twenty-eight cartridge-shells. Some of the soidiers had evidently vainly tried to cross the river, for their finger-marks and bootmarks were seen on the back. There were no evidences of fighting at the watering-place "B," although there were evidences that a lot of penies had recently crossed.

"Now," said Lieut. Lee, "please state your opinion as to

opinion as to

THE CONDUCT OF MAJ. RENO

on the 25th and 25th of June, 1876, with reference to coolness, efficiency, energy, and courage as commanding officer of the troops. Was it such as to inspire his command with confidence and courage, or the reverse? Give the facts on which your opinion is based."

"Maj. Reno," replied Capt. Moylan, "during the advance through the bottom rode at the head of the column. After the column was formed into line, he was in front of the line,—invariably in front, but sometimes to the right, sometimes in the centre, and sometimes to the

formed into line, he was in Into of the right, sometimes in the centre, and sometimes to the left, according to circumstances. All his orders which I received in the timber, either at that time or afterwards, were given as coolly as a man under the circumstances usually could give them, and I saw nothing that would indicate cowardice about him."

"Very well," continued the Recorder, "take the hill."

"During the afternoon of the 25th, "replied Capt. Moylan, "he seemed perfectly cool to me. I saw but very little of him on the 26th. Orders were unnecessary then. We were in position, and had nothing to do but to hold it."

"Did you see him frequently on the 25th, after going on to the hill!"

"Frequently, and after dark on the 25th I lay down by his side part of the time. He was lying on his blankets and I was lying next to him and talking with him."

This closed the direct.

Mr. Gilbert then entered upon the cross-examination selfing witness to describe the move-

Mr. Gilbert then entered upon the cross-ex-Mr. Gilbert then entered upon the cross-examination, asking witness to describe the movements after receiving the order from Custer up to the time of crossing at ford "A." He did so, pretty much as he did on the direct, and in response to further questions said that Reno was always at the head of the columb, and he (the witness) riding near him. He did not remember seeing Girard or anybody else speaking to Reno just before crossing. After crossing, they moved on at the same gait. There was a man in his (Moylan's) company whose horse was very restive. Reno told him to hold his horse in, as he would give him work enough after awhile. Witness knew DR. PORTER,

DR. PORTER, and had heard him say once or twice that he was pretty badly scared. "In fact," added the Captain, "I think I heard him say on one occasion that he was never so seared before in his

life." [Laughter.] He didn't know about Porter's being by the side of a wounded man in the timber, but he did know that Porter was by his (witness') side, and that he (witness) wasn't wounded. [Laughter.]

"Did Maj. Reno betray any evidence of cowardice during the period of time you saw him in the timber?" asked Mr. Gilbert.

"No, sir." responded Capt. Moylan. "There was a certain amount of excitement that was visible in his face as in every one's else under the circumstances, but as to any trace of cowardice I failed to discover it."

"What would have been the result to the command if he had continued to charge down that valley?"

"I think if he had continued to do it and had."

command if he had continued to charge down that valley?"

"I think if he had continued to do it and had gone on far enough, he would have been there yet."

[Laughter.]

"State whether the purpose of leaving the kimber was not to save the command?"

"I thing that was the purpose."

"What, in your judgment, would have been the result, under the circumstances, if the command had remained in the timber!"

"Well, in my judgment, I think the command, without assistance, would have been annihilated in the timber."

"Questions have been asked you with refer-

"Questions have been asked you with reference to what would have taken place if

COL. BENTEEN'S COLUMN
had joined Maj. Reno's column, and the packtrain had come up. Was not Maj. Reno mable
to form an estimate of what the effect of the union of those commands would have been upon himself unless he had known that they had been

"I think so."

Witness was then asked as to where he had first seen the Indians while in the bottoms, the dust-clouds, the impossibility of sceing through that dust the number of lodges, etc., and replied much as he did on the direct. When asked as to the propriety of the movement from the timber and Reno's position during that movement, he replied that it would be very proper for a commanding officer to know the nature of the country ahead, but it was equally as proper and equally as necessary for him to know what was going on in the rear. He hadn't heard of an impression on the part of anybody at the time that the movement from the timber was what might be called a triumphant march exactly. [Laughter].

what hight be called a triumphant march exactly. [Laughter].

A great deal having been said by some of the witnesses about the command reaching the hill in a dejected and demoralized condition, Mr. Gilbert asked the Captain if he wouldn't rather be dejected on the hill-top than dead in the timber.

timber.

"I would very much prefer being dejected anywhere than dead in the timber," was the reply [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said he had heard Reno giving orders on the 25th, but had seen nothing like cowardice on that officer's part. After reaching the hill there was really very little necessity for orders, and everything moved on like clockwork. He was not aware that it was a fact that a commander was responsible for the behavior. work. He was not aware that it was a ract that a commander was responsible for the behavior, the bravery, or want of bravery, of his men. On the hill be saw more of Benteen than anybody else, and Benteen's conduct was simply superb. Nothing short of that would ex-

pour case, and short of that would express it.

"And Maj. Reno made special mention of it, did he not?" asked Mr. Gilbert.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"And deservedly?"

"I think so."
"State whether, from the indications as you THE COMPANY UNDER CALHOUN, there was any evidence of making a sudden re-sistance to the Indians like that which was found in the circle where Lieut.-Col. Custer

lav."

"I saw none. Those men that I before mentioned as having been killed in this ditch had evidently been fighting, but there was no evidence of it. There was very little evidence that they had retreated or were falling back at regular intervals. But such evidence as existed about Calboun's company existed nowhere else that I saw."

"Were Calboun's men in that position in which men ought to have been, or would naturally have been,—I will not say 'ought to have been,' because there cannot be anything said about Lieut.—Col. Custer's soldierly qualities,—If there had been resistance, according to

ties,—if there had been resistance, according the rules of mirrary science?"

"Yes, sir." Lieut. Lee began the redirect by asking Capt. HOW DR. PORTER DID HIS DUTY.

"I think so. When Dr. Porter made that remark he made it in a laughing, joking way, and may not have meat the several to wait. The way was the captain's reply.

Mr. Gilbert interposed that he had no charge to make as to Mr. Porter.

"He had a great deal to do," continued the witness, "and he did it well."

"You said," continued Lieut. Lee, that Dr. Porter said to you that he was never so scared in his life. Wasn't that excitement general?"

"I think so. When Dr. Porter made that remark he made it in a laughing, joking way, and may not have meant what he said. It was made several months—probably a year—after-

several months-probably a year-after-so that he didn't realize, perhaps, what

ward, so that he didn't realize, perhaps, what he said."

"You do not mean that the fact of a man's being frightened implies that he is a coward?"

"No, sir, not at all."

"Didn't Maj. Reno and everyone else present the appearance of being frightened?"

"I rather think they were all a little bit shaken up." [Laughter.]

"Maj. Reno's command deployed as skirmishers. Would the sight of that indicate to a command on the opposite side of the river any great or particular danger?"

"A command passing over the trail, seeing another command deploying as skirmishers in the bottom—certainly this command wouldn't imagine that they were in any particular danger or afraid of anything."

"If Gen. Custer had been there and seen that deployment, would it have led him to thirk that the command was going to retreat in twenty or forty minutes?"

forty minutes?"
"No: I think Gen. Custer would think that the command would hold its position there."
"You said that everything went on like clockwork on the hill. Was that after Col. Berleen

came up?"
"Yes, sir, after."
"Then the clock-work wasn't in going up the "It was a little more rapid than clockwork

thee," [Laughter.]
"You were pretty well wound up then?"
[Renewed laughter.] "Yes."
"Wouldn't it have been better to have been DEAD IN THE TIMBER THAN DISHONORED ON

as a soldier? You have stated, I believe, that you would rather be dejected in any place than dead in the timber?"

Mr. Gilbert objected on the ground that no with the result of the ground that no evidence had been aduced to show that any dishonor attached to Capt. Moylan's being on the hill. He did not seriously press the objection, however, and it was about as good as apparent that the Court, the Recorder, and Mr. Gilbert

that the Court, the Recorder, and Mr. Gilbert himself, would just as soon hear the witness express himself on this point as not. He did. "Of course," said he, "I would rather be on the hill than to be dead in the timber." "But," continued Liet. Lee, "if you believed your duty as a soldier required you to remain in that timber, what would you rather do—remain and die, or be discredited in going away from it?"

and die, or be discredited in going away from it?"

"Well, I don't know that that is hardly a proper question to put to me," replied the witness, as if momentarily resenting the barest implication against his courage.

"Of course," said the Recorder, "I have my own personal conviction on that point. Your character as a soldier is too well known to leave any room for doubts as to your conduct. I merely ask the question for the purpose of having it and your answer put on record."

"Very few men," replied Capt. Moylan, "but would prefer to be dead in the timber than be left on the hill and discredited."

"That's just what I want," said the Recorder.

"Wasn't the ground where Gen. Custer was found," asked the Recorder after a pause, "such that the company could have made a regular formation!"

"Not at that portion of the field which I passed over."

passed over."
"The command might have been fighting with all bravery and courage, and still the formation and shape of their bodies wouldn't exactly indi-

"Yes."

"May not the dead bodies of the men or the Indians have been thrown into the river by the Indians, if any men were killed there?"

"That may have occurred, but I doubt if it did occur."

"Did you feel discredited," asked Mr. Gilbert, on the re-cross, "when you reached the top of the hill?"

"Did I?"
"Yes."
"Not particularly so," replied the witness with his usual dry humor.

"Now, another thing. If Maj. Reno, with the command deployed in skirmish line, was seen by a column passing down on the right side of the river, would that not indicate two things:

of the river, would that not indicate two things:
First, that the enemy was not fleeing; and, second, that the cavalrymen were not charging?"
"It would indicate both to my mind."
Lieut. Lee—Isn't the advance often ascertained by the fleeing of the skirmishers?

Capt. Moylan—It becomes necessary at times even when they are fleeing, though that may be only for a purpose.

Mr. Gilbert—That isn't the way cavalrymen charge, though?

Capt. Moylan—No, sir.
This closed Capt. Moylan's testimony, and

the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock Monday

CAPT. DE BUDIO. Among the officers of the Seventh Cavalry, now in this city as a witness in the Reno inquiry, is Lieut. C. C. De Rudio. This officer was at tached to Maj. Reno's battalion on the occasion of the fight with the Sioux Indians on the memorable 25th of June, 1876. Since his arrival in Chicago Lieut. De Rudio, although

in Chicago Lieut. De Rudio, although urged repeatedly to make some statement to the daily press concerning his participation in that fight, and the vitally interesting matters which fell under his observation on that day, has studiously and persistently refrained from so doing, stating that such evidence as he may have must be reserved for the time when he shall be placed upon the stand and officially interrogated in the presence of the officers composing the Board of Inquiry. There is one thing, however, which Lieut. De Rudio feels it his duty to state in brief, and in conversation with a reporter of The Tribune yesterday he said:

"Since reaching Chicago it has been brought to my notice that on the day I left Bismarck. Dakota, a telegram was sent to the press of Chicago and St. Paul, and published by several papers in those cities, which does me great in justice. That dispatch was certainly conceived in great ignorance of my position regarding the Custer battle—in a certain measure—and has served to place me in a false position. It was written without my knowledge, and, perhaps, while not conceived maliciously, at least demonstrates great ignorance on the part of the writer. In this dispatch I find the following expression:

Rend's resition in the wood De Rudio considered.

ing expression:

of the writer. In this dispatch I find the following expression:

Reno's position in the wood De Rudio considered impregnable, and nothing but fear could have prompted his retreat, which resulted in so many being killed and wounded,—more than was lost on the bluffs during the whole fight.

"Now, while I did ask Maj. Reno himself, a few days after the fight, if it would not have been better to have remained in the timber, I have never said that I believed that nothing but fear could have prompted the retreat. It has always been my opinion that we could have remained longer in the timber; but as Maj. Reno was the commanding officer, and, as such, he was in position to know what was best to do under the circumstances,—being, as he was, where becould witness all the movements,—his action was, no doubt, what he deemed the most advisable. Ever since I have repeatedly stated, and I take this occasion to say again, that I saw Maj. Reno often on that day from the moment of the charge up to the time of the fight in the timber, and never for a moment did I witness anything in his actions indicative of pusilianimity or that betrayed in the slightest a symptom of fear. He behaved like a true officer, so far as my observation went, and it is but justice to him to record the fact here in face of the published announcement to the contrary as quoted above."

#### ARIZONA.

Examination of Specimens from A. C. Hesing's Mines.

Prof. A. A. Lambert Bears Testimony to Their Great Richness.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Of late years so many fraudulent reports have been spread far and wide about the richness and the immense has vest of gold and silver mines that there exist "s priori" a certain kind of suspicion, not to say downright prejudice, in the minds of most peo ple against any statements that might be made in favor of any undertaking regarding the work ing of mines. This, indeed, is a fact but too true and too lamentable; and it is much to be regretted that reports of the kind often bar the progress of undertakings that are well worthy of all possible patronage and all possible sup port. I am well aware of this fact, and it is therefore with the greatest caution and only after a close examination that I send these few lines to your widely-circulated paper for the good of the public. More than a week ago I was invited by one of my friends to examine was invited by one of my friends to examine several specimens of silver ore, and to express my opinion on them. These specimens are in the possession of Mr. A. C. Hasing, who brought them from Arizona. Before I express my opinion, and that of Prof. Shulack, who kindly volunteered to assist me in the examination, I must state that I do not know the extent of the mines from which these specimens have been taken, nor whether the whole vein is as rich as the specimens exam-ined, though the formation and nature of the ined, though the formation and nature of the specimens seem to warrant that conclusion. To make sure, however, of this, before writing this article I called upon two of my friends, who are well versed in mineralogy, and who have traveled through Arizona, and visited these very mines about which there is questlow. For at my visit to Mr. Hesing's office I found him very enthusiastic, and I thought then perhaps too much so, and this put me on my guard, lest he might have overrated the value of those mines. These friends of mine assured me that the vein was very extensive and equally rich, and that the description I gave of the specimens which I had examined would equally apply to the rest of the mines. Let me add that these gentlemen have no shares in the mines. The specimens which I examined carefully are of three different kinds: 1. The silver glance or sulphuret of silver. 2. The chloride of silver; and 3. The free silver. All of these are of the richest kind which has ever been found; and I must confess that, in my opionon, one specimen of silver glance is the largest and purest that I ever saw. It is most compact and solid, and was taken from the "Julius Mine." It is well known by every chemist that this ore is very easily reduced, as a common gas jet will chase off the sulphur. It contains at least 87 per cent of pure silver. The ore is so rich and compact that it cannot be crushed, but can be placed at once into the furnace. To say it in one word, the specimens are solid pleces of silver glande. specimens seem to warrant that conclusion.

solid pieces of silver glande.

Those of the second kind are chloride silver; these also are perfectly pure, if we except a trace of copper. The chloride silver, as is also trace of copper. The chloride silver, as is also well known, is very easily reduced to pure metallic silver, and contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Many of the chloride specimens are associated with free silver, evidently by having been decomposed.

having been decomposed.

Finally, the third kind of specimens is that of free silver. One of these, which I was assured is a fair sample of thousands in the mines, is a fair specimen of arborescent shape, perfectly pure. I also found traces of gold, and one specimen contained a considerable amount of free gold. As the result of my own investigation I considerable amount of the gold. tion, I consider the project of working these mines fully worthy of the attention and co-operation of all parties interested in such undertakings.

PROF. A. A. LAMBERT, S. J.,
St. Ignatius College, city.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The following petition, which speaks for it-self, was telegraphed to Washington last Thursday night and sent by mail Friday night:

self, was telegraphed to Washington last Thursday night and sent by mail friday night:

To the Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.;
We, the undersigned, residents and business men of the City of Chicago, have learned with apprehension that another removal of the Post-Office here is contemplated by your Department, and as such residents and business men desire to remonstrate against such removal. During the last few years this city has been so harassed by the disturbing and derangement of the secustomed channels and courses of business, that nothing is so important now as that all these things may be settled as nearly as possible in the way in which they are permanuly to remain. For more than twenty years the Post-Office of this city has been fixed on Dearborn street, and near the spot which it has lately occupied in the Honore Buildings; and its permanent place for the future is but a few feet removed on the same street. These considerations determined the selection of that place and of the future location of the Post-Office; and we think that the public interests require that this settled position of that office should not be temporatily broken up.

John B. Drake & Co., Grand Pacific Hotel; William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs; William H. Bradley, Clerk United States Courts; Joel D. Harvey, Collector of Internal Revenue; John De. Koven, Merchanta' National Bank; C. B. Blair; Sol A. Smith, President M. S. L. & T. Co.; Moses J. Wentworth, Representative First Illinois District; F. S. Eames, Commercial National Bank; C. B. Blair, Sol A. Smith, President First National Bank; Charles Trick; F. S. Eames, Commercial National Bank; Charles Fargo, American Express Company; W. W. Kimbali, corner State and Adams streets; J. M. Butter, National Life-Insurance Company, United States of America, Henry W Bisnop; Frank Gilbert, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; T. M. Butter, National Life-Insurance Company; John Crera; Thomas & Charl, General Manager Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; Borden, Selicek & Co., agen

plaint Were Written by M. C. Hickey.

room of the Superintendent of Police they minutes, awaiting the arrival of Supt. Seavey, who had been called away by business.

until there was a law to protect his men, he could not ask them to go to the front. Kellogg had been indicted, but Capt. Hood's order were not to break in the doors of his house. He, however, did so, and got the evidence indict. Judge McAllister bad held that Mrs. McDonald would have been justified if she had killed all the officers who made the raid or Mike's place. He (Seavey) would not order another door broken open until he was assured of protection. He had carried the present law further than any one, -had taken many chances broken up all the tools he got possess sent disguised men into the places; but it had been decided that he had no business to do this. If he could be told how to get in without break ing the doors, he would get in.
Ald. Phelps said if men were

Supt. Seavey asked where the money was t come from. If he had funds he could send officers or men in to play, and have them swear out warrants. But he had no money to use in that way. He couldn't be expected to put his hand in his own pocket. Under the decisions enter a gambling-house by violence than he had

Ald. Cullerton did not think gambling could

Ald. Phelps said it could be made private. Supt. Seavey remarked that a complaint had not been made to bim about gambling for three or four months; nor had one about bunko or confidence men for two months. Referring to the man who had complained to Ald. Culierton, out of which complaint grew the Investigating Committee, he said if the man was a law-abiding citizen it was his duty to come to the front and prosecute the gamblers who had robbed him of his money.

Ald. Culierton said the man was not a gambler, but a business man. He had not given his right name in the Council.

Ald. Phelps wanted to know why a man who went into a gambler.

Ald. Culierton intimated that men drank too much sometimes.

much sometimes.
Supt. Searey said the special detail went from house to house, but before they were allowed to enter sufficient time elapsed to put

Aid. Phelps suggested that an officer be sta-tioned at the door of every house to take the names of those who go in.

This was not regarded as practicable, because the rooms of gamblers are in buildings occupied by other people, decent and indecent, and it would be easy enough to hoodwink the gnard. Besides, it was asked, of what value would be

Do you know whose handwriting that is?"

Mr. Brennan looked at the letter a moment

the letter, and the conclusion was that both had

in them was compared with the chirography of the letter, and the conclusion was that both had been written by the same person.

Asst.-Supt. Dixon and Lleut. McGarrigle were sent for, and they also said Hickey was the author of the letter. Said Dixon to the Superintendent, "You remember the letter from that woman complaining against rambling-houses. She put the places down in the same order that they are put in this letter; and it is clear to me that she had a list to copy from." Supt. Seavev remarked to the Aldermen that, when he did anything wrong, he wanted them so go for him; he would not get behind any man and try to influence them; but when,he did right he wanted protection. When an outsider tried to injure him, he desired him to come out and n.t get behind an anonymous communication. He had letters in that same handwriting which had been sent to other parties. The reporter did not catch the exact language, but understood Supt. Seavey to say he would not go out of office as "rotten" as Hickey did.

What is to be done now, in view of the alleged discovery that Hickey is the writer of letters of complaint, it is difficult to tell. The Aldermen didn't say, though they seemed pleased at what had taken place, adjourning until Monday afternoon.

It should be stated that Ald. Phelps had little faith in the communication, since he was unable to find Mr. "Bohen." As for the woman, she also is said to be a myth, since the camblers know of no such person, she does

unable to find Mr. "Bohen." As for the woman, she also is said to be a myth, since the
gamblers know of no such person, she does
not appear in the directory, and two detectives
who have searched for several days could not
get any trace of her. It was stated that the
only attempt at disguise that Hickey made was
to use a stub pen instead of a sharp-pointed
one, for which he always had a preference.
The language of a police official was: "It is
the thinnest thing ever seen; and to come from
a man as smart as Hickey!"

CHATTEL MORTGAGES. Mr. Frank F. Cole, a money-lender doing business in Room No. 4 Reaper Block, was arrested yesterday on a capias issued by the Sheriff at the instance of Mrs. Hattie M. Hamilton. The charge was one of trespass, and the circumstances under which the action is brought give the case a peculiar interest. The advice of the worldly-wise *Polonius* to his son, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," may be all very sound as applied to books, stew-pans, a bowl of sugar, or a scuttleful of coal, but some occasions do arise when one is driven to borrow, and

GAMBLING.

Meeting of the Special Committee in Supt. Seavey's Case.

Judge McAllister's Decision.

In reply to a question by a TRIBUNE reporter they were all running.

finally came in, and said, without any heatta-tion, that he already made himself liable, and,

be stopped in Chicago.

Ald. Phelps said it could be made private.

away the tools.

Ald. Pheips suggested that an officer be sta-

the names when secured. A man cannot be prosecuted for going into a gambling-house. Supt. Scavey had threatened to do this, if the doors were not opened as soon as the detectives

of which the following is a literal copy:

CHICAGO JAB. 21th, 1872.—Alderman O. B. Phelps—Dean Sir. I have Noticed a resolution Introduced in The Council about gambling houses I wish to Say to you That There is more gambling houses open at present in This City than has before for many years and more poore people robbed out of their earnings, and their family sizving for food if you investigate this Matter thoroughly you will find the following houses running 164 Madison at Kept by Geo Hankins 121 Clark at Kept ov Jeff and Al Hankins 41 Clark at John Dowling and Capt Rounds. 91 Clark at John Dowling and Capt Rounds. 91 Clark at John Walpole, 119 Clark at John Belknap. No 5 Calhoun place J Conley, 168 Clark at High Brady, 437 State street Geo Smith. 119 Dearborn at, Thos Haynes, 176 Clark at Mike McDonald, 173 Madison at, Barry Campbell and others who I cannot give their names there is 7 Running in the west Side with open doors day and night. Yours truly.

P. S. You keep this matter to your Self and you will find all is true.

Supt. Seavey asked to look at this, and when it was handed to him he smiled and said he knew the handwriting,—that now he knew who was trying to make trouble for him.

Calling in his clerk, Mr. Brennan, he asked, "Do you know whose handwriting that is?"

Mr. Brennan looked at the letter a moment

and replied, "M. C. HICKEY'S." This produced a sensation. The Aldermen

take?"
Dr. Ward was called in, and said the writing was Hickey's, and then produced some of the records of the department, and Hickey's writing in them was compared with the chirography of

supporting herself by keeping boarders. Her statement is as follows: On the 15th of July last she applied to Mr. Cole for a loan of \$500 for six months, agreeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent a month. To secure the payment of this she gave a chattel mortrage on her furniture, which was valued at about \$7,000. For the first three yearths she maid her interest in coupon notes of LADIES" **CLOAKS** HALF PRICE!

payment of this she gave a chattel mortrage on her furniture, which was valued at about \$7,000. For the first three months she paid her interest in coupon notes of \$25 each, and then, acting on the advice of a friend, who had told her that the exaction of such enormous interest was unlawful, she declined to pay Mr. Cole the fourth, fith, and sixth installments. On the 14th of January, the day before the mortrage expired and her notes fell due. Mrs. Hamilton tendered to Cole, through Mr. J. T. McCord, the full amount of the principal, with legal interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. Mr. Cole declined to receive it without the full amount, as originally agreed upon. Mrs. Hamilton sought advice from her attorney, Mr. Charles S. Cameron, who recommended her to go home, and again tender Cole the money. "Don't allow him to enter your house," he said, "and see that you have witnesses with you when you tender the money." Mrs. Hamilton went home but only to find that every bit of turniture had been ripped out of the house, jammed into express wagons, and carted to the furniture store of Hale Brothers. The house was taken possession of by ten men, and the only thing left was one bed on which lay a lady, Mrs. Crittenden, in the pangs of childbirth. The shock to this lady was such that yesterday her physicians had given up hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. Hamilton was compelled to seek refuge in a neighbor's house, her home was broken up, her boarders scattered, and her furniture, the accumulation of several years, damaged to far more than the extent of the loan upon it. A writ of repleyin was at once issued, but when the Deputy Sheriff made the demand it was refused, and so the matter rested until yesterday, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Cole, Mrs. Hamilton's friends are naturally indignant at the cruel manner in which she claims to have been treated, and several well-known citizens have proffered her their services as bondsmen. The case will come before the Gircuit Court. In the meantime Mrs. Hamilton sa

SLEIGH-RIDE TO THE OPERA.

successfully performed. She soon woke up laugh-ing, and declared she had been enjoying a sleigh-

BETTER THAN HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

And every lady who uses the new silent-feed No Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine will agre

with us. We are pleased to show its advantage

over all others. J. L. FLANNERY, City Manage

There's not a charm that lights the face With so inestable a grace As sweet, pink lips and ivory teeth; And nothing now, beneath the sky, Can beauties such as these sapply. Save Sozodont, that wears the wreath.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Rapidly Heals Ulcers.

A RUNNING SORE

Cured in One Week.

Mesars. Weeks & Potter: Some three or four weeks ago I ordered a box of Cuticura for a bad case of Sait Rheum. The back of one of my wife's hands was a running sore. In one week from the day it arrived her hand was well and has remained so up to to-day.

Milford. Me., June 10, 1878.

Note. - Reader, don't you think these cures re-

CAUTION. -- If procurable, use Cuticura Soap.

SORE HAND, BAD CASE,

Cured in Three Weeks.

Mesars. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: This may certify that Cuticura cured me of a very bad sore hand, which for three months basiled the skill of the Dispensary physicians. In three weeks Cuticura cured it entirely. I firmly believe that had it not been for Cuticura I would have lost my hand.

MRS. H. McKAY.

105 Oak-st., Boston, Sept. 8, 1878.

CAUTION. -If procurable, use Cuticura Soap.

MORE GOOD THAN DOCTORS

In Three Years of Treatment.

Gentlemen: Please find 50 cents to pay for small box of Cuticura and direct it to me. The dollar box you sent me has done me more good than all the doctors in three years. The doctors have done me no good. My feet and legs are healing fast. It is indeed Cuticura, Yours truly,

EVAN MORGAN, P. M.

Moscow, Minn., June 25, 1878.

CAUTION. -If procurable, use Cuticura Soap.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

The Great Purifying Agent,

The Great Parifying Agent,

For the treatment of scrofula, scrofulous, cancerous, and canker humors, such as bronchocele, goftre, or swelled neck, cancer (in the incipient stages, and where the virus is inherited), cancerous humors, tamors, and enlargements, canker and canker humors, mercurial and lead poisoning, enlargement, ulceration, and exfoliation of the bones, ukers, sores, abscesses, carbuncles, boils, milk leg, fever sores, eryspelas sores, swelled sore leg, old sores and wounds, and such other manifestations of scrofula as hip disease, spinal curvature, white swellings, rickets, caries, necrosis, and other affections of the bones, inflammation of the eyes, running sores in the ears, and ulceration of the nasal cavities, tonsils, and throat, is well nigh infallible. The reason it is so is found in its ability to attack and destroy the germs of inherited and contagious diseases. Under its healing and restorative influence the elements of health supplant those of disease. The life-blood, freed from corrupting impurities by the Resolvent, builds up and beautifies every part of the human anatomy with the radiance of perfect health.

In all skin and scalp diseases when the skin is hot and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated, the Resolvent should be taken feely while using the Curicura. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

The Curicura Remedies are prepared by Where Potter, Chemists and Drussists, 360 Washing.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by when a Porten. Chemists and Druggists, 350 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, 31. Resouvers. 31 per cottle. Cuticura Soar, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three

SILVER CLIFFS.

I am prepared to submit a practical plan for the organization and settlement of a colony of persons with limited means in Wet Monntain Valley, Col. (Silver Cliffs), the richest agricultaral and mining portion of this wonderful State. For particulars apply at 86 Feet Westlement except. ticulars apply at 86 East Washington street, Room 2.

M'CORMICK HALL.
Lecture Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, 1879. "The
Great Controversy." The above lecture, as delivered by Judge Mackay, is intensely interesting, and

**Stockand Fixtures** covers a ground novel and hitherto unattempted in the lecture-field. The Judge's lectures appeal to A.H.MILLER, Jeweler, the reason, and not to the passions, and are mar

> lic Auction. I am ABSOLUTELY DETERMINED to close out my entire stock, and I offer it without limit or reserve in order to accomplish

> that purpose. I want my customers and the general public to understand that I am'in earnest, and that this is a "closing-out," free to the public to purchase at their own price, and every article fully warranted by me.

> > HAIR GOODS.

(PATENTED FEB. 6, 1877.)
If you desire to be elegant, use Saratoga Wave
If you would look young, use the Saratoga Wave

None genuine without my Pat, Trade-Mark, "Pat. Feb. 6, 1877," attached. Unprincipled dealers will tell you they sell them. When they tell you this, ask to see the Patent Trade-Mark.

210 Wabash-av.

The FINEST BRANDS of Flour always to be had at the HONG KONG TEA CO.

Delivered free at the lowest possible prices

PINANCIAL. ESTABLISHED 1860. RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,

70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Having been for twelve years a member of New York
Stock Exchange and Vice-Fresident of Gold Board, the
highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks,
Gold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, mesh as "straddies," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amountabought and sold on regular commissions and moderase
majrgina. Pamphiet entitled "Wall Street," and stock
tab ex containing v information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY MEDICINE CASES.

And Works on Domestic Pra HEADQUARTERS: Beerieke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 35 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. WHITE STAR LINE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Commany's Office, northwest corner Clark and Rando.ph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

ing partner in a well-establish ed and staple business for sale

E. J. LEHMANN

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES.

He Has Gone as Far as Is Safe Under

Allegation that Bogus Letters of Com-

The Special Committee appointed by the Council to find out if the gambling-houses are open, held a session yesterday afternoon, the three Aldermen-Cullerton, Phelps, and Waldo-being present. Seated in the consultationtalked in as informal way for fifteen or twenty

Ald. Culierton said the object in view was not the suppression of gambling, but simply to find out if the bouses were open. He had asked Supt. Seavey about it, and had been told that

SUPT. SEAVET

FURNISHED MONEY to buck the tiger they could get evidence.

vels of thought and informs The past week a lady called at the McChesney Dental Institute to have a number of teeth ex-tracted. The gas was administered, the operation to enter a private residence.

knocked.
While this running conversation was going

Rapidly Heals Ulcers.

Old Sores and Discharging Wounds; Itching Piles and other itching affections that have been the torture of a lifetime, thus affording unspeakable gratification to thousands; Burns, Scalds, Wounds, and Festers; all Itching and Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all Affections of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair. There is no comparing its triumphant cures with any heretofore in use. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of poisonous remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by Cuticura Soap, which is a part of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

sions do arise when one is driven to borrow, and that, too, at a great sacrince of personal pride and social comfort. The money-lender stands ready to accommodate the uwary, and it is only those who have had the bitter experience of knowing what a loan from a professional money-lender occasionally means who will be able to sympathize with the complainant in the present case.

Mrs. Hamilton is the widow of a soldier who was in the Union army, and she lived in a three-story and basement house on Eldridge court,

500 Beaver and Matelasse Cleaks, 200 Elegant All-Wool Matelasse and

Diagonal Cloaks, richly trimmed in Silk and Velvet, at \$6.50, \$8, and \$10. 00 Fine Imported Cloaks, richly trimmed in Silk Velvet, at \$12, \$14, and \$15; former prices, \$20, **PARDRIDGES** 

MAIN STORE,

114 & 116 STATE-ST

CLOAKS.

trimmed in Silk and Fringe, at

\$3, \$4, and \$5.

AUCTION SALE. **AUCTION!!** 

Cor. State and Monroe-sts. In order to permanently retire from Jewelry business, I am now offering my Choice and Valuable Stock and Elegant Fixtures at Pub-

Sales daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

Compound Cubebs Cigarettes, the most agreeable and efficient remedy known for catarth, asthma, and cold in the head. Price, 25 cents a box. Prepared only by Gale & Blocki, chemists, 85 Clark street, and 44 and 46 Moorce street, Palmer Houre. Manufacturers of the celebrated compound Cubebs Lozenges. **Saratoga Wave** Amarus is a specific atomach-restorative in dyspepsia and constitution. It cares by imparting tone and regulating the secretions. For sale by all druggists.

utticura

Deceive your friends, making Saratoga Wave them believe to your own hair. Saratoga Wave by using the Patent Remember, no other Wave can Saratoga Wave give you such perfect satisfac- Saratoga Wave tion as my Patent

THOMPSON,

FLOUR.

110-112 East Madison-st.

MEDICINES.

POCKET BOOKS. Pocket

"THE PAIR,"

Cor. State & Adams-sts.,
Sells cheap Pocket Books at Sc. Se., and 45c.
SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGERN, Gen'l Western Agent. EF Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

FOR SALE. THE INTEREST of a retir-

to a proper party. Address V 40, Tribune office. REVOLVERS.

Revolvers Setts & Adams-sta.

Since Jan. I.

The Rise in Stocks Uninterrupted --Chicago Loan Market.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Steadier.

Hogs Firm-Provisions Easier --- Grain Quiet-Movement of the Week.

#### FINANCIAL.

at has been since Jan. 1, the subscriptions for the 4 per cents. These were Saturday \$14,028,-700. As reported by telegraph, the sales of 4 have been, together with the calls made:

January.	Subscriptions.	Calls made. \$10,000,000
4	2,679,150	10,000,000
7	2, 732, 250	10,000,000
9	4,155,000 2,412,400	
13	6, 222, 150	20,000,000
16	5,345,200 7,388,000	
18	2,438,200	• 20,500,000 20,000,000
20 22	16, 508, 456	
24 25	3, 795, 100	20,000,000

There have now been called this year \$130, 300 of 5-30s to be called. After these come \$194,550,300 of 10-40s, and \$282,736,350 of 6s of 1881. There are now ahead of the new 5s of 1881 the following amount of bonds that must be redeemed before they can be affected:

\$695, 371, 950

The amount of 4 per cents authorized by the act of 1870 is \$1,000,000,000. The amount sold up to date is \$337,000,000, so that there now remains to be sold but \$663,000,000 of 4 per cents, which is not enough to refund all the 5-20s, 10-40s, and 6s of 1881. Legislation will be needed to authorize the issue of more 4 per cents. The 6 per cents of 1881 cannot be redeemed, excepting \$18,415,000 on Dec. 31 next, before when \$274,321,350 of them fall due. The only way of reaching these 6 per cents before 1881 would be by purchase in the open market. After the 6s of 1881 come the 5s of 1881, amounting to \$508,440.350. The following is nary of the bill, now before the Presifor his signature, passed by both Houses Congress to facilitate the refunding of the

dept:

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national bebt, to exchange directly at par the bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent interest for the conds commonly known as five-twenties outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever all such five-twenty soons shall be redeemed the provision of this section, and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt, shall apply to any bonds bearing 5 per cent or a confidence of interest that may be redeemable.

I	higher rate of interest that may be n any exchange made under the pro- ection interest may be allowed on lecened for a period of three months.	the bonds re-
	It applies to the outstanding I	onds, as fol-
1	ows:	
(	consols of 1867	180, 614, 000 37, 465, 300
	ixes of 1881, first series (due Dec.	194, 566, 300
	31, 1880)	18,415,000
	June 30, 1881) due	189, 321, 350
	ixes of 1881, third series (due June 30, 1881)	75, 000, 000 508, 410, 350
	1468 Of 1881 (dute may 1, 1881)	500, 110, 550

To refund all the outstanding bonds bearing more than 416 per cent interest would require

than are authorized by the act of 1870. The market for Government bonds was weak. The 6s of 1881 were unchanged at 106%, and receded 4, to 1014, and the 10-40s 16, to 1044, The new 5s of 1881, although, as we have shown, exceedingly remote from the possibility of being called, suffered a sharp decline, falling

Gold coin was in light demand, and sold at 100% in greenbacks.

100% in greenbeeks.

Foreign exchange was weaker. The supplies of bills are light, and it is noticeable in the foreign-exchange market that there is no increase in foreign orders or in shipments abroad to account for the rise of prices on the Board of Trade. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 482%, and French bills were 522%. Actual transactions in sterling were at 484% and 487%. The posted rates remain the same.

Consols weakened still further, and were quoted all day at 35 15-16, a decline of 3% since

quoted all day at 95 15-16, a decline of 1/2 since the day before. The currency movement has been light dur-ing the past week, compared with what it has been previously. The orders for New York

exchange have also been moderate. Discounts have been in active request, both from Board-of-Trade borrowers and the mercantile customers of the banks. Bankers report that their has gone into use, and that cheap money is no more. Rates are now quoted at 7 per cent on call and S@10 per cent on time loans. The clearings of the Chicago banks are reported as

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	\$ 3,466,766	\$ 394, 225
Tuesday	3, 412, 478	272, 533
Wednesday	3, 397, 620	338, 488
Thursday	3, 364, 289	489, 789
Friday	3, 309, 371	342, 596
Saturday	3,046,538	324,051
Total Corresponding week	\$19,997,064	\$2,161,784

last year . . . . . . . . 18, 223, 102 1, 880, 797 There was a sale of Chicago City 6 per cents, long, at 105 and interest. The price indicates the firmness and advancing tendency of municipal securities. These bonds have hitherto been quoted at 1021/@1031/2.

The stock market was active and excited. The leading stocks advanced upon the prices of the day before. There were realizations, but they were not enough to affect the market. Opinions differ, of course, on the merits of the present rise. There are operators who regard it only as a repetition on a wider field of the clique tactics that put up Western Union early in the winter. Others point to the long-continued buying of investment stocks and railroad bonds as proof that outside capital is really going into proof that outside capital is really going into stocks. To the outsider who rushes in to make his fortune, the prospects of a reaction grow fainter as prices go higher, but the hard-headed insiders think there may still be chances left in the market to make money by operating against the crowd. Northwest common advanced from 62 to 63%, and closed at that point. The preferred closed at the highest point of the day, 86. St. Paul common advanced from 42% to 44%, and closed at 44%; the preferred gained 1, to 83, and held it; Rock Island went up to 126 at the close, and Illinois Central to 86%, a gain of 1%; Alton moved up ½, to 86; Wabash ¼, to 24; Delaware & Hudson 1¼, to 

stocks. Opening.			Clarica
N. Y. Central115	115%	115	1154
Michigan Central. 84%	87	84	861/4
Lake Shore 73%	73%	7214	
C. & N. Western 62	63%	62	63%
Do preferred 85%	86	85%	
M. & St. Paul 424	4414	42%	
Do preferred 82	83	82	83
C. R. I. & Pacific . 1254	126	125%	126
Illinois Central 84%	8614	84%	
Chi., Bur. & Q 1144	114%	114%	
Chicago & Alton 851/2	86	851/2	86
Union Pacific			67%
Erie 26%	27%	26%	26%
Wabash Railway. 23%	24%	235	24
Onio & Miss 11%	11%	10%	11
C., C., C. & Ind., 461/2	461/2	45%	46
C., C. & I. C 5%			5%
H. & St. Jo 15	15%	1416	15
Do preferred 39	39	38	3814
Del. & Hudson 43%	44%	45%	54%
	53%	53%	
D., Lack. & West. 53% N. J. Central 41%	41%	40%	41%

The principal event in financial circles was, as Do preferred. ... 35% COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in currency n this market of coins, bought and sold: 

Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency PORRIGH EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) ....... U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) ..... U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int) ..... 8. 5-20s of '68 (ex. lbt).... 8. 10-40s.... 5. new 5s of '81.... LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago 6 per cents, short. 101
Cook County 7 per cent bonds. 11073/
Cook County 7 per cents, short. 1071
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds. 1023/
City Railway (South Side). 165
City Railway (South Side). 171
City Railway (North Side). ex. div. 119
City Railway (North Div.) 7 per
cent bonds. 1045/
Chamber of Commerce. 584/
Chicago Gas Light. 125
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's. 1044/
City Scrip. 48 \*1054 \*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Governments active. Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull. The stock market, although less active than yesterday, was, nevertheless, extremely buoy-ant, and the upward movement in prices was ontinued. The advance for the day ranged from 1/4 to 25% per cent, the latter for Michigan Central. Northwest, St. Paul, Canada Southern. Illipois Central, and coal stocks were also prominent in the upward movement. Among the investment shares Rock Island, New York Central, and Chicago & Alton were again higher on good demand. The closing dealings were characterized by great strength and activity in the entire list, and in a number of instances the the entire list, and in a number of instances the highest quotations of the week were current.

Transactions, 330,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Eric common, 4,000 Eric preferred, 31,000 Northwestern common, 21,000 Northwestern preferred, 36,000 St. Paul common, 7,500 St. Paul preferred, 41,000 Lake Shore, 40,000 Lackawanna, 15,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Wabash, 7,500 Ohio common, 4,000 Ohio preferred, 9,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 9,000 Morris & Essex, 5,000 Illinois Central, 5,000 St. Joseph, 4,000 New Jersey Southern, 5,000 Canada Southern, 3,000 New York Central, 2,000 Pittsburg, and 2,000 Kansas Pacific.

Money market easy at 2@8 per cent, closing

burg, and 2,000 Kansas Pacific.

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent, closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 485; sight, 487½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$1,247,800; specie, increase, \$87,100: legal-tenders, increase, \$3,633,800; deposits, increase, \$3,300,600; circulation, decrease, \$150,000; reserve, increase, \$2,873,250.

The banks now hold \$17,286,000 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.
Conpons of 1881106% New 48 99%
Coupons, '67s 101% 10-40s 104%
Coupons, '68s 102 10-40s, coupon 105
New 58 1063 Currencies 120%
New 41/48 1061/4
STOCKS.
W. U. Telegraph., 96% C., C. C. & I 45%
Quicksilver 14 New Jersey Central 41
Quicksilver, pfd 34% Rock Island 125%
Pacide Mail 131/2 St. Paul 44%
Mariposa 103 St. Paul, pfd 8234
Mariposa, pfd 101% Wabash 23%
Maribosa, pid 101% Wabash 23%
Adams Express 106 Fort Wayne 10614
Wells, Fargo & Co. 97   Terre Haute 24
American Express. 47% Terre Hante, pfd 9
U. S. Express 461/2 Chicago & Alton 86
N. Y. Central 1151/2 Chicago & Alt'n, pfd107
Erie 26% Ohio & Mississippi. 10%
Erie, pfd 481/2 D., L. & W 541/4
Harlem 1435 A. & P. Telegraph. 36
Michigan Central., 861/4 Missouri Pacific 11/4
Panama
Union Pacific 661/4 Hannibal & St. Joe. 14%
Lake Shore 73% H. & St. Joe, pfd 38%
Himois Central 93% C. P. bonds 107%
C. & Pittsburg 92 U. P. bonds 1074
Northwestern 63% U. P. Land Grant 110%
Troite de la constante de la c

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consols for money, 95 13-15.

American Securities—Reading, 13½; Erie, 27; preferred, 47½;
United States Bonds—'67s, 103½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107½; 4½s, 108½.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 114f 15c.

#### COMMERCIAL. leading articles for the last two business days:

The following were the receipts and shipnents of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning and correspond-

	KECEI	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
lour, bris	9,287	12,889	6, 423	19,560	
Vheat, bu	79. 144	82,256	78,960	58,888	
orn, bu	94,378	50,76%	64.3.4	74, 107	
1918, bu	20,919	26,805	32, 328	28,071	
ye, bu	5, 377	6.344	1,621	392	
Sariey, pn	18, 122	25,670	11,549	21,582	
rass seed, lbs	207,990	211, 123	54,926	158, 670	
seed, lbs	46, 490	122, 671	20, 210	181, 334	
corn, lbs	10,000	10,750	20,540	29, 480	
. meats, ibs	917,068	784, 463	5,924,737	4, 571, 652	
eef, tcs			700	476	
eef. brls			10	9/2	
ork, bris	138 .		1,270	746	
ard, lbs	459, 430	157, 100	2, 146, 170	977, 440	
allow, lbs	107,850	30,577	122, 280	20,000	
utter, lbs	110,677	81,879	131, 189	83,030	
hogs, No	1,082	2,389	463	710	
ve hogs, No.	37,595	31,476	4.688	1.4:9	
ttle, No	3, 148	2, 234	8,477	2,366	
reep, No	1,940	2, 107	1,433	2.018	
des, 108,	83, 360	198, 220	164, 250	349,302	
ool, lbs	31, 155	72, 290	37, 290	96, 430	
tatoes, bu	1,547	1,390	334	360	
al. tons	4,676	3,027	1,816	842	
av. tons	89	208			
mber, m ft.	239	237	991	978	
ingles, m	NO	55	80	343	
it, bris	252	1,440	1,662	4,025	

44,631 185,985 262,217 131,937 7,828 78,461 3,857 The following were the exports from New Tork for the week ending as dated: | Jan. 25, | Jan. 18, | Jan. 26, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1878, | 1878, | 1879, | 1878, | 1878, | 1879, | 1879, | 1878, | 1879, | 1878, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 187 ity consumption: 349 bu wheat, 391 bu corn, 784 n oats, 450 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store n this city Saturday morning: 7 cars No. 2 ed winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 23 cars No. 2 hard, 70 cars No. 2 spring, 93 cars No. 3 do, 36 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (233 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 46 cars high mixed, 41 cars new do, 30 cars new mixed, 90 cars No. 2 corn, 10 cars rejected (220 corn); 22 cars white oats): 1 car No. 1 rve. 7 cars No. 2 do. 1 car rejected, 6 cars no grade (15 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 8 do, 9 cars extra, 2 cars feed (19 barley). Total, 540 cars, or 280,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,590 bu wheat, 4,456 bu corn,

2,307 bu oats, 505 bu barley.

It is supposed that at least some of the men who advocate the expulsion of the clerks do so because they want to control the vote of the Board by purchasing tickets for their clerks and dictating the way they shall vote. The idea appears to be absurd. The right of a member to be represented by his clerk is a point that ought to be considered before the question is decided.
Grain receivers are not now allowed to take grain from the tracks of the I. C., and some of them claim that the inspection is too rigid under the circumstances. Grain "near the grades, is generally sold by sample, and much more realized than if sold from store. A case was reported Saturday of a lot of 19 cars which were inspected to rate as high mixed, but was

all passed into store as new high mixed.

The stocks of wheat along the St. Paul lines in Minnesota are variously reported as aggregating only 400,000@700,000 bu, where they usually amount at this season to two and a half or three million bu; and the wheat is mostly held by millers at that. This news forms some offset to the heaviness caused by big stocks here and in Milwaukee.

The leading produce markets were quiet Sat-

urday, and the general feeling was steadier, the changes in price being much smaller than the recent average. Grain was rather weak early, and pork products opened out stronger, but both returned to near the latest prices of Friday. The shipping movement was rather slow.

Domestic and foreign dry goods were in light request at about steady prices, Groceries were quoted fairly active, and the market was firm for most lines. Dried fruits continue in good

request, and both foreign and domestic varie-ties were held with confidence. Canned goods continue in good demand from the city and country trade, and remain firm. Fish were quoted firm under an increasing demand. The outter and cheese markets were fairly active and firm. Nothing new was noted in the market for oils, leather, tobacco, bagging, and The lumber market was steady, with fair

sales. The log supply the coming season, if reports may relied upon, will be heavy, and in some localities the stock will probably exceed that of any former year. The demand for wool and broom-corn shows some improvement, and prices, though no higher, are steady, especially for the best grades. Seeds were firm, with fair sales, choice timothy and clover being stronger. The sales of hay were again light, and prices easy in anticipation of larger receipts. Green fruits sold freely to the city trade at the quota-

Rail freights were quoted at the following .72 .73 .75 .87 .88 .90

A Company of the Land		1	rlour	
Prov	sions.	Bags.	Barrels.	Grain
Liverpool	6814	571/4	\$1.3914	58
Glasgow	76%	6814	1.58%	63
Bristol		71%	1.52	
London	8214 .	68%	1.52	63
Hamburg	.80	85	1.70	
The following	table	exhibit	s the recei	pts an
shipments of wh	neat at	the	principal V	Wester
points :	1000			

 
 Chicago
 79, 144

 Toledo
 15,000

 Detroit
 14,000

 St. Louis
 44,000

 Milwaukee
 54,234
 .206, 378 93, 197 IN NEW YORK SATURDAY. New York, Jan. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 12,909 bris; wheat, 118,350 bu; corn, 92,550 bu; onts, 18,913 bu; corn-meal, 562 pkgs; rye, 3,316 bu; barley, 24,200 bu; malt, 8,250 bu; pork, 1,256 brls; beef, 1,853 tes; cut-meats, 7,249 pkgs; lard, 4,273 tes; whisky, 562 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 4,000

brls; wheat, 95,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, GOODS RECEIVED at port of Chicago Jan. 25, 1879: Fowler Bros., 1.234 sacks salt; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 4 cases linens; Brown & Prior, one case dry goods; A. H. Abbott & Co., one case artists materials. Collections, \$4,638.61.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were quiet, as compared with the trading earlier in the week, though a fair volume of business was transacted. The market was easier, tending slowly downwards, though hogs were quoted firmer at the Stock-Yards. But Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard and 6d in meats, while our receipts for the week were equal to about half the shipments.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the total packing of the season of 1877-78: 

shipments of provisions	for the we	ek, and since
Nov. 1, 1878, with com	parisons:	
1878	- 79.	
	Week ending	Since
Articles.	Jan. 23.	Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	4.612	70, 118
Lard, tes		190,614
Lard, bris	252	2,300
Lard, other pkgs	3,094	71,085
Hams, boxes	5,603	56,923
Hams, tcs	2,365	28, 327
Haus, brls	287	4, 784
Hams, pcs	84, 762	756, 742
Hams, other pkgs	01, 102	426
Sides, boxes	28,636	236, 961
Sides, tcs	282	
Sides, bris	118	9,297
Sides, pcs	32,620	1,769
Shoulders, boxes	4, 221	296, 741
Shoulders, tcs		47,099
Shoulders, brls	192	2,026
Shoulders, pcs	07 707	244
Tongues plan	25, 125	218,662
Tongues, pkgs	400	4,950
Hocks, pkgs. &	25	1,027
Total gross w'ght, lbe-	ACCIDENTAL AND	
Lard	7 904 071	00 000 010
Hame	7,391,071	80,067,343
Hame	0, 083, 038	59, 918, 729
Sides1	8, 348, 348	170, 362, 589
Shoulders	2, 890, 788	31, 861, 412
1877		CENTRAL DATAS
Control Walliam Park Change 1	Week ending	Since
Doule hale	Jan. 24.	Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	3,726	63, 374
Lard, tcs	18,538	172,549
Lard, bris	129	1,392
Lard, other pkgs	3,030	37,016
Hams, boxes	5,004	31,988
Hams, tes	2,334	29, 466
Hams, bris	872	9,457
Hams, pcs	35, 268	504, 402
Hams, other pkgs	110	609

33, 313 581 171 Total gross w'ght, ibs-7, 635, 914

Loose, part cured. \$3.10 \$4.10 \$4.22\footnote{1.00} \$4.32\footnote{1.00} \$4.25 \$4.37\footnote{1.00} \$4.47\footnote{1.00} \$4.47\footnote{1.00} \$4.37\footnote{1.00} \$4.47\footnote{1.00} \$4.37\footnote{1.00} \$4.37\footnote

March, boxed .... | 3.40 | 4.37½ | 4.52½ | 4.55
Long clears quoted at \$4.07½ | boxed; 24.25½
boxed; Cumberiands, \$4.50@5.00 boxed; long-cut
hams, 7@7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 6½@6½c for
16 to 15 B average; green hams, 5½@5½c for same
averages; green shoulders, 2½@3c.
Bacon quoted at 4½@4½c for shoulders, 4½@5c
for short ribs, 50½c for short clears, 7½@7½c
for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quoted at 5@5½c for white, 4½
@4½c for yellow, and 4@4½c for brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quet at
\$7.75@8.00 for mess, \$8.50@8.75 for extra mess,
and \$14.50@15.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6@6½c for city, and 5½
@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. The trading was chiefly local. Shippers made some inquiries, but mostly held off, some expecting a reduction in freight rates. Sales were reported of 175 bris winters at \$5.00; 300 brls springs, partly at \$4.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms.

ı	Total, 575 brls. The following w	788	the	nominal
I	range of prices:			
ı	Choice winters	84.	75	@5. 1214
ı	Good to choice winters	4.	00	@4.50
I	Fair to good winters			@4.00
l	Choice Minnesotas	4.	50	@5.25
ŀ	Fair to good Minnesotas	3.	50	@4.25
ı	Fair to good springs	3.	25	@3.75
ı	Low springs	2.	00	@3.00
ı	Patents	6.	00	@7.50
ı	Buckwheat	4.	00	@4.25
ı	BRAN-Was more active, and irre	gni	arly	firmer.
ı	Sales were reported of 70 tons at	8	7.62	4@8.00
ı	per ton on track, and \$7.75 to arriv			

cons. Meal.—Coarse was mominal at about \$10.50 per ton on track.

Schrannos—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$10.00 per ton.

Shourts—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$4.00.

Fred—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$1.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was radictly and averaged easier. The market declined \$40.50, advanced \$20, and closed \$40 below the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were reported easier, and New York was lancutive, while our receipts were larger, but with an increase in the volume of shipments reported. The market was unsettled at the outset by this news, which induced larger offerings for future, but the decline brought out a fair demand, under which prices railled. The speculative demand was chiefly for March, and appearing done in sealth local a considerable business being done in sealth local a considerable business pering done in sealth local and the sealth local

Mess pork—Sales 11,750 brls at \$9.20@9.25 for March and \$9.32%@9.35 for April. Lard—2,250 tes at \$6.17% for March. Short ribs—100,000 bs af \$4.27% for March and \$4.42% for April. No provision call was held Saturday afternoon. Wheat sold on the curbstone at 85% c seller March.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to 2-4 Tribune.

Liverpool, Jan. 25-11:30 a.m.—Flour-No.1,

22c; No. 2, 18a.

Grans W. 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 9s. Corn-New, No. 1, 22s 3d; old, No. 1, 23s. Provisions-Pork, 41s. Lard, 32s. Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Cotton-Moderate inquiry at 55-166;59-16d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000. Pnovisions—Prime mess beef, 70s. London, Jan. 23.—Refixed Petroleum—9469 94d.

d.

PIRITS OF TUBPENTINE—22s.

The following were received by the Chicago Spirits of Tubras.

The following were received by the The following were received by the Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Jan. 25-11:30 a. m. Flour, 1869.

22s. Wheat Winter, 8s 6d@9s 2d; No. 2 spring, 22s. Wheat. Winter, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s@9s 6d. 6s 10d@8s; white, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s@9s 6d. Corn—New, 22s 3d; old, 23s. Pork, 41s. Lard, Paines mess pork, East-

Corn—New, 228 3d; old, 238. Fors, 128.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 44s; Western, 41s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s; short ribs, 26s; long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s; shoulders, 21s 6d. Hams, 37s. Lard, 31s 9d. Prime mess beef, new, 72s. India mess beef, new, 79s; extra India mess, old, 87s. Cheese, 46s. Tallow, 36s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier; spring, 7s 3d@8s 2d. Corn rather easier; 23s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 25.—Corrow—Quiet but steady at 9.7-16@9.9-16c; futures steady; January, 9. 45c; February, 9. 46c; March, 9. 66c; April, 9. 81c; May, 9. 96c; June. 10. 08c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 13, 000 brls; super State and Western, \$3.00@3. 50; common to good extra, \$3.50@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.50@5.25; extra Ohio; \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter lower; spring quiet but steady; receipts, 100,000 bu; rejected spring,

NEW YORK.

process, \$5.50@8.00.

Grain—Wheat—Winter lower; spring quiet but steady; receipts, 100,000 bu; rejected spring, 76c; ungraded do, 94c; No. 3 spring, 92@92%c; ungraded red, 98c@\$1.09%; No. 3 do, \$1.03@1.04%; No. 2 do, sales 113,000 bu at \$1.09@1.09%; No. 1 do, \$1.09%\$1.10; ungraded amber, \$1.05@1.10. Rye firmer; Western quoted at 58@80c. Barley quiet; mait nominally unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; receipts, 93,000 bu; ungraded, 46%c; No. 3, 45%c; steamer, 45%d 46%c; No. 2, 40% @47c in store; 48c affoat; round yellow, 52c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32%c; No. 2 white, 33%c; No. 3 lwite western, 32%c; Mayer, Nominally unchanged. Hay—Quiet but steady at 40@45c. Hors—Nominally unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged. Petroleum—Market dull; united, 1.01%; crude, 8%g%c; refined, 9%c. Tallow—Quiet but steady at 6%c. Resin—Firm at \$1.35@1.40.
Turpentine—Firm at 29%@29%c. Regs—Firm; Western, 30c. Leather—Quiet but steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand light; middles and heavy weights, 10@21c.
WOOL—Domestic fleece, 27@40; pulled, 17@36c; unwashed, 10@23c; Teras, 13@23c.
Phovisions—Pork—Market aull. Mess, \$8.25 for old; \$9.75 for new. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats firm; long clear middles, 4%c; short do, 5c. Lard quiet; prime steam, \$0.45@6.50.
BUTTER—Firm; Western, 6@31c.
Chrese—Quiet but steady; Western, 2@8%c. Whisky—Nominal at \$1.10
METALS—Manufactured copper quiet; ingot lake, 15%c; pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch, 22%@24c; American, \$15.00@17.00; Russia sheeting, 10%g10%c.
NAILS—Cut, \$2.10@2.15; clinch, \$4.25@5.25.

SOME CATS.

Feline Interruptions of Theatre Perfor ances.The Lotus Club's Pet.

In the Academy of Music one evening last week, during the performance of "Robert ie Diable," just as Mile. Lido began singing the aria, "Robert, toi que j'aime," the attention o the audience was attracted by the appearance of a cat upon the stage. Pussy looked at the prima donna, calmly surveyed the house, and then, walking down to the footlights, after blinking at Signor Arditi, began the tour of the orchestra rail. An usber, who had been watching pussy's progress, stood at the foot of the left aisle, and. amid the titter of the house,

ieft aisle, and. amid the titter of the house, waited to receive her. As she reached the end of her journey he caught her in his arms and triumptantly carried her out of the house.

The wonder is that cats do not intrude upon the stage more frequently than they do, for there is no theatre without them. In most theatres several are kept as a protection against the rayages of rats and mice that infest all such buildings. The best behaved theatre cat in New York is Reddy, at Wallack's. As soon as the curtain falls he makes his tour of the stage; but, when the bell rings for it to rise, he needs no reminder of the fact that his presence is not needed. He understands his business thoroughly, and has never given the management the least cause for uneasiness. This is a very valuable trait in a cat; for if pussy once manages to catch the attention of the audience, it is almost impossible to saya the performance from almost impossible to save the performance from

When Barry Sullivan was playing Hamlet in Liverpoot a few years ago, a cat came upon the stage in the middle of the scene wherein the ghost first appears, and insisted upon rubbing herself against the ghost's legs. The house, of course, was convulsed, and the entire act was ruined.

roined.

Clara Morris at one time was playing Camille in a Cincinnati theatre. In the last act Camille rises from her lounge and staggers to the mirror. She regards her sunken checks and wasted form, and says: "Ah! how changed I am. But the doctor has promised to cure me. I will have patience." While speaking these lines the actress was horrified to see in the mirror the reflection of act which was purring but a few reet behind her. She realized that something must be done before the audience should take in the situation, or the entire effect of the scene would be lost. She turned shortly around, so as not to frighten the cat, and took her in her arms. She stroked her gently, and, with tears in her eyes, exclaimed: "Poor pussy! how soft and warm is your beautiful fur! It is many weeks, is it not, since I held you like this in my arms! Some one else may soon take my place. Ah, pussy, you will not have your mistress with you long." With these words she walked toward the winrs and set the cat free. The audience supposed that she was only speaking the lines of the play, and the scene passed off without any accident.

Macready was playing Macbeth in Dublin, at Christmas, and the tragedy was to be followed by the inevitable pantomine. Among the properties for the latter was a live pig, which got loose while Macready was making his great speech in the banquet scene, and ran agross the stage squealing with all its might and main. The whole house was convulsed, and Macready was obliged to join in the general merriment. The curtain was runs down, and there was no more peace for Macbeth that night.

In E. L. Davenport's first engagement in this country there was a most unexpected introduction of the cat clement into the Shakspearean drama. He was playing Hamlet to a crowded house at the Walnout-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and in his soliloquy, as he was deliberating whether or not he would bear "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," a fellow in the raditional luck of cats.

When Ben De Bar was manager of the suppress them. They had been allowed so much license that hardly a night passed but they would with arched backs and measured tread move in solomn procession across the stage, and turn the most serious performances into a farce. De Ber at last decreed that they should be banished up-stairs to the flies during performances, and should be brought down only for the purposes of business. The stage carpenter made a sort of tenement for them by throwing an old displated scene across what in theatrical parlance is known as the "gridirou," that is, the frame which holds the scenes in position. Here the cats were able to roam at pleasure, and their new quarters seemed to suit them very well. They multiplied rapidly, and were nightly visited by cats from the neighborhoot, to whom they kept "open house." One night, however, there was an unusually large assemblage, and their weight being greater than could be supported by the rotten old scene that formed the platform for their promenading, the canvas parted, and, in the midst of the most pathetic scene in "Fanchon," they were precipitated upon the stage. It literally rained cats. The sationishment of the audience, who, of course, were ignorant of the cause of the cate, and that night there was an extraordinary run on the property-man for flesh-colored courtples, may well be imagined, as well as the uproarlous merriment which greeted such a novel incident. The actors did not escape unscathed. More than one of them was severely scratched, and that night there was an extraordinary run on the property-man for flesh-colored courtplaster.

The Lotos Club used to have a remarkably handsome gray cat. Every member knew "Tom," and respected him. On the occasion of one of the Club's Saturday evening reunboos, however, "Tom," was the innocent cause of a good deal of trouble. The pariors were crowded with members and guite who were listening with much interest to a duet which was being from the supported to the property man for flesh-colored courtplaster.

The Lotos Club used to have a

and looked up at them, evidently much astonished at their vocal gymnastics. There was something indescribably amusing in the serious manner of the cat, and a general titter went around the room. The singers had their backs turned to "Tom," and could only suppose that the company were laughing at them. They looked uncomfortable and much annoyed. "Tom" maintained his listening attitude for a minute or so, and then, evidently getting more and more interested in the performance, got upon his haunches, and, with ears erect, stared at the artists more steadfastly than before. The titter now broke into a laugh, and the duet came suddenly to an end. The sincers were deeply offended, and were only partly mollified when the cause of the untimely hilarity was made known to them. Soon after this incident "Tom" came to grief. He was absent from the Club for two or three days, and just as the directory were about to advertise for him he returned, but in a woful plight. His beautiful coat was torn and scarred, his appearance was that of misery and dejection. His handsome collar, on which was engraved his name and address, was gone. "Tom" had evidently been badly dealt with. He seemed to feel his position keenly, for he never railied, and a few weeks later he sickened and died. It was long, however, before his place was filled. One winter morning J. H. Dolph, the animal painter, brought to the Club in his overcoat pocket the prettiest little tortoise-shell kitten imaginable. The new comer was christened "Dick," was elected an honorary member on the spot, and at once became a general favorite. He is now full grown and as pretty as a picture. Indeed, he has sat for his potrait probably more frequently than any cat of his age in America. Mr. Dolph has made studies of him Indeed, he has sat for his portrait probably more frequently than any cat of his age in America. Mr. Dolph has made studies of him in aimost every conceivable attitude, and has presented to the Lotos Club a life-like picture of him; it occupies the place of honor over the fireplace in the principal sitting-room. "Dick" is tnoroughly well behaved, and enjoys the privileges of the Club with the dignity and repose of a cat who has always been accustomed to live in good society and on the fat of the land, and who knows that, as a thing of beauty, he confers a favor on the world by living in it. He generally ensconces himself luxuriously in the best easy chair or in the cosiest corner near the fire, and no member would think of disturbing him. The sacred cat of the Egyptians, indeed, was not regarded with greater respect nor more tennot regarded with greater respect nor more ten-derly cared for by the priests of Isis than is the sacrad cat of the Lotos.

#### OLD ROMAN SOCIETY.

Lecture by Dr. John Lord-Brilliant Picture of the Corruption that Caused the Dewn-fall of the Roman Empire.

New York Tribune.

Dr. Lord's lecture on "Society in the Old Roman World" was delivered yesterday morning at Chickering Hall. Dr. Lord held rather extreme views, and was frequently applauded. He ascribed the downfall of the Roman Empire to official and social corruptions, to the outgrowth of Materialism and Epicureanism as the animating principles of Roman society, and held his picture up as a type of what modern It pleased, said the speaker, God Almighty-

who, it is conceded by some, rules the world— to sweep away the old Roman Empire and to give it to new and barbaric races; because, as I think, moral evils obscured the brightness of its civilization and poisoned society in its very heart. He did the same thing to Assyrian and heart. He did the same thing to Assyrian and Persian empires. Egyptians, Babylonians, and Greeks we know possessed great culture and power, yet their civilization did not save them from inglorious conbuest by ruder races. It is probable that no civilization among ancient races ever equaled that of the Greeks, and no material lifet was ever so splendid as that of the Romans. Gibbon sees in it the culmination of the glories of antiquity. Every one exulted in the cultivated face of nature, in gardens, villas, olive groves, vine-yards, and cornfields. Grand palaces filled with pictures and statues and vessels of silver and gold showed how favored were the rich, how diversified was art, how proud its triumphs. The theatres and amphitheatres and circus, altogether capable of accommodating 400,000 spectators, revealed the sports and amusements of a pleasure-seeking generation, in comparison with which all scende performances are tame. Art showed its highest charm in splendid temples that kept up the show of religion, and within them were the gigantic statues of the gods in Olympian repose; and with all the material forms of unbounded walth and artistic culture and imperial power, we cannot but feel that civilization never glittered with prouder glories. Behold a world of law, of pleasure, of art, of luxury, of pomp, of pride. Why should not such glories be eternal? Persian empires. Egyptians, Babylonians, and

of pride. Why should not such giories be eternal?

This splendid external was deceptive. Beneath the sculptured monuments of Imperial Rome were the dens of cancerous vice, evils which are sure to sap, sooner or later, all systems, all institutions, the States, all empires, unless counteracted by all power of God. Imperial despotism was doubtless called for to crush the greater evils of Communism and anarchy, and I wish that Joseph Cook would write about Communism in ancient Rome. I do not condemn Imperial rule when it becomes necessary; and Cæsar, who founded it, looms up on the scroil of Providence as one of His appointed agents. But at last Roman despotism crushed all noble aspiration, and extinguished the latent fires of freedom. No great orators arose, no true poets were born, no philosophers uttered their indignant protests, for they dared not. A cold and sullen gloom overspread the empire. The world never knew more able and patriotic rulers than were in the declining days of Roman greatness, but most of them were either jealous tyrants or degraded sensualists. Some were monsters like Nero. The military power was undermined, and when you desiroy military power you also destroy imperialism on which it rests. One of the undermining vices was the excessive luxury and indelence of the upper classes, produced by wealth and an Epicurean philosophy, ending in a degrading materialism. Disproportionate fortunes are incident to all civilizations and all ages. They are a great evil, but they are the natural result of intellect, industry, and energy. You cannot destroy human inequalities. If you destroy them in one year they will reappear in the next. Communism may cut off the head of the hydra, but immediately another head appears. Disproportionate fortunes, made by unequal laws or monopolies, require a change of laws; but if laws are equal, and if monopolies are cut off, then there is ne remedy. But at Rome the great fortunes were made by fortunate Generals and Provincial Governors. So, practically, great fortunes w eternali
This splendid external was deceptive. BeTill I peer through a limitiess night.

tensely practical and material. Their pleasures were exciting, but coarse. Why did not art, with its civilizing influence, contribute to save the crumbling Empire? We forget that art itself had degenerated since the days of Phidias, and was prostituted to suit the taste of a gross people without a lofty ideal. Nothing is better attested than the gradual decline of art from Augustus to Diocletian. Literature made no serious effort for the intellectual elevation of the people. But philosophy, you say, divine philosophy, that certainly was a conservative influence. But the philosophy of the Romans was not that of Plato, longing after lofty and eternal ideas. Why, philosophy was duller to a Roman than theology to a dandy with parted hair and drawling voice. Epicurean philosophy alone was popular with the Romans, teaching pleasure as the end of life, denying a future life, and ridiculing all spiritual teachings.

philosophy alone was popular with the Romans, teaching pleasure as the end of life, denying a future life, and ridiculing all spiritual teachings.

Thus every influence at Rome failed to says and tended to destroy. There was Christianity but it came too late, and even Christianity was corrupted. It had not attacked slavery, nor elevated woman, nor destroyed the amphitheatre. Those who have observed the resistless tide of fashion and infidelity among us,—among the higher and intelligent classes, when we have books, and orators, and colleges, and stern pulpits—can conceive how nowerless was the influence of an unpopular religion at Rome when the leading peorle were Pagans. The Fathers of the Church did not dream of saving the Empire; perhaps they scarcely wanted to save it. Christianity was not sent to save a rotten Empire, but to save mankind [applause]; and it was needful first for the old races and empires to be swept away. An entirely new civilization was to arise on the ruins of the old, framed from the beautiful union of Teutonic strength with Christian truth. The Roman world must reap the natural penalty of its vices and perish. It was the flat of Eternal Justice.

And what is the lesson to us? It is that meterialism will always bear such fruits,—that when dominant and wide-soread it will always end in such a ruin. Materialism is the cause and sequence of a godless philosophy, and is a moral poison to society. I don't care how brilliant you make an external civilization, I don't care what form it assume, but I do know that it conceals the poisonous aspo of sensuality, and that it will destroy, sooner or later, if not counteracted, any Empire, or State, or nation on the face of the earth. [Applause.] No Empire is strong enough to resist the assaults of an infidel materialism when it has become triumphant as the ruing influence of society, unless a still stronger force is sent to counteract it, and scourge it, and hiss it, and force it into the shadows of eternal darkness. Bewere of the entrance of this insi

The snow lay deep o'er close and keep.
The deer fied to his hold:
Swept keen and fast the biting blast
Amongst my tender fold;
My lambles were were snatched from me
And buried in the cold.

When hastened Spring his love to sing
Unto each op ning bloom,
Low on the ground, in sorrow drowned,
I laid me by their tomb:
Though sun shone bright. I saw no lightMy soul was steeped in gloom.

Summer skies, sad Autumn dyes,
And Winter caill and drear,
With breaking heart I watched you part,
And join the year on year.
O weary life, with sorrows rife,
Awake—thy end is near!

Fierce blows the gale, loud tempests wall,
The clouds by storm are riven;
But, safe and fast, my soul at last
Is in God's Harbor driven.
All loy is mine, all praise is Thine,
For lambies safe in Heaven!
CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1879.
ELLEN GRAT.

THE SIREN.

She clasps me so tight in her clinging, white arms, That I gasp with my burning hot oreath, She has lured me so far with her dark, flashing That I seem near the portals of Death.

In pain, in despair, and confusion I lie, Held so close in her fervid embrace; And I shiver and star: in my fear and remores, As I look on her pitiless face. How swiftly the visions of Youth's sunny bur Rise unsought and unbidden to view! How swiftly joing-cherished and passionate hopes Fade away as the shadows pursue!

So quickly, alas! has the glance from her brow Drawn me on from the pathway of Right, Till I crouch at the threshold of darkness and

Romance of Pearls.

London Land and Water.

I will tell vou a circumstance that happened twenty-dive or thirty years ago, when I was residing in Calcutta. One morning our friend, the late Dr. Vass, Surgeon of the Royal Army, prought to my husband, Dr. John Grant, a box containing twe live or thirteen pearls of various sizes, saying: "Grant, you are a well-known man in Calcutta, and I want you to hear the curious account of these pearls, and to take charge of the box, and let me know any change you may see in them. Their history is as follows: About forty years ago a lady at Amboyns rave a pearl to each of two eisters, saying: "These are breeding pearls; take good care of them; never touch them with the hand, as heat injures them, and feed them on rice.' One of these sisters has just come to Calcutta, and she has lent the box to me to show you. In the forty years she has had it this is the result—twelve or thirteen young ones." The box was opened, and there lay on cotton the mother pearl, a rather large but ill-shaped individual. The eldest daughter as I called it was a lovely pearl about the size that jewelers generally set three in a ring. The others were perfect in shape but gradually decreased in size; two very small I called the twins, as they stuck together, and the last was a very wee seed pearl. According to instructions, rice was put into the box, which was locked in a secret drawer in the cabinet, of which my husband alone kept the key. After some days we opened the box, and to our astonishment we found that every grain of rice had been nibbled. I cannot think of a better word. How nibbled, I cannot imagine, but that one fact I can vouch for. A few weeks after we had to leave Calcutta. The box was returned to Dr. Vass, and what became of it I know not. I have often mentioned it to my friends, and some years ago I saw in a book that lay upon my friend's table that people in the East believe in breeding pearls.

The Question of Precedence.

Toronto National.

"You look sad and thoughtful, Lornie dear," said the Princess, after they had got home at Rideau Hall. "What is it? Do you pine for the heath-clad hills of—"

"No, Louie dear," said the Marquis. "Not that, but my mind misgives me as to the ultimate effect of this precedence business. If, by virtue of your Royal rank, you are ever to precede me—"

"Why, Lorne, I declare, I never,—though I'd heard of Highland pride,—I never thought you'd presume to desire me to give up the right which my birth confers upon me."

"No, no," said the Marquis, "it's not that; think of the rigor of a Canadian winter; think of your feelings, on a bitter biting morning, with the thermometer down among the thirties; think—oh! it makes my marrow freeze—of my dear, darling Louie being compelled by that precedence rule to get up first and build the kitchen-fire."

Photographing by the Electric Light.

"Portraits by the electric light" is the latest novelty. Go to! there is nothing new under the sun. Fifteen years ago I recollect going late at night into a very shady place on the Surry side, because I saw a staring placard inscribed, "Portraits by electric light in a minute, only one-and-sixpence." I went in, paid my eighteen pence to a ruffian who looked like a ticket-of-leave man, but combined the offices of doorman, cashier, and photographer. I was locked in a room with this sinister-looking gentleman and a camera and a thing that looked like a lighthouse in reduced circumstances. He focused me by means of a farthing dip. He blew it out; he said, "Now, sir, quite steady." I thought my time was come; but he exploded something in the lighthouse that nearly blinded me. I escaped with my life and a scared, pallid, spectre-like portrait of myself, which I have to the present day.

A miner in Austin, Nev, os going home for din ner, found neither meal nor wife. A neighbor toold him that his wife had gone away in the morning across the fields. There was hereditary insanity in her family as he well knew, and he surmised that she had wandered off while demented, although he had never detected in her any symptoms of brain disease. He found her footprints in the snow, and, mounting a horze, he hastily set out on her trail. He followed the track easily for a mile. Then he came to a spot where the footprints ceased and the traces of a horse and sleigh began. He went a mile further, and stopped at a tavern. There he was told that his wife and a strange man had eaten dinner. In short she had eloped. The miner abandoned the trail.

ONEIDA CO The Only Avowed ation in t

Impressions of Mr. Recently Visi

Special Correspond ONEIDA COMMUNITY. se to promise I write was the only practically an community in the Unite tell your readers what it and claim for themselve ally been reported from unfriendly point of view.
There are twenty-eig and women, more or it plan, in the United St plan, in the United St Shaker origin or charaction and celibacy are. There are six or seven marriage is maintained, except some religious and co-operation. The Oneida Community—v Strpleulture are united distinguishing principle Many of these co-op-the spiritual children of

the spiritual children Massachusetts, experim am E. Channing, the ining, George Ripley, D garet Fuller, George W tinguished thinkers and ing spirits. Horace Gr Godwin, T. W. Higgins others heralded the de and the principles upon and wide through the quarter of a century, of pretty goodcrop of com The Oneida Commu Town of Lenox, Madis Town of Lenox, Madis and one-half miles sout on the New York Co the finest vallers in the in a small way in 18 planted from Putney, of the REV. JOHN HU who was then 37 years cousin of President Ha States Minister Noyes,

be a marked man a ten inches in hight, of and very positive cha Amherst, Dartmouth, father was a college-sentative, and member religious principles he by the orthodox people soll. He insists that i something, and should practical life.

The reason why Joh been able to build upand to ignore the rece sexes, and economical ties of the country and is really a moral hero, religious euthusiast, taking. The men gathered about him, lieve, blessed, believe conviction has come fr e right in all his o plans. The writer ask the moral courag the usages of social years ago, and plied, "I don't plied, "I don't it was courage. I v timid, and lacked con while lacking the cour do no otherwise than cause I have always must go forward in the sall it fortune, luck, or eligion, and duty, and with Noyes, as wi others, it is religious with a genius for pra found to be the secreticipated Maudesly, of the other scientists. as applied to the hum when, he proceeded to tion "in the face of saw the excess and del the social evil and prosriage; in short, he percental evil and prosriage; the sevent property of the sevent property. riage; in short, he percof the sexual, parental ties and functions of the sexual parental ties and functions of the sexual through intelligent is moral influence and retained by these and experience show themselves, as compand that virtue an 75 per cent superand purity in ordinary in ordinary in their relations to emoral, religious, and the sexual relations to emoral, religious, and sexual relations to emoral religious, and sexual relations to emoral religious, and sexual relations to emoral religious, and sexual religious and sexual religious.

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on. ELLEN GRAT.

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ustance that happeneds ago, when I was remorning our friend, of the Royal Army, Dr. John Grant, a box teen pearls of various tares well-known man ou to hear the curious and to take charge of any change you may ry is as follows: About Ambayna, gaye a pearl Amboyna gave a pearling: "These are breedof them; never touch heat injures them, and of these sisters has dishe has lent the box d she has lent the box he forty years she has twelve or thirteen was opened, and there pearl, a rather large. The cidest daughter siy pearl about the size at three in a ring. The hape but gradually dery small I called the ther, and the last was a cording to instructions. ther, and the last was a cording to instructions, which was locked in a net, of which my husacter as the constant was to set of which my husacter had been nibbled, rword. How nibbled, at one fact I can vouch we had to leave Calrued to Dr. Vass, and ow not. I have often is, and some years ago upon my friend's table at believe in breeding

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ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

The Only Avowed Free-Love Association in the United States.

Impressions of Mr. A. J. Grover, Who Recently Visited the Community.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY. N. Y., Jan. 19.—Agreeasle to promise I write you from the "Home"
of the only practically and avowedly Free-Love
community in the United States. I propose to
tell your readers what these good people say of and claim for themselves. They have not usually been reported from their own, but from an unfriendly point of view.

There are twenty-eight associations of men

and women, more or less on the co-operative plan, in the United States; seventeen are of Shaker origin or character, in which co-operation and celibacy are the peculiar features. There are six or seven where the monogamic except some religious dogma or superstition, and co-operation. There is only one—the Opeida Community—where Free Love and Stirpiculture are united with co-operation, as distinguishing principles.

Many of these co-operative associations are

the spiritual children of the "Brook Farm," Massachusetts, experiment, in which Dr. Will-am E. Channing, the Rev. William H. Chantoing, George Ripley, Dr. John C. Warren, Margaret Fulier, George W. Curtis, and other distinguished thinkers and writers were the leading spirits. Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, Park Godwin, T. W. Higginson, Henry James, and others beraided the details of the experiment, and the principles upon which it was based, far and wide through the press. The result in a quarter of a century, of the seed then sown, is a pretty good crop of communities in this country.

The Oneida Community is located in the Town of Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., three and one-half miles southeast of Oneida Village, on the New York Central Railroad, in one of the finest valleys in the State, and was started in a small way in 1848, with material trans-planted from Putney, Vt., under the leadership

REV. JOHN HUMPHRBY NOTES, who was then 37 years of age. Mr. Noyes is a cousin of President Hayes, and also of United States Minister Noyes, now at Paris. He would be a marked man anywhere; being five feet ten inches in hight, of commanding presence, and very positive character. He studied at Amherst, Dartmouth, Andover, and Yale. His father was a college-graduate, a State Representative, and member of Congress. In leading religious principles he is orthodox, but is hated by the orthodox people as much as Col. Ingersoil. He insists that religion ought to mean something, and should stand for something in

The reason why John Humphrey Noyes has been able to build up the Oneida Community and to ignore the recognized relation of the seres, and economical institutions and authori-ties of the country and the world, is because he is really a moral hero, a practical genius, and a religious enthusiast, equal to the under-taking. The men and women he has gathered about him, and, as they fully be-lieve, blessed, believe that he is insoired. This conviction has come from always finding him to be right in all his calculations, policies, and plans. The writer asked him, "How he got the moral courage to radically defy the usages of society as he did thirty years ago, and does still?" He replied, "I don't know. I don't think it was courage. I was always bashful and timed, and lacked confidence in mysel. But, while lacking the courage, I could nevertheless do no otherwise than I did and have done, because I have always felt that I was right and must go forward in the path of duty. You may call it fortune, luck, or providence, but I call it religion, and duty, and the help of God."

With Noyes, as with Luther, Wesley, and others, it is religious enthusiasm, but coupled with a genius for practical affairs that will be found to be the secret of his success: He anticipated Mandesly, Carnenter's Dr. Howe, and the other scientists in the conception of the transcendent importance of plans. The writer asked him, " How he got

as applied to the human race; and, having the tien, he proceeded to apply it by bold innovation "in the face of a frowning world." He saw the excess and debauchery in marriage, and the social evil and prostitution outside of marriage; in short, he perceived the universal abuse of the sexual, parental, and reproductive faculties and functions of the race, and proposed to set an example of virtue, purity, and obedience, through intelligent instruction, religious and THE LAWS OF HEREDITY AND REPRODUCTI

ties and functions of the race, and proposed to set an example of virtue, purity, and obedience, through intelligent instruction, religious and moral influence and restraint.

It is claimed by these people that actual facts and experience show that sexual excess among themselves, as compared with the outside Christian churches, is 75 per cent less, and that virtue and purity is therefore, 75 per cent superior to the virtue and purity in ordinary churches. That this result has been arrived at by careful investigation of facts and experience. It is claimed that men and women here are absolutely free in their relations to each other, subject to the moral, religious, and spiritual influences of the "Family." That what is called "complex" marriage is not the subjection of women, as in the monogamic marriage of Christendom, but that women with them theoretically and practically are expected to maintain a position of independence and freedom which will enable and entitle them to receive or reject the attentions of men according to the law of attraction, but that obedience to the highest standard required by the laws of purity, human nature, and the spirit of Christ are expected and enforced by the very atmosphere of Oncida society; if necessary, by afmonition and criticism. And thus in respect to all duties and proprieties. There is no other discipline whatever, except expulsion, which has been resorted to in one instance only. It is positively asserted that there is 75 per cent less excess, and, therefore, 75 per cent more

VIRTURAND PURITY ATONEDA

than in outside churches. This is an important claim, and challenges investigation. If it is really true that Free Love can show better results than love in chains; that love is not a tiger or hyena when turned loose, but is a dangerous animal only when in the iron-barred cage of statute, municipal and common law, then Comstock should be abolished, Heywood compensated, and Noyes awarded a large measure of respect and honor. If this is true in fact, it should be known to all students of social science. It is respectfully suggested that a joint committee be appointed by Oneida and the churches to investigate and report on this point.

The civilization and form of society which produces the best men and women must be the

The civilization and form of society which produces the best men and women must be the best. Sexual purity and restraint are found only in the best men and women. If this virtue is better fostered, and better results can be found in the Oneida system than in other cauches, is it not high time the world knew it?

THE PARENTAL RELATION, there seems to be as much fatherly and motherly affection, and as tender, as in the best society outside. And truth compels me to say that the children are much better carded for than the average in the best society outside. Arrangements for the best society outside. average in the best society outside. Arrangements for amusements, nurseries, and education, especially industrial education, which is scarcely regarded outside, are, to all appearance, everything that can be desired. Children are not unwelcome accidents at Oneida; they are never murdered before or after birth, and never neglected or abandoned by parents or the Community,—never left to crawl about the kitchen, to tip over the tea-kettle, fall into a tub of hot water, on to a red-bot stove, into a well or cistern, to be kicked by horses, booked by cows, bitten by dogs, drowned in ponds, or ruined in saloons, gambling-dens, or brothels,—not one of these crimes, accidents, or misfortunes having ever overtaken a child of the Community!

muity!

Can any church in the land say as much as to the crimes referred to, to say nothing about accidents, saloons, and brothels!

It would be absurd, of course, to claim that accidents cannot happen at Oneida. It is only claimed that young children are not thus exposed, as in ordinary lamities.

One accident did happen. A woman and her hey joined the community. They brought \$2,000. The boy, at 16 years of age, injured his spine while working with a stump-machine, which disabled him for life. Some years after the mother and her son leit the Community to live with friends outside. The Community returned to her her \$2,000, and gave the boy, as a free gift, \$5,000.

What other Church can show a better record a more generous act!

There have been fifty children born alive in

Oneida, in nine years, and not one has died, and all are now well and free from disease. Five children have died at or about birth, and there has not been a single case of abortion. In the United States, 30 per cent of the children die under 10 years of age. In Oneida, there has not been a case of croup, cholera infantum, or diphtheria, for fifteen years.

This record shows at least that the children get pretty well born and have pretty good care from somebody after they are born.

If any churen of 250 married members can show a better record, let it be heard from. The Oneida folks have a right to be judged by facts, and not prejudices,—

EIVE THE DEVII, HIS DUE.

Fifty children in nine years, and no deaths, except five that died at birth from natural causes, and not one case of miscarriage or abortiou, in a Free-Love community numbering 250 able-bonled men and women, is an interesting fact, and tends to at least corroborate the statement that there is 75 per cent mere virtue among them than in any church-society of equal number.

among them than in any church-society of equal number.

The Oneida Community is first and characteristically a church or religious institution. These people are practical people, and not theorists. For instance, they insist that the rule of Christ, viz.: "He that would be greatest among you let him be servant of all," means just what is expressed, and they live it, actually and literally, in serving each other, and in forgetting self.

They insist that the rule that prevails in so-called civilized and Christian communities is exactly the opposite of the Christian rule, and might be expressed as follows, viz.: "He that would be greatest among you let him, by fair means or foul, compel as many to serve him as possible."

means or foul, compel as many to serve him as possible."

The Oneidans make a broad distinction between loving the brethren, or endeavoring to love, and endeavoring to be loved. The one is the essence of selfishness, the other the expression of benevolence. To pray to be loved, would be weakness; the desire of an unmanly or an unwomanly spirit. But the prayer to be enabled to love and do good to others is the lofty and noble aspiration of true manbood and womanhood. That in this distinction lies the secret, in most cases, of marital discords and miseries, and the multitude of divorces, and forced maternity and child-murder in the wicked outside world.

In the principle that all must work for the general good, when applied to hife, lies about all there is of Communism and Free Love.

To BE A GOOD COMMUNIST AND FREE-LOVER is to be a good Christian, and to be a good

to be a good Communist and free-Loven is to be a good Christian, and to be a good Christian is to be a good Communist and Free-Lover. That the reason why the so-called Christian churches are so wrong-headed in doctrines, is because they are so wrong-heated in practical things. "He that doeth My will shall know of the doctrine." Hence the Oneidans go to work to "do the will," and by doing have learned of the true doctrine.

Thoughtful men, philanthropists, statesmen, and philosophers, have come to question whether civilization can advance much further without and philosophers, have come to question whether civilization can advance much further without co-operation industrially. The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. Poverty is a curse, and riches no less, as now obtained and used. Republican government does not and cannot save from memopoly and competition, from covetousers and dishonesty, from extortion, corruption, stealing, and general plundering, under law, or by law-breaking and law-making, in the interest of individuals and classes. The same economic causes will inevitably produce the same results in a Republic that have been arrived at in Europe, viz.: Paupers on one hand—the masses—and Royal aristocrats and their pinns on the other.

Philosophers and philanthropists also see that the subjection and serfdom of woman, and her decendence on man for bread, will continue to produce the same results in the future that the fistory of all the past discloses which grow out of sexual disobedience and excess. That the true relation of men and women in society, and as parcuts, has yet to be practically attained,—the sexual problem has yet to be solved. The Oneida folks claim to have solved both questions, by the study of the New Testament.—by catching the true spirit of Christ, and allowing it to rule their lives.

ONEIDA PEOPLE ALL WORK.

ONEIDA PEOPLE ALL WORK.

There are no drones in the hive. No "head, hands, and feet," as in "Plato's Republic or Fourier's system. With Oneida people, it is a sin to compel or permit one's burdens to be carried by others, when one can just as well carry them himself. Each must produce what he consumes, or he is regarded as in fact a drone, a sponge, a robber.

The children are taught industry instead of creeds and catechisms, under the theory that they will know of the true doctrines fast enough when they have learned to do right. Parents set the example of industry, and all love to work. A busy life is easily a virtuous life, while idleness leads to vice. Yet all work and no play is not allowed to make Jack a duil boy. All, old and young, find time for play, study, social enjoyments, rest, and meditation.

The Oneida "Home," or residence, is a palace situated among trees in one of the pretsituated among trees in one of the pret-tiest spots imaginable, and is arranged and furnished with all modern improve-

and furnished with all modern improvements for labor-saying, convenience, and comfort. Great care and attention is given to healthful cooking, ventilation, baths, cleaniness, and sanitary regulations generally.

In all these particulars the Home is a model one, and much better than the average of the homes of the millionaires of the outside world. Of the housekeeping in all departments too high praise can scarcely be awarded to the Oneida women. No whiter table and bed linen, no brighter silver and glass, no cleaner carpets and floors, no more tasteful hangings and general arrangements, can be found anywhere. I am afrard, however, that it is true, as with women outside, that the Oneida women work harder and more hours than the men. It probably is inevitable, from the impossibility to leave behind or drop at once all the habits and customs of the old system. It may be well doubted whether woman in Oneida has been fully emancipated.

THE PARM
contains about 600 acres, and is a model. The

contains about 600 acres, and is a model. The orchard is large, and produced, I believe, the past season, 10,000 busnels of apples. Seventy-five Ayrshire and Holstein cows are kept, and five specimens of the bloods are bred tor sale. Attention is also given to breeding fine hogs, though this sort of meat is never used at the Home, nor is any lard used, but, like the Jews, this unwholesome meat is sold by the Oneidans to the wicked Gentiles, who don't know any better than to eat it. Whatever else may be said, these people are certainly thriity. They work up apples into boiled cider, cider-honey (a jelly of sweet apple-cider), cider apple-sauce, etc., etc., which are canned and sold. They have sold \$100,000 worth of canned goods, about \$100,000 worth of spool silk, and about the same amount of steel traps, during the year 1878. They have recently begun a new industry,—the manufacture of chains,—which promises to become an important branch of business with them. In this branch can be employed to advantage the labor of children, who delight to use the hammer, are also taught to make boxes for packing fruit, silk, etc., and the nail-driving propensity of the boys is thus turned to profit, and the boys taught to work at the same time.

THE "FAMILY"

and the boys taught to work at the same time.

THE "PAMILY"

meet every evening in the hall or chapel, a beautiful frescoed room, with galleries and a stage, and plenty of easy-chairs, and light in abundance, and at these meetings every topic of business, literature, science, economy, religion, reform, and discipline is in order, and may be discussed in Committee of the Whole. These meetings are said to be very pleasant and profitable. Dancing for an hour and a half, at 6 p. m., with a good band of music, is held in the hall, in which old and young, children and babies, participate. It was my pleasure to be present last evening at one of these dancing sociables, and it was a very enjoyable occasion. The babies' eyes danced with joy and excitment, if they were too young to take the floor. The women and children wear short dresses, which enable them to dance gracefully and with ease. Children are taught dancing, and the young men and ladies are fine dancers.

men and ladies are fine dancers.

THE LIBRARY

contains 5,000 volumes, is well-selected, and evidently well read. Quite a respectable herbarium and natural history collection have been made, and rooms provided for them. The rooms, furniture, Turkish-baths, cooking and laundry appointments, heating apparatus, etc., are most excellent. Women take turns in superintending all the departments of work, which renders the labor comparatively easy and agreeable. A woman superintends the silk factory; a woman recently had charge of the account books and cash of the Community.

the Community. THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT. am afraid, if it could be examined by all the women in the United States, would convert them to a belief in community life, and make them very discontented with the drudgery, and wear, and tear of nerves, with which they are burdened, whatever they might think of the social arrangements, which make the nursery

social arrangements, which make the nursery necessary.

The reports originating with the New York Times reporter last summer, of threatened distruction of the Community, were gross exagerations, or wholly untrue.

The Oneida Community was never so strong or prosperous as it is now, and it is now both strong and prosperous.

Let me dispose of some questions categorically:

Are not the women inferior, careworn, and dispirited! No; to all appearance they are happy and cultivated. Are the children superior? Some, say one-third, decidedly so; the re-

mainder about average, except in point of health, they average decidedly superior to the average outside.

Who determines parental unions?

The women interested, mainly.

Are Oneidans Spiritualists as well as Christians?

tians?
They are generally inclined to believe in spiritual agencies.

What does it cost to live per capita?

About \$30 per year, for food and clothing, the

About \$50 per year, for food and clothing, the past year.

Special efforts, however, have been made to economize, and this includes all ages.

Is the Community in debt?

Yes, about \$60,000; but this is for working capital stock and recent improvements. The property of the Community is worth some \$60,000.

\$600,000.
Are the practices of the Community in violalation of the laws of New York?
No, in no respect, it is said.
IS THE COMMUNITY OBNOXIOUS TO THE PROPLE? No; on the other hand, it is very popular in the neighborhood.

Will the decease of Noves imperil the institu-

tion!

It is claimed not, in the least, as there are many men and women among them well qualified to manage the affairs of the Community.

Is not the foregoing account altogether too rosy a view of the Oneida Community life and

rosy a view of the Oneida Community life and practices?

Very possibly it may be. But it is from the standpoint of its friends, as is customary, in stating the claims of all other churches and religious institutions. To allow Oneida folks the same coursesy to speak for themselves that is permitted to all others would seem to be but simple, ordinary justice and fair dealing; and I have accorded this. I have let Oneida speak for itself, so far as I understand it, and can do so in a brief letter.

A. J. GROVER.

THE GAME OF CHESS Communications for this department should be ddressed to THE TRIBUNE and indorsed "Chess."

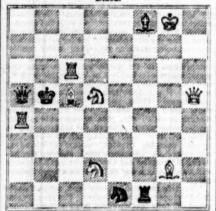
CHESS DIRECTORY. CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION—Hansen & Welch's, 150 Dearborn street, opposite TRIBUNE Building. Chess-players meet daily at the Sherman House (Basement) and Tremont House (Exchange).

TO CORRESPONDENTS. G. K.—The problems are rather too easy. No. can also be solved by K to Q 6. M. W. G. - After 1 .. P to B 5, Q to Q 5, 2.. Kt to Q 7 ch, why not Bl. 2.. K takes P! H. A. G.—On re-examining the position we are constrained to alter our opinion. It is clearly a

draw.

Problem No. 161.—Correct solution received from C. Huntoon, J. Treiesse, D. H. Kinkead, W. T. Trego, E. Barbe, Earl Congar, H. F. Paul, A. M. Jacobi, N. E. Oliver, W. H. Ovington, O. R. Benjamin, and C. G., city; N. M. Schoff, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. H. Hastings, Carroll, Ia.; J. C. Mitchell, Mazomanie, Wis.; L. B. Ives, Riverside, Ill.; G. Krenz, Clinton, Ia.; R. M. Kile, Kethsburg, Ill.; Kt., Turner, Ill.; C. J. Dodge, Bowmanville, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 163.



eight, with two drawn.

The match between Messrs. Adair and Uede-mann for the Chess Association cups, now held by the former, will probably commence next Saturday evening, at the rooms of the Association. evening, at the rooms of the Association.

The January number of Westminster Papers has reached us. As usual, the London clubs are actively engaged in contests with each other, a feature of chess in this country so concealed as to lead the Cincinnati Commercial to ask why club matches are not in vogue. The Papers prints Mackenzie's game with Judd, in which Max' mated the Captain in eight moves from the "send off," in a Scotch gambit; saving of it that "it is only another illustration of the mistakes of great chess players."

The list of competitors in the late Association The list of competitors in the late Association Problem Tourney has finally appeared. The Cleveland Voice of the 12th inst. gives the full list of entries, as follows:

1. "Around the World in eighty days," Ben S. Wash, St. Louis.

st. Louis.

2. "Ste Transit," etc., Dr. C. C. Moore, New York.

3. "Micat Inter Omnes," G. E. Carpenter, Tarry.

own, N. Y.

own, N. Y.

own, N. Y.

Fair Play, "W. A. Shinkman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

6. "Fein," G. V. Frazer, San Francisco, Cal.

7. "Make both ends meet," R. H. Seymour, Holy
ke, Mass.

7. "Make both ends meet." R. H. Scyllour, Holy-ke, Mass.
8. "kasy enough," C. Mohle, New York.
9. "Fellows, atand fast," X. Hawkins, Wolf Crag, larper's Ferry, Ky.
10. "Open locks whoever knocks," W. A. Ballan-lne, New York.
11. "Auld Lang Syne," J. A. Graves, Delaware Wa-er Gap, Fa.
12. "Leo XIII." J. C. Meyer, Logan, O.
13. "A fair field," etc., S. Loyd, Elizabeth, N. J.
14. "I stand at the door and knock," Ben R. Foster, t. Louis. St. Louis.

15. "Respice Finem," G. S. Flyan, Brocklyn, N. Y.

16. "Evolution," J. G. Nix, Tucker's Cross Roads,

Tenn.

17. "Gordian Knot," R. Koerper, St. Louis.

18. "Nora," Charles White, Brightou, Eng.

19. "Quid Factendum," C. F. Wennberg, Jonkoping,

Barnskry, Sweden.

18. "Quid Faciendum," C. F. Wennberg, Jonkoping, 18. "Quid Faciendum," C. F. Wennberg, Jonkoping, 18. "Quid Faciendum," C. F. Wennberg, Jonkoping, 20. "Field of the Cloth of Gold," D. T. Brock, Chicago.

It remains to be seen whether the above list will prove satisfactory to those who have charged Mr. Loyd with padding the tourney with bogus sets. The Turf publishes the list, but reserves comment for the present. The Holyoke Transcript is still suspicious, and inquires, "Who is Frazer. Meyer, and Flynn?" Any one at all familiar with the compositions of Mr. Loyd who will taxe the trouble to examine the sets "Feint," "Leo XIII." and "Respice Finem." "Dublished in the April number of the Chess Journal, will turn from them with the firm conviction that Samuel Loyd had no hand in their construction.

CHESS IN MEXICO.

The following game, lately played by Sig Vazquez, the leading player of Mexico, and W. Carrington, Esq., is furnished us by a friend. T score and notes are original. The game was play White—Sig. Vazquez.

1...P to K 4

2...K to K B 3

3...B to B 4

4...P to Q K 4

5...P to Q B 3

6..Castles

7...P to Q 4

8...P takes P

9...P to Q 5 8. P takes P 9. P to Q 5 10. P to K 5 11. P takes P 12. B to Q K 5 13. B to K t 5 ch 14. B takes B 15. K t to K 5 (4) 16. Q takes B 17. Q to K 1 8 18. K t to Q B 5 19. K R to Q B 9

18. Q takes 8
17. Q takes 8
18. K to Q sq
19. K to Q sq
19. K to K ts
20. K to K ts
21. K to K ts
22. K trakes Kt (g)
22. K tryou K 5 to Q 7
24. K to Q 5
25. Q to K R 4
26. P to K R 5
27. K it oQ sq
26. Q to K 6
27. K it oQ sq
28. Q to K ts
29. K to K ts
29. K to K ts
20. K to B sq
20. Q to K ts
20. K to K ts
21. K to K ts
22. K to K ts
23. K to K ts
24. Q to K ts
32. K to K ts
33. K to K ts
34. R to K sq ch
35. K to B sq ch
35. K to B sq ch
36. K to B sq ch
37. It P to K 6, P takes P, 12 P takes P, K K to K
39. 13 K to K ts
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R 3, 15 K to B 5, P to K R
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R R 3, 15 K to B 7 to K F
31. 14 Q to R 5, P to K R R 2, and, afte winning the Pawn. Black remains with the better game.
(c) If — , 13 B to Q 2, 14 Q B takes B, Q

tion at White's command, viz.: 22 R to Q 7. R to K B sq (the only move in reply), 23 P to K Kt 4, threatening to dislodge the Kt, would result in leaving Black with the preferable game. Some fateresting positions follow: 22 — . Kt takes R, 23 Q takes P ch, K to R 2, 24 Kt to K 4, K to R 4,

etc.
(g) Of course, if 22 K takes Kt, P to K Kt 4 re-covers the piece.
(h) 28 —, R takes Kt is the only means of (a) 28 Rakes Rt is the only means of prolonging the game.

(i) The ending is very well played by White. If now 28 — K to R 2, 29 Q to Kt 7 ch, Kt takes Q, 30 Kt from Q 7 to B 6 ch, K to R sq, 31 R takes R ch, R takes R, 32 R takes R ch, and wins.

(j) 34 — , Kt to K 6 would merely prolong the game.

CHESS IN ENGLAND. During a recent visit to Chisellurs; the winner of the Paris tourney was honored with an invitation to Camden House, where the following game was contested. The Prince Imperial, consulting with Baron Corsivart and Mr. Strode, against Herz Zukertort, who played without sight of board or men. The notes are soridged from the Field: The Prince I Tom's OPENING.

Black-Herr Zukertort.
1P to K 4
2Kt to Q B 3
3P to Q4
4Pto KB4
5BP takes P
6Kt to B3
7. Ptakes P
8B to K B 4
9. B to Q B 4
10Q to Q 6
11P tages Q
12. B takes P
13P to K 5 (c)
14. Castles (K side)
15Kt takes Kt
16P to B 4
18K to K aq
18B to Q 5
19. P to Q Kt 4 (g)
20. Kt takes P
21B to K Kt 8
22P to Q R 4 (1)
23. Q 14 to Kt aq
24Kt to Kt s
25P to K 6
26Kt to R 7 mate
featly obstructing the de

26. At takes B (k) 25. At to K7 mate

(a) Irregular, and manifestly obstructing the development of White's K B. The authorized strongest continuation at this point is B to Q Kt 5.

(b) Considering the unusual manner of conducting the opening, the allies have well managed to steer clear of great difficulties.

(c) Strict justice to the position would, we believe have required taking off the B, but the performer, being blindfolded like Themis, needs no apology for throwing into the scales of judgment his confidence in his own skill.

(d) The allies ought to have kept the further advanced K P at least confined for some time by retreating the B to B 2, and then they would have had a chance of recovering ground by skillful play.

(e) It was preferable to bring out the K Kt to K 2; for if Black replied B to K Kt 5, the answer P to K R 3 compelled an exchange or a retrest, and in the former alternative there was some better chance of fighting the game with the combined two Bisnops, even with a Pawn minus.

(f) Again Kt to K 2 was the right move, since Black would have gained nothing by the answer, B to K Kt 5, for White could then capture the B takes B, recovering the exchange, with a tolerable game.

game.

(3) Well played. The blindfold performer takes the attack promptly in mand.

(h) Had they taken the Pawn, the game might

20...B takes P 21...P to Q R 3
21...B takes P 22...B takes P 22...B takes P eh
23...K to B 2 22...B to Q 5
24...B to K t 5
25...K to B a 2
25...K to B a 2
26...K takes P
And the Kt will soon come in at Q B 6 with irresultible force.

sistible force.

(i) The allies would hardly have found a satisfactory answer to R to B 7, while the move in the text somewhat relieves them.

(j) White properly seized the moment for taking the Pawn, since the adverse Q R P had advanced (j) White properly seized the moment for taking the Pawn, since the adverse Q R P had advanced too far to be any more dangerous.
(k) A curious oversight, which subjects them to mate on the move. The proper defense was Q R to K B sq, which might have enabled them to offer

#### THE RAILBOADS.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL. There is a general belief that the roads from Indianapolis, St. Louis, etc., have cut the Eastbound rates, not because they have found that the Chicago roads had been violating the tariff, White to play and mate in two moves.

\*\*\* The above problem is one of a set entered in the Association Tourney last summer. which set was disqualified, one of the problems proving unsound.

\*\*SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 161.

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\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Notes.\*\*

\*\*Cincinnati boasts a chess club over thirty years old, which meets at the Young Men's Mercantile Library.

\*\*There is talk of a match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Von Bokum, one of the strongest Canadian players.

\*\*Mr. Potter played ten simultaneous games against strong players on Dec. 9 last, and won eight, with two draws.

\*\*There is talk to draws.\*\*

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\*\*Mr. Potter played ten simultaneous games ag but because they want to "bulldoze" the Chi-

of all the lines leading East from Chicago, and they are not willing to take any action contrary to their own interests. As to low rates it is only necessary to state that they are as high as the present prices of goods and products will warrant, and if they were higher the shippers would keep their property in store until the opening of navigation. The present rates are certainly better than what the roads will get when the vessels begin to compete. An East-bound pool during the summer might be a nice thing for the Indianapolis and St. Louis roads, which have no lake competition, but for the Chicago roads it will never do, unless they mean to cut their own throats.

SOUTHWESTERN RATES. The Commissioner of the Southwestern Railway Association gives notice that on and after Jan. 27 the following arbitraries will apply

upon business from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City: From Toledo, first class, 99 cents; second class, 79 cents; third class, 56 cents; fourth class, 39 cents; special class, class, 56 cents; fourth class, 39 cents; special class, 34 cents. From Chicago, first class, 82 cents; second class, 65 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents. From St. Louis, first class, 65 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 32 cents; fourth class, 19 cents; special class, 14 cents. From Hannibal, first class, 61 cents; second class, 47 cents; third class, 29 cents; fourth class, 16 cents; special class, 11 cents. These rates apply only on business originating at points from which the rates to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Hannibal are the same as they are from New York. Philadelphia, and Baltimore to St. Louis on Missouri River business. Louis on Missouri River business.

ITEMS. The Mapleson Italian Opera Company will leave for St. Louis this morning at 10 a. m. on the Illinois Central Railroad. The special train which will carry "Her Majesty's Opera" to

which will carry "Her Majesty's Opera" to Bridgetown will consist of four coaches, one sleeping-car, Col. Mapleson's private car, and two baggage-cars.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has consummated its plans for the construction of the monster elevator at Jersey City, and work will at once be commenced. The new structure will have a frontage of ninety feet on the North River, and it will be 304 feet in length and 150 feet in hight. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000, and its total capacity for storage of grain will be 1,500,000 bushels. The elevator will be bordered on the north side by a long and deep canal, with sufficient width to admit the free passage of the largest ocean steamship.

steamship.

The managers of the Western railroads ad-The managers of the Western railroads admit that they have been offering inducements to shippers to clean out their elevators in order to get more storage-room. They say they have been doing this to assist the Eastern roads to get this business, which otherwise will remain quiescent until the opening of navigation. As far as they are concerned they expect to get the business any way when navigation opens. If the present thaw continues a few days longer the ice in the river will break up, and the vessels can be moved to the elevators and loaded, which will greatly relieve the elevators, as there are vessels enough in the river to store about 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

To Give It a Flavor.

To Give It a Flavor.

University Magazina.

An Irishman visiting Dublin for the first time went into a tavern and called for a glass of whisky. It was brought to him with a slice of lemon in it. Pat surveyed it for some minutes in wondering silence, and then, calling the waiter, said in a half whisper, "What's that?" "Lemon, your honor," was the reply. "Sure, I know that." said Pat, who had never seen a lemon before in his life, "but what's it there for?" "To give it a flavor," answered the other. This was a wrinkle for Pat, who returned to his bog, and, on the first occasion of entertaining his friends, slipped a slice of potato into each man's whisky. "What's the maning of that, at all" inquired one of the company. "Don't you know it's to give it a flavor," replied the host, affecting supreme contempt of the other's ignorance.

Unequal Rights.

Philodelobia Bulletia.

If a man poisons a woman, it is murder in the first degree. If a woman poisons a man, it is murder in the second degree. And yet women keep clamoring for more rights.

#### CUPID'S CAPTIVES.

The Weddings of One Chicago Week,

With Some Curious and Instructive Statistical Information.

The County Clerk has done a good busines the last week in issuing marriage-licenses, and, up to the close of business vesterday, had done all in his power to make 166 souls happy, and as many hearts beat light. He has issued licenses, ably assisted by his urbane and gentlemanly clerks, to eighty-three persons during the week, and, as will be seen below, the seekers after bilss have not come alone from Chicago, but the surrounding country has been well represented. and even the adjoining States. The subjoined list contains the names of all persons to whom licenses have been issued, and also their respective ages, as they gave them, and places of resi-

David Quinn ... Mary A. Evans... Christoph Talbot Rosa Beil ....

B. T. Jacobs
F. Lemke
Mathilde Kenned
Withelm Grawzin
Mrs. Johanna Krak
W. S. Thompson

W. S. Taompson... Philomene Tallman A. B. Foy.... Elizabeth Ryan...

Bestow Smith
L. A. Darr.
Michael Ladden
Bridget Cosgrove.
John Schaefer.
Libbie Waish
E. L. Cleveland.
Sarah J. Farmer
Gus Senf.
Sophia Schmidt.
F. Schroeder.
Lauretta Nitz.
G. A. Weiss.
Martha Schneider.
M. C. Ryan

Martha Schneider
M. C. Ryan
Alice Dilhman
Joseph Kordowsky
Stanislawa Galezich
Peter Schiewberg
Margaret Weiter
G. C. Wessling
Sarah Miller
Peter Karetens
Minnie Nause
F. Goodhalm
Annie L. Anderson
H. K. White
Mrs. E. M. McBride
Adam Kalb

Adam Kalb
Lillie Walten
J George Schwartz
George Schwartz
Magyie DeBald
Chris. Thompson
Sophia Schultz
P. H. Comiskey
J. A. Guboins
Philip Levison
Rosa Kenn

Philip Levison.
Rosa Kenn.
T. J. Nelson...
Minerva Houghton.
Edward Burnham
Mary McGee...
Peter Dockendorf
Elizabeth Farber
Jan Dusek.
Agnes Polka...
W. N. Bradshaw
Mrs. E. G. Schopf,
E. J. Ovington, Jr.

Mrs. E. G. Schopf E. J. Ovington, Jr. Mary W. Barnes. Grent T. Stahl.... Isabella Murray.

Mathew Mayne... Margaret Connor. John B. Laporte...

Mrs. Emma Trask.

Julian Areadt.

Julian Areadt.

Anna Domeracka.

John Daw.

Magdeline Pehling.

Ang. Nemitz.

Hermina Guntz.

Ida Blietz.... Simon Goldstein... Kate C. Mayer ...

A Laudowsky.

Josephina Windorsk
Thomas Gilsuess.
Johanna J. Reiten
John W. Williams.
Alice B. Brice.
R. H. Maypole
J. P. Biacsall
M. Felten.

M. Felten...
M. Felten...
Mrs. Margaret Baul
A. R. Wilbur...
Lilla M. Harwood...
Ferdinand Floter...
Rosalea Dobauowsk
John W. Hickey.
Susanna Classen...
Joseph Meidrich...
Nore Tripkle

Lemont, ..62 parber. ..84 Fisk. 412 Seventeenth.

...Chicago. ...S1 Seeley av. ...964 W. Polk. ...Chicago. ...Chicago.

Si Michigan

Bremen.

Bremen.

438 Milwaukee av.

217 West Huron.

1935 Butterfield.

28. ...428 Morgan.

19. ...404 Morgan.

38. ... Cheago.

29. ... Cheago.

29. ... Byde Park.

29. ... Lake.

24 Indiana.

34 Indiana.

Chicago.
357 W. Chicago av.
Chicago.
Chicago.
Chicago.
L203 Shurtleff av.
Rich.
Macomb.
Kingston.
14\* North Peoria.
Chicago.
50 Thirtieth.

.Chicago. .747 N. Halsted .746 N. Haisted

Chicago.
371 Seigeman.
213 West Krie.
232 East Divisior
419 S. Clark.
402 S. Clark.
134 W. Twe'fth.
365 Centre av.
Aurora.
29 Eugene.
Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, O.
Jefferson.
380 Elston-av.
144 Brown.
144 Brown.
145 Portlana. v.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
South Chicago.
Waterville, Wis.
905 West Lake.
945 West Lake.
44 North Market.
69 Illinois.
1045 State.
23 Sholto.
17 St. John's place
320 Michigan-av.
234 Michigan-av.
236 Michigan-av.
236 Twenty-second.
104 NcGregor.

Susanna Classen. 21 144 Brown.
Joseph Meidrich. 28 494 Twenty-ninth.
Mary Trinkle. 18 1480 Portlana. w.
E. J. Allister. 26 Milwaukee, Wis.
Nellie Moran. 20 Milwaukee, Wis.
Nellie Moran. 20 Milwaukee, Wis.
Richard Bowen. 33 South Chicago.
Miriam Moses. 25 Waterville, Wis.
Moses M. Warren. 35 905 West Lake.
Salina A. Baker. 24 946 West Lake.
Joseph Quinn. 29 44 Norta Market.
Elizabeth Gleason. 20 69 Illinois.
Louis Faithorn. 21 1045 State.
Sarah Hobson. 22 23 Shoito.
John Mullholland. 28 17 St. John's place.
Alice Burnes. 24 17 St. John's place.
George W. Duffus. 24 320 Michigan.av.
Hannah Bevry. 22 284 Michigan.av.
George Schomburg. 21 360 Twenty-second.
Gertrude Steelen. 17 104 McGregor.
David Normille. 28 4046 Dearborn.
Honora Reagan. 26 313 W. Washington.
Frank Kelich. 28 429 Elston.av.
Mary Kreuzer. 21 19 Connell.
H. L. Wilcox. 26 499 Wabash.av.
Katie Brophy. 22 12 South Green.
Martin E. Paddin. 24 967 Butterfield.
Annie M. Kennedy. 22 928 Wabash.av.
Henry Neidest. 21 Chicago.
Minnie Schweim. 17 1114 Milwaukee-av.

\*Those marked with an asterisk have before been married and are known to have been divorced.

THE MATHEMATICIAN

. Chicago. . Chicago. . Chicago.

.Chicago. .Bremen.

the statute and the opinion may be written again in afform divested of argument and dis-incumbered from the special combinations and complications of facts to which the abstract principle is applied.

The proposed reform is no untried experiment; it is as old as the literature of the law. The evolution of the law is from the usage to the code. The usage is developed into the customs; from customs are evolved the rules which are recorded in detached enactments and judical developments. .. 1925 Arnold. .. 1925 Arnold. . 1925 Arnoid.
. 19 Vermont avenue,
. 240 Kossuth.
. Orland.
. Lemont.
. 435 Larrabes.
. 120 Burling.
. Chicago.
. Chicago.
. Maine.
. Maine.
. Chicago.
. cial decisionr, and these are finally stated and arranged in the code. Legal systems derived from the inner consciousness of the philosophers have always been found visionary and impracticable. Locke's "American Constitution" was, and Bentham's proposed "Russian Code" would have been found, beautiful in theory and worthless in practice. The codes of the semi-barbar-ous European nations from the eighth to the . Cicero.
. Cicero.
. Cicero.
. 72 Deering.
. 72 Deering.
. 234 Third avenue.
. 134 Tweffth.
. 240 Desplaines.
. Oak Park.
. Leyden.
. 20 Orchard.
. 155 Clybourn ave.
. 27 Ellis Park. twelfth centuries were mere reductions of existing usages and customs to written form. The codes of Lycurgus and Solon were nothing more. The law of Rome was essentially cus-tomary until reduced to definite statement in the Twelve Tables. After these, new customs were developed and new edicts, constitutions, and opinions of juris-consults were pro-mulgated. From time to time the laws were .27 Ellis Park collected in revisions called codes, and finally about the year A. D. 534, Tribonian and his associates, under authority conferred by the Emperor Justinian, reduced the laws of Rome 705 Michigan avenue 93 East Kinzie. .93 East Kinzle.
.109 Michigan.
.549 Centre avenue.
.53 Fisk.
.507 North Wells.
.South Evanston.
.Northfield.
.Northfield.
.Northfield.
.Northfield.
.Northfield.
.South Evanston.
.Chicago.
.1634 Wentworth av.
Hyde Park.
. to a code which abrogated all distinctions be-tween law and equity, abolished forms of pro-ceeding, and rendered comparatively worthless Chicago. .411 Sedgwick. .411 Sedgwick.
Chicago.
95 East Fourteenth.
.Chicago.
.142 Lytie.
.154 Lytie.
.176 West Polk.
.110 Newberry av.
.152 Evergreen av.
.604 Warren av.
.91 Elm st.
.255 Campbell av.
.330 West Indiana.
Lemont.

former husbands. Nine out of the 185 people came from outside of this county,—9 runaway matches,—and 14 of the individuals are residents of the county outside of Unicago. The revenue to Cook County from the marital business above set forth amounts to \$194.50, or \$1.25 for each combination. Cheap bliss.

LAW REFORM.

Is Codification Practicable?
To the Editor of The Telbuns.
Chicago, Jan. 25.—As defined in the preced-

chicago, Jan. 25.—As defined in the preceding article, codification consists in making a
concise statement and systematic arrangement
of such principles and rules defining rights,
prescribing duties, and regulating remedies as
have been settled by legislative enactment and
judicial decision. In legal parlance, the law
which is recorded in the five thousand volumes
of reports, which constitute the brincipal part
of every perfect law library. Is apprilled—so

of reports, which constitute the principal part of every perfect law library, is unwritten,—so designated because in the early time, before the existence of a common law literature, it was handed down by tradition from one generation of Judges to another. This was in the dawn of Anglo-Saxon civilization; yet the distinction between the written and unwritten law is reverently preserved to indicate the difference between that which is written by the Legislature and that which is written by the Courts. It is all

and that which is written by the Courts. It is all

written law, and that which has been written in

Emperor Justician, reduced the laws of Rome to a code which abrogatest all distinctions between haw and equity, shoulsed forms of process of the commission charged with the duty of process of the commission charged with the duty of completing the first code:

"To diminish the length of lawsuits and dawy with the confused mass of constitutions of the commission charged with the duty of completing the first code:

"To diminish the length of lawsuits and dawy with the confused mass of constitutions of the commission codes, published by Theodolous, by his successors, and by ourselves; we wish to but them all together in a single code under our own stapicious mans."

"We permit them, suppressing presambles, receitions, contradictory or disused clauses, to collect and clessify tile laws under proper titles, adding, cutting discussions, the collect and clessify tile laws under propertites, adding, cutting discussed to collect and clessify tile laws under propertites, adding, cutting the code as wall as by date."

"The projection in the code as wall as by date."

The great work accomplished under these instructions remains to this day the model of every system in Continenta Europe—the most collect and other codes are supported by discussions of the code as wall as the code

Space will not permit even a burried examination of the codes of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, all of which were modeled upon that of Justinian.

That the laws of the Latin races have been successfully reduced to a codified form will not be disputed by any one familiar with the history of the law. It is claimed, however, in some quarters, that there is an inherent difference between the common law of the Anglo-Saxon races and the customary laws of Continental Europe, and that this difference will forever prevent a codification of the common law. That there are differences will not be denied; yet they relate to detail mainly, and are attributable to the different constitution of the people. The principles of general jurisprudence—the philosophy of positive law—lie at the foundation of every legal system. The resemblance of the common law to the customary law of Kome, before the latter was reformed, strikes every student of the civil law.

The common law of the nuneteenth century is in the condition of the Roman law in the sixth. Cicero in the case of Murena, and Brougham in his celebrated speech on Law Reform, in 1832, ridicaled the same technical absurdities. The harsh rules of the customary law of Rome were modified by the pretorian jurisdiction, as those of the common law of England have been by the Chancellors. The fundamental principles of both systems are the same. The differences correspond with differences of climate, quality of soil, occupation of the people, early institutions, religion, wealth, commerce, manners, and customs. These control the application of general principles,—in some degree mold them; and in this lies the inherent discrepancies disclosed by comparative law. Every faith has many dogmas common to all religious systems,—every system of jurisprudence and many principles of universal application. The civil law was reduced to systematic statement; the common law not only can be but has been.

When the law literature of England did not comprise 100 volumns, Lord Bacon suggested a codificat

married and are known to have been divorced.

THE MATHEMATICIAN

of THE TRIBUNE, not the astronomer of the paper, busied himself last night in making a few computations and deductions from the above-given figures and facts. While his scrutiny did not develop evidences of the sensational elopement of a youth of 22 with a fair woman of 38 years and a husband, the mathematician presents the results of his calculations with the hope that they may be found of interest to many inexperienced persons who are contemplating embarking upon the perilous sea of matrimony. Others, particularly those who may be compared to shipwrecked mariners basking in the sunshine of a balmy island of the southern seas, the disastrous voyage over, may find a grim satisfaction in contemplating the departure of 166 souls in eighty-three boats; and in speculation as to the ability of the managers of the crafts to escape the rocks and shoals and weather the tempestuous gale and high-running waves. Be it known, then, that the aggregate of the aggregate of the years of the males, 2,353; and of the females, 1,888; the average age, 25 years 6 months and 17 days; the aggregate of the females, 1,888; the average ago of the managers of the sears of the males, 2,353; and of the females, 1,888; the average ago the men, 28 years 8 months and 8 days; the average difference between the males and females, 5 years 7 months and 8 days. The oldest person in the list is 64 years old, a man; the youngest, 17, a woman; the oldest woman, 48 years; the woman, 17; the greatest difference in the age of husband and wife is 26 years—the man 21, the woman, 17; the greatest difference in the age of husband and wife is 26 years—the husband 64, the wife 38. In 8 out of 83 cases the wife is older than the nusband, the greatest difference being 2 years. Of the 83 woman 9 have been married before. (The statistics do not show how many of the men are widowers.) Two of the women nave been divorced from which have been accomplished during the past century.

The commercial law and methods of procedure have received more attention than any other parts of the law. As late as 1816 a commission created by both flouses of Parliament concluded that it was impracticable to codify the law of England. From 1832 to 1835 the practice was tinkered,—improved as much as the conservative temper of the English Bar would permit. At last the fondest hopes of Bentham are being realized. A code for India, prepared mainly by Macauly and Stephen, has been enacted. Courts almost as old as the English Constitution, and supposed to be its principal bulwark, have been awapt away to make place for a more simple and rational judicial

organization; the differences between law and equity exist no longer, equitable rules having secured a precedence over those of iaw; forms of action, technical distinctions, and legal fictions no longer have a place in the laws of England. Even the work of codification is being preases with all speed consistent with a proper execution of the work. The new Criminal Code prepared by Sir James Stephen, one of the most radical measures ever submitted to a legislative body, was introduced and indorsed by the Attorney-General, and its enactment at an early day is conceded. This will undoubtedly be followed by the codification of the other branches of the English law.

The first movement towards codification in any American State, of which I have any knowledge, was made in Massachusetts in 1835. Commissioners were appointed by Gov. Everett under a legislative resolution by which they were instructed to "take into consideration the practicality and expediency of reducting to a written and systematic code the common law of Massachusetts or any part thereof, and to report thereon to the next Legislature; subjuining to their report a plan or plans of the best method by which such a reduction can be accomplished." The Commissioners consisted of the Hon. Joseph Story, the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, the Hon. Theron Metcalf, Charles E. Forbes, Esq., and Luther A. Cushing, Esq.—names familiar now to every American lawyer. The report of the Commission, from the pen of Judge Story, is distinguished for its candor, thoroughness, and ability. While the Commission was of opinion that a perfect code for a society in the transition state was impracticable, it was declared to be both possible and desirable to reduce the settled principles and rules to a systematic statement. The movement produced reforms in pleadings and practice similar to those adopted in England in 1853 and 1855, as well as a more systematic statement of many branches of the law. The work accomplished, however, did not realize the hopes of Story and his associates.

New

The Former Interviews the Latter on Subject of Sliver-Mining.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

On the question of Western mining, Mr. Hosace White, who has been through that country, gave some interesting information:

"The Leadville mining district in Colorade will have 30,000 people living upon it before next fall; in Chicago I found that every other man was taking an interest out there. Mr. Leiter, the wealthiest merchant in Chicago, was paying a visit to Colorado for his health, when he came to an excavation that had been made by a Mr. Stevens, who offered to sell one-half the mine to Mr. Leiter for \$40,000. Leiter though the could affer d to lose that amount, and he bought \$500,000. He will take \$1,000.000 out of it. I understand that this mise, called the "Iron Mine," is like Senator Chaffee's mine, the Little Pitteburg. They are both believed to be the true flasure veins going toward the centre of the earth, while most of the other mines in that region seem to be overflows from those fissures. The Leadville district is composed of an ore which is smelted."

Mr. White said of the newly elected Senator, Hill, of Colorado: "I am told that his political prominence partly arose from his contest with Lindsley, one of the Democratic aspirants for Governor. Hill had large smelting works at Central City, and Lindsley's railroad conceived the plan of taking his profits by railrog the freights on the ores. Hill said that in such a case he would take up his mill and move it to Denver. The railroad men replied that Hill couldn't afford it. Nevertheless, he did take up his large works and stamp and shipped the whole to Denver, where they now are. If rejoiced the Denver people, and was a factor in his election to the Senate."

As to the failure of the Bonanza Mines, Mr. White said: "I am told that at one time Senator Jones, of Nevada, was \$1,000,000 ahead in a speculation on the Sierra Nevada Mine. Mr. Mackey, the wealthiest miner and operator on that coast, sent word to his Superintendent to take a look at the Si

Experiments made in Germany show that out of 2,000 school-boys sixty-seven were unable to distinguish between colors, but that out of 2,318 girls only one was "color-blind." A cursion sexplanation was offered for the fact that the proportion of color-blindness was greater among Jewish than Christian children. The scase of sight, it was said, was less developed among the ancients than it is to-day, and since the Jews have preserved a greater purity of race and blood than any other people, an inferiority of vision mightpressonably be expected. It is not, however, true that such inferiority, on an average, exists.

Penzance and Cockburn.

Caleb Cushing is dead, but Lord Penzance is proving himself quite competent to worry Sir Alexander Cockburn. To his pamphlet of abusive criticism Lord Penzance has replied by a curt letter in the Times, beginning, "My dear Chief-Justice. I have not yet read your pamphlet, or any part of it, and do not intend to."

#### THE CITY.

THE CELESTIAL VISITANT DEAN STANLEY'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Was at a big hotel Whereat an English gentleman

An ecclesiastic swell Of the very highest order, did

To the little bell-boy spoke the clerk, Saying. 'You must recollect, Distinguished guests must treated be With most extreme respect; Hie to the second floor, Apply thy knuckles gently to

And when the Dean says, 'Who is there?' Spoken clearly but respectfully, Be this, 'The boy, me Lord.'"

The little bell-boy patient heard All that the clerk did tell, The sound of 12 its bell. And striking the mellifluous got The august clerk he chaunts:

Frank, hie thee unto No. 12, And see what 'tis he wants."

Off hastened that good bell-boy Towards No. 12 its door, He passeth up the staircase and

Of lords, deans, and abbayes, For he hath perused and been much enth By Macaulay his "Essays, Cometh of Dean Staniye, His hair upstands and his lips and throat

arners' hats are dry, and whether he walks on his heels or head He knoweth not, perdy,

And his nerveless knuckles to the door

All in his easy chair, And he hears the tap of the little chap,

And he questioneth. "Who is then
He listeneth for an answer,
Then bellows the bell-boy coy.

Bis emotion to dissemble
Striving, "The Lord, me boy!" GENERAL NEWS.

T. J. Payne, U. S. A., is at the Palmer. E. E. Harden, U. S. A., is a guest of the

The H. M. S. Pinafore Company are at the The Hon. John A. Ladd, Sterling, Ill., is at

the Tren The Hon. George G. Wright, Des Moines, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Boston, is a guest

A. A. Griffith, President of Fulton College, is Daniel A. Ray, Springfield, Ill., is one of the

Henry Kipp, President of the United State Express Company, is a guest of the Pacific.

A. B. Winfield, Detroit, Superintendent of the Wagner Car Company, is a guest of the

Sumner J. Collins, of Milwaukee, train-dis atcher of the Millwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is in the city. T. J. Potter, General Superintendent of the

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is stopping at the Pacific. A. J. Rogers, Chief of Police, and M. S. Smith, Police Commissioner, Detroit, are among the guests of the Tremont.

The office of the State Board of Health will be removed to Springfield Monaay. Communi-cations should be addressed "State Board of Health, care Secretary of State, Springfield,

The dead body of a new-born child was found at the feot of Eldridge court vesterday, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. No information was obtained as to how it came

The Hon. A. C. Mathews reached the Grand Pacific last night from his suburban residence, and in the company of Collector Harvey speed-ily became invisible to the ubiquitous inter-

A pile of salt fell upon John Niles, a carpenter amployed at Armour & Co.'s packing house, vesterday, crushing his thigh and left leg so badly that he may not live. His home is at

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m, 41; 3 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer at 8 a. m., 20.54; 8 p. m., 29.90.

Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, of the Grenadier Guard, and Col. Vivian, of the Scots Guard, England, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday. These gentlemen are en route home from Colorado, where they have spent several yeeks shooting game in the Rocky Mountains.

Yesterday forenoon a man named John Hig-das, from Stark County, slipped and fell at the Randolph and Clark street crossing, and an appress wagon, driven by a boy, ran over him, one of the wheels striking his head and tearing off the scale. He was conveved to his sister's louse, No. 223 Aberdeen street.

The English section of the Socialists held a meeting at No. 7 Clark street for the purpose of considering the case of Woodason, who is charged with certain irregularities in cash balances. After considerable discussion it was decided to defer the whole matter until Friday evening, at the same place.

The shoemakers on machine-sewed work employed by G. W. Weber & Co., C. H. Fargo & Co., T. Goldman, E. C. Hall, and Phelps. Dodge & Palmer are still out on a strike, and any that they intend to stand firm. What they object to is a reduction of from 8 per cent on cheap to 33% per cent for first-class work.

Mr. Enos Ayres, South Town Collector, reports collections to date of \$270,000, alt of which has been handed over to the County Treasurer, City Treasurer, and to the Treasurer of the Soth Park Board. The heavy taxpayers are beginning to appreciate the fact that whatever money is paid in is immediately applied to its proper use, and does not, as formerly, remain in bank and draw interest for the Collector.

bank and draw interest for the Collector.

Nearly every lady has at home old linen of not much use to her. She would confer a great favor on the Alexian Brothers, and perform an act of well-timed charity, by sending it to the Alexian Hospital (North Market street) or notifying them by postal card or otherwise. The Brothers have at present quite a number of patients with trozen fingers and limbs, the effect of the extreme cold weather we have had of late. Some of them have been so severely injured that the amputation of the frozen limbs has been deemed necessary. The old linen would be very useful for dressing their wounds. The Brothers will gratefully receive any offer of the kind.

the kind.

In the report of the fire at the corner of Michigan and Franklin streets last Thursday; some few mistakes were made in giving the names of the occupants of the building. The place is owned by the High estate, and the first floor and basement are occupied by Messrs. Shumway & Burgess, proprietors of the Continental Bolt Manufacturing Works. The westend of the building is occupied by the Forsyth Standard Scale Company on the first floor, and the second floor, where the fire originated, is occupied by the Lyman Manufacturing Company, makers of the patent barbed fence-wire. The loss was comparatively small, and all the above firms are working as usual.

A young man who was boasting that there was nearly as much information in him as there is in a 10-cent gazetteer or an Olympian botel clerk, was summarily taken down the other evening by an elderly gentleman, who said to him, "I will ask you a couple of questions,—easy ones." "Ask away," affaoly replied the young man, unconscious of his doom. "I will now far is it from Chicago to Detroit!" "Ask me something hard,—234 miles," replied the young man, with a pitying smile. "And how many miles is it from Detroit to Chicago!" continued the old gentleman. "Two hundred and eighty-four miles,—the some, of course," answered the young man. "There you give yourself away, as the hymn says," responded pleasantly the old gentleman, "and I'll prove it to you. How far is the Fourth of July from Washington's birthday!" The young man instantly responded, "One hundred and thirty-two days, unless it's leap-year." "Very well," asid the old gentleman," and how

far is it to Washington's birthday from the 4th of July, etc.?" The young man retired to ponder over this curious discrepancy in the Gregorian calendar, and subsequently said that it was pitiable to see an old man with one foot in the grave making a buffcon of himself.

A regular meeting of the County Board of Education was held yesterday, with Commissioner Lewis in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Thompson, Eberhart, Senne, and Lane. On motion of Commissioner Thompson, the appointment of W. C. Dodge as assistant in the natural science and training department, at \$75 per month, was confirmed. The pay-roll for January, amounting to \$1,030, was read and approved, and the Board adjourned for one month.

One month.

Yesterday afternoon, at the close of court, Judge Blodgett announced that he would have no call of his calendar until further notice, and that the jury would be discharged until notified to meet again. This action was taken on account of the expected arrival of the Proctor Knott Committee on their investigation, and the Judge thought it proper not to hold court while the Committee was sitting here. It is understood that he will not even he in court to hear motions, though he will probably consent to make any necessary orders. Mr. Bishop, as usual, will attend to the routine work and motions of course.

The application for an injunction to restrain

The application for an injunction to restrain Tappan, McKillop & Co. from issuing their January Book of Ratings was withdrawn on Saturday by complainant before a hearing could be obtained in court. As the allegations in the be obtained in court. As the allegations in the complaint were not very flattering to the publishers of the Book of Ratings, the "backing out" of complainant has a queer look to it. It is generally understood by business men in this city that complainant, who hails from New Jersey, is the attorney for a rival agency, and that the whole thing is a "put-up job" to injure the business and reputation of Tappan, McKillop & Co. Such conduct is not honorable competition, and must redound to the damage of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The first annual exhibit of the Western Poul.

The first annual exhibit of the Western Poul-try Club, which has been held at 63 Washing-ton street, was concluded last night. The Ex-ecutive Committee of the Association will conecutive Committee of the Association will convene this week, and determine upon when the next fair will be held. The prizes will be paid as soon as the returns of the judges are all in. During the past three days the attendance has been very large, and the success of the venture in a pecuniary point of view assured. As an exhibition of the superior quality of "stock" bred in the West, the fair has been an unprecedented success, the judges in many instances debating the award of prizes. The entries will be returned to exhibitors to-morrow, and the affairs be finally wound up.

"Old Pap" Seaman, a familiar face about town for several years past, died at the County Hospital on Friday. He was in his better days Hospital on Friday. He was in his better days an actor and stage manager, and was a man much respected in the profession.

overtook him, and the old man has in penury for some time. Not long ago, it will be remembered, he acquired a temporary notoriety in connection with a matter in which the actor James O'Neill figured, whose baby the old man had taken to his heart for the sire's sake, the sire having been long friend of the rising young actor. "Old Pap" was recently seen around some of his familiar haunts, but the fell sergeant finally came with the death warrant, and the old man was probably bleased to go. A subscription was taken up yesterday among the professional people to defray the expenses of his funeral.

The Executive Committee of the charitable.

The Executive Committee of the charitable institutions proposing to give a "Carnival of Authors" held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning in the club-room of the Sherman Hoose. After some general discussion of the herds of the work, Mrs. E. G. Clark read a letter from Mr. Frank Pease, of Buffalo, the originator of this style of entertainment, making several proposals for conducting the Carnival. He is to be in this city about the middle of February, and the ladies will meet him at that time for consultation. The Secretary was instructed to inform the gentlemen that the ladies would meet him at that time, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned until then, after appointing Mesdames Clark, Tooker, Goudy, and Colton as a committee to correspond with The Executive Committee of the charitable and Colton as a committee to correspond with Mr. Pense on the subject. The time and place ing the next meeting will be announced

A beautiful Chicago girl went out to visit her A beautiful Chicago girl went out to visit her grundparents at Garden Prairie last week, and the old people gave a little party to celebrate the occasion. The young lady dressed herself up elaborately for the occasion, and placed a small line of black under each eye to give herself the appearance much coveted among fashionable people of having run against a lampost or been walking 2,700 consecutive quarterpost or been walking 2,700 consecutive quarter-miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter-hours. When she went down stairs to the parlor, the old lady scrutinized her closely through her spectacles, and then said, pityingly, "Poor thing, poor thing, and no wonder, either, with all the trash she eats, but a few boxes of them 'ere vermi-fuge lozenges'll cure her, if she has got the symptoms bad as any one I ever see in all my old life."

old life."

The regular monthly meeting of the Hotel-Keepers' Association of Chicago was announced to take place at 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon, in the editorial rooms of the National Hotel Reporter, on Washington street, but, as there lacked two of being a quorum, those assembled adjourned at about 4 o'clock without transacting any business of a formal nature. The principal matters to receive attention at this meeting was the appointing of a committee to visit Springfield, and urge the passage through the Legislature of a substitute for a hotel law, which has been drawn up by the hotel men of this city with a view of protecting themselves, and all hotel men in the State, from dead-beats. J. L. Woodcock, of the Matteson House, had been appointed on this Committee, House, had been appointed on this Committee, but he was obliged to go to Florida; consequently it is arranged that Jewett Wilcox, of the Tremont, and J. W. Scott, of the Hotel Reporter, shall go to the Capital this week and further the interests of the bill.

A rather amusing repcontre took place last evening in the green-room of the Metropolitan Theatre. A well-known merchant of this city, whose taste lies in the direction of the variety stage, had meandered from the auditorium down to the basement, as he said, in search of Joe Walker's beer-keg, when he found himself among the autresses' dressing-rooms. One of Joe Walker's beer-keg, when he found himself among the actresses' dressing-rooms. One of them, a very bright, pretty young girl, invited him to sit down, and the old gentleman, nothing loath, entered into a cheerful confab with the syren. It so happened that the son of the old man, who is known as a pretty bad egg, had strayed into these forbidden precincts in search of a little flame of this in corporary with one of the bidden precincts in search of a little flame of his in company with one of the proprietors. He was rather taken aback when he beheld his venerable parent usurping the place he was seeking by the side on the fair one. The old man hadn't a word to say, but invited the boys out and gave the boy an order for a new hat and a box of his choicest eigars if he would promise to say nothing to the old woman.

would promise to say nothing to the old woman.

A respectable merchant on the West Side who is wholly unused to public speaking, went to show a much-esteemed customer from lowathe public schools of the city, the customer being at home a School-Trustee and desiring to introduce all the modern metropolitan improvements into the town schools when he got home. They visited a prominent school on the West Side, where the principal escorted them into the presence of the class of biggest grils, and one of the prettiest teachers on record. All this went to the merchant's head, and when the principal asked him to test the arithmetical capacity of the scholars and let the gentleman from Iowa see what the Garden City girls could do, he reddened to the roots of his hair, gasped do, he reddened to the roots of his hair, gasped incoherently, and then propounded to the class the following problem: "John sold two apples for \$250 each, and bought four yards of calico at \$1 a yard, and gave \$2 to a blind man, and bought 130 acres of ground at 50 cents an acre, and divided the remainder evenly among his brothers, giving each \$2; how many brothers had John?" The pencis scraped industriously upon the slate for a few seconds, and then one young lady held up her bright, intelligent face and replied, "John had 214 brothers and a half." do, he reddened to the roots of his hair, gasper

A sad and singular occurrence is reported from Aurors. A young man, strikingly beautiful and highly accomplished, with apparently ample wealth, and betraying exquisitely highered and polished manners, made his debut in the society of that pleasant city a few weeks ago, where he soon became a general favorite. He gave out that he was in search of a wife, and in cossession of a large income, but though he was introduced to several of the finest daughters of the place none seemed to charm him, and in oossession of a large income, but though he was introduced to several of the finest daughters of the place none seemed to charm him, and he turned from them so coldly, sometimes as soon almost as the ceremony of introduction had been gone through, that many people came to regard him as a maniac, a bigamist, and a bankrobeer. At last one beautiful girl, Miss Helena F. C.— (whose name is suppressed out of respect for the other young men she hopes to be engaged to), attracted him, and he paid her such marked attentions that she felt justified in studying up the marriage service to see what telling points she could introduce in the lines assigned to her. All went merry as a carriage-bell, and presently—one afternoon last week it was—he sought her mansion and proposed for her hand in due form. He told her that he wore one of the most bonored names in America; that he was endowed with ample wealth; and that in her he had, he thought, found one of the most perfect women that—in fine, would she be his wife? She said that this was so sudden, that—but she would, and he remarked, "O rapture!" and gave her a squeeze that would have made a

cotton-press turn green with envy. "Helepa," he said, when they had in a measure recovered their breath, "I must tell you that my life has long been that of a cynic, in so far as women are concerned. I had seen so many of the rairest, best, and noblest of their sex deliberately sinking their womanbood, dishonoring their names, and rendering themselves contemptible in the signt of all men of true nobility of soul, that my heart had grown callous, and I feared that nowhere on earth would I find a woman such as Heaven intended her to be. The moment that I saw some of your friends and heard their names pronounced I knew that I never could love and respect them, but at last I found you, my darling, and you, I knew, are too good, too noble, too true to yourself, Helena, to—" and he gave her another enraptured aqueeze. "I hope so, Willyium." she replied, wondering what he meant, "but now that we are engaged and soon to be m-married, I want you to promise me one thing." "I will, my ownest own of all the owns," he replied with fervor; "what is it!" "I want you always to call me Lenie!" Dropping her from his knee as if she had been a red-hot stove, the miserable man gasped once or twice, yelled "She spelis her name with an i-e too!" seized the first hat he encountered on the rack, and fied like a maniac to his hotel, where he packed up his trunks and departed on the 4:47 p. m. train, having taken a ticket for Australia.

Australia. A BURR IN THE HEART.

A BURR IN THE HEART.

A lady residing near Cleveland, O., died a short time ago from an unknown disease which greatly puzzled the attending physicians, the symptoms being similar to those experienced in rheumatism of the heart. After her long suffering ended in death, a post-mortem examination revealed one of the most wonderful things known to the medical profession. A large ourdock burr was found securety imbedded in the heart, against the posterior surface of the aorta, just at the point where it emerges from the body of the heart, completely covered with cystic-like tissue which had firmly enveloped all the large blood vessels leading to and from the heart, which organ was in a high state of inflammation, the left ventricle being greatly enlarged. A feature which greatly puzzles the doctors is the fact that the large aorta about three inches from the heart is found to be worn as thin as tissue-paper for about the space of an inch, only the outer covering of the large artery remaining. This is supposed to have been produced by the close proximity of the burr in its passage towards the heart. The specimen was forwarded to the Museum of the Bennett Medical College, of this city, and has been inspected by a large number of leading physicians, who unite in pronouncing it one of the most extraordinary cases on record. Yesterday a Frisune reporter happened in at the office of Dr. W. H. Davis, corner State and Madison streets, while several physicians were examining this medical wonder. Prof. Davis and others are of the opinion that the burr must have been breathed into the lungs while the woman was a child, as she has been a great sufferer for a number of years, during which time the burr was migrating from the bronchial tubes through the tissues to its final ledging-place.

At the semi-annual election of Occidental

At the semi-annual election of Occidental Commandery No. 1, Order of the Red Cross, held Tuesday, the following officers were elected: Commander, Robert Malcom; Lieut.-Commander, W. G. Le Roy; Treasuser, W. L. Barnum; Scribe, James Saunders; Sergeant, D. A. Cashman; Guard, H. W. Ross; Sentinel, H. B. Horton.

At the last annual election of the Board of General Relief of I. O. O.-F., held at No. 112 Randolph street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. A. Schonfeld, President; William Adrian, Vice-President; James B. Muir, Secretary; M. Weigselbaum, Treasurer; F. H. Edler, J. Brown, R. Hammond, William Kurtz, Charles Kuechler, Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen were duly installed as officers of the I. O. O. F. in Chicago Friday night, G. W. G. M. Samuels officiating: Mandell H. Holmes, N. G.; A. Conger, V. G.; E. Haines, P. S.; D. McIntosh, R. S.; E. W. Hand, R. S. to W. G., and H. M. Pease, L. S. to W. G.; G. H. Young, Conductor; M. S. Bartlett, R. S. S.; John Korr, G. G. Friday evening Brother J. E. Church, Acting

Friday evening Brother J. E. Church, Acting Grand Master, assisted by Brother J. A. Stoddard, Acting Grand Marshal, installed the following officers of Waubansia Lodge, No. 180, A. F. and A. M.: F. W. Porter, W. M.; George F. Norfolk, S. W.; C. B. Forrest, J. W.; Joseph Barstow, Treasurer; J. C. Howell, Secretary; A. H. Huling, Chaplain: T. J. Tustin, S. D.; T. C. Haynes, J. D.; John E. Greene, S. S.; James Surplus, J. S.; John P. Ferns, Tyler. Remarks pertinent to the occasion were made by Messrs. Church, Stoddard, and the newly installed officers. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTORS

held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Shorey in the Chair, the only absentees being Messrs. A. M. Billings and Sidney Smith. Dr. Hotz, from the Library Committee, reported in favor of granting the request of the Historica Society for duplicates of public documents The report was adopted and the request granted. Billis to the amount of \$227 were audited and ordered paid. The Library Committee presented a report recommending that the old finding list be recast and a new one printed. On motion of Mr. Loewenthal the report was adopted, and the Librarian was instructed to continue the preparation of the new list. Dr. Hotz moved that 1,000 copies of the old list be printed, and the Librarian was instructed to have such printing done. The Finance Committee presented the budget of appropriations for the current year, which is to be submitted to the Council. Among the estirinance Committee presented the budget of appropriations for the current vear, which is to be submitted to the Council. Among the estimates are the following: Books, \$30,000; salaries, \$14,000; binding and repairing, \$3,000; hinding British patents, \$2,500; newspapers and periodicals, \$1,700; rent, \$3,500; printing and stationery, \$1,000; lighting, \$1,000. The total appropriation saked for amounts to \$50,000. The Committee on Administration reported in favor of filling the place caused by the resignation of Miss Harma by Miss Willsie, and that the petition of Mr. Leo Meilbeck asking for pay for time lost in April and May, 1878, be placed on file. The report was adopted. On motion of Mr. Onahan, it was resolved that the damaged books in the Library not intended for rebanding be sent to the prisoners in the Cook County Jail. The Board adjourned after discussing some minor routine

ourned after discussing some minor routine HOTEL ARRIVALS. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—W. J. Boyle, Milwaukee; John P. Stevens, Boston; Daniei Lumbard, Montreal; Paul F. Nicholson, New York; Issac D. Stone, San Francisco; John M. Spicer, New York; D. H. Idichardson, Newark, N. J. Grand Pacake Hotel—Col. Vivian, England; E. E. Flint, New York; E. H. Waldron, Lafayette, Jnd.; Charles Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.; A. C. Mathews, Pittsneid, Mass.; C. H. Fuller, Cieveland; D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg. land; D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg.

Palmer House—W. H. Rickey, Hartford, Conn.;
L. W. Fitkins and John A. Garland, New York;
H. E. Peck, Troy, N. Y.; C. Wershaw, Milwankee; H. C. Chapin, Denver; J. B. Odell, Galesburg;
William Evans, Council Bluffs. ... Sherman House

—H. C. Smith, Holyoke, Mass.; George L. Tracy,
Waukegan; W. C. James, Council Bluffs; Charles
B. Feck, New York; W. S. Spiers, Peoria, Ill.;
Capt. C. Rowland, Negaunee, Mich.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

The Collector took in \$150 for licenses and special assessments. The Treasurer's receipts were \$45,279, and his disbursements less than \$2,000.

the Health authorities, making eight for the week. Diphtheria is dying out, only three eases Policeman Murphy, who has charge of vehicles, reports that there are now 1,308 license teams, against 1,084 in 1877, though the "year doesn't run out until April 1.

Two cases of scarlet fever were reported to

The South Town Collector turned over \$16,-732, of which \$5,732 was in scrip; the West Town Collector \$19,055, of which \$10,000 was in cash; and the North Town Collector \$6,334, all in The Mayor revoked the license of William

Wilkins & Co., slaughterers and renderers, at the Stock-Yards, for non-compliance with the ordinances. This was done at the recommenda-tion of Commissioner DeWolf, who was unable to get the firm to conduct their business so as ot to give offense. The Health Bulletin for the week ending or

The Health Bulletin for the week ending on the 28th inst., received at the Health-Office yesterday, shows the deaths in the principal cities to have been as follows: Boston, 157, New York, 632; Philadelphia, 351; Pittsburg, 69; Baltimore, 163; District of Columbia, 237; Chicago, 148; Cincinnati, 110; San Francisco, 129; St. Louis (three weeks), 344; New Orleans, 194 Ald. Cullerton says he doesn't know where Frank Cunningham gets authority to look at his ballot to find out how he voted at the last election. Any one who says he got money from Kern, or Hoffmann, or any other man, lies. He has always exercised his judgment in voting, and believes he has a right to do so. It appears that he voted the Republican ticket at the last election.

Asst.-Supt. of Police Dixon has written to Gov. Cullom, protesting against the release of Ziegenmeyer, the murderer of Gumbleton. He characterizes the crime as most cool and strocious,—cold-blooded and prearranged,—aud so skillfully executed and concealed that Ziegenmeyer proved himself a consummate scoundrel. Mr. Dixon asks if it was not probable that the

persons interested in procuring a pardon for Ziegenmeyer are using the money stolen from Gumbleton! Mr. Dixon will go to Springfield his week, and lay all the facts before the Gov-troor.

Commissioner DeWolf has investigated the charitable lodging-house at No. 89 south Desplaines, the suppression of which was asked for by the neighbors. In his report to the Mayor he says no drunken persons were admitted. While it is true the sanitary condition of the house is not good, there being too little space, it was infinitely better than to compel the large proportion of those who occupy the quarters to it was infinitely better than to compet the large proportion of those who occups the quarters to sleep out of doors. He had instructed a sanitary officer to visit the place daily. If any form of contagious disease should appear which would endanger the health of the neighborhood he

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the County Court yesterday a suft in as sumpsit for \$500 was commenced against Henry

Assistant Treasurer Beyer's face has for several days been wreathed with smiles. It is a girl; weight, unknown.

Sheriff Hoffmann will have to take about forty prisoners to Joliet this month,—the largest number ever taken at one time. The style of the new issue of county bonds has been agreed upon, and the engraver is at work making the necessary plates to print them

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts looked over ex-Sheriff Kern's final report yesterday, and agreed to call him before taking any

To-morrow the County Board will open for constructing the archways and dome of the county's half of the Court-House, and also bids for supplying the county with printing, station-ery, and blank-books the ensuing year.

All of Sheriff Hoffmann's Deputies have signed an agreement to accept \$1,600 per year as pay for their services, and yesterday the Sheriff's pay-roll for December, made out on this basis, was audited by the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts

Charles Law and John Collins were tried in the Criminal Court yesterday for buralary, and were found guilty. The former was given five years in the Penitentiary, and the latter seven years. They are mere youths, and supposed to be members of the notorious West Side gang of midnight prowlers and robbers.

The much-tried South Bend merchant, John F. Callaghan, was in the Criminal Court again vesterday, and by earnest pleading succeeded in having a nolle prosequi entered in what is known as the Farmum indictment, upon which he was tried a few days ago and the jury could not agree. In what is known as the Wells indictment it was agreed to waive a jury and go dictment it was agreed to waive a jury and go to trial before the Court Tuesday. Caliaghan was remanded.

The Grand Jury yesterday took another turn at the Blaikle vault robbery case, but did not get through. The officer who arrested Blaikle was examined as to the circumstances surrounding the arrest, and as to Blaikle's confession, but the final disposition of the case was reserved for further light. The latest advices were that Blaikle had not been apprehended, but it is believed that he is within calling distance and will turn up the moment the jury fails to indict him.

Commissioner Burling will introduce a resolu tion in the Board to-morrow in reference to the proposition to separate the pauper children from the adults at the Poor-House, providing for the appointment of a committee of two to visit New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to look after the manner in which children are cared for, educated, and made self-supporting there, with a view to introducing here the ideas gained. He will ask an appropriation of \$250 to pay the expenses of the Committee,

pay the expenses of the Committee,

Joseph Hogan is no longer County Plumber, and that office may be said to be vacant. Some weeks ago the Board authorized the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts to do as it saw fit in the matter of employing a plumber for the County Building, but without any action on the part of the Committee. Mr. Boese addressed Mr. Hogan some days ago in the name of the Committee, dismissing him. The Committee knew nothing of it until yesterday, and they did not take his action in the matter very kindly, but finally agreed to sustain him. The position of plumber is to be tilled temporarily by some person at \$2 a day,—possibly the mysterious individual who moved in a few days ago with a bag of tools. But Mr. Hogan will not tamely submit to being so unceremoniously by reminding them of the fact that he is under contract with the county until May I to do the work for \$40 per month.

#### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday \$100,000 in currency, the silver exch \$1,000, and the 4 per cent subscriptions \$2,900. Collector Harvey's receipts vesterday footed up \$23,584, of which amount \$20,285 was for

up \$23,584, of which amount \$20,285 was for taxes on distilled spirits, \$2,348 for tobacco and cigars, and \$906 for beer.

ANDREW COCHRAN.

Uncle Sam has at last gotten hold of a man whom he has been seeking, through his ordinary accredited representatives, since the month of October, 1875. This person is none other than Andrew Cochran, who, with his brother, David Cochran, Rue P. Hutchins, Eli D. Bannister, and Thomas L. Wiswail, were wanted in these regions at that time to answer to a charge of defrauding the United States of the revenue on certain distilled spirits. On the 8th of October, 1875, David Cochran, Hutchins, and Bannister had a preliminary examination before revenue on certain distilled spirits. On the Sth of October, 1875, David Cochran, Hutchins, and Bannister had a preliminary examination before Commissioner Hoyne, and were held in good round bail to await the action of the Grand Jury which sat the next month. Andrew Cochran and the young man Wiswall failed to appear, but the Grand Jury remembered them, though their forms were absent, in the indictments which it returned during the session. With the history of the case, commonly known as the Cochran Distillery case, the trials and subsequent imprisonment of such of the convicted as were in the district, the public is already familiar. A couple of months ago one of the absences, young Wiswall, turned up. He came here from Cheinnatl, was arrested by a Deputy Marshal, was released on the strength of a letter from the District Attorney at Cincinnati stating that he had squared himself with the Government, and was one of its witnesses in certain civil cases there, and the indictment against him was subsequently noile prossed. But the one Cochran to whom justice hadn't been meted out, or who hadn't squealed on somebody and thus saved himself, was still missing. As much as a year and a hair ago a certain Deputy Marshal you wind of the fact that the may hearted thus saved himself, was still missing. As much as a year and a half ago a certain Deputy Marshal got wind of the fact that the much wanted though comparatively unimportant, man was rusticating in Kansas, and a trip to that region was the next thing in order. On arriving there the Deputy learned that Andrew had pulled up stakes and gone on further west,—no one knew where. After vainly endeavoring to lay hold on him, the Deputy returned to Chicago, and no trace of the fugitive was obtained until about a month ago, when the information came that he could be found in the purlicus of Tippecanoe, Ohio. The indictment, together with a warrant for Cochran's arrest, was sent to United States Marshal Uilery, of Cincinnati, and yesterday morning Marshal Hildrup got word from Ullery that Cochran had been arrested, and that they would Hildrup got word from Ulery that Cochran had been arrested, and that they would leave for Chicago by the first train. Arrangements were accordingly made to receive the visitors on their arrival. That is to say, the Marshal's office and Commissioner Hoyne's office were kept open during the carly evening, and the officials lay on their arms awaiting the progress of events. Their waiting, how ver, was in vain, and they finally gave, him, he for the in vain, and they finally rave him up for the night. He will probably reach the city to-day, and, as he was arrested on a bench warrant, spend Sunday at least over the river.

#### CRIMINAL.

Charles Ford was arrested last evening or omplaint of a Miss Osterman, to whom he sold bogus opera tickets. He claims to be a private etective. Swindling was the charge preferred

against him. John O'Connors, and James Callahan, wellknown pickpockets, were caught at the corner Washington and Dearborn streets yesterday

of Washington and Dearborn streets yesterday afternoon, watching for opportunities to rob persons, and were run into Central Station by Detectives Ryan and Londergan.

Henry Burke, one of the notorious family of that name who have figured in the shooting of Officer Patrick Costello, was placed in the Christian Brothers? Home the other day to keep him out of mischief. He is but 12 years of age, but is well schooled in crime.

Nick Feegan, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Cramer and Halsted streets, was arrested last night on complaint of Michael and Alexander McNeeny, who charged him with an assault with intent to do bodily injur? The complainants were struck on the head with a club or some other weapon, and somewhat hurt. George Havill is expected here to-day from Cleveland, and on his arrival will be put in jail to await trial or such charges of robbery as the detectives may have against him. It will be remembered that he was concerned with Sheeney George, Oscar Burns, and Charley

Griffiths in several jobs, among them the stealing of \$2,000 worth of diamonds from Josie Putnam, the robbing of Miller's clothing store on Archer avenue, and of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.'s wholesale clothing house, and also a meat market on the corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets.

Seventeen persons were taken out of No. outh Clark street last night by Capt. O'Do been caught in the act of playing poker and faro. The "tools" were confiscated, and the prisoners were locked up in the Armory for a while, and subsequently released on furnishing

Frank Ray, a barber who had recently been in the employ of J. B. Schroeder, No. 221/4 West Randolph street, was arrested last evening by Detectives Haley and Hoffman for stealing a valuable overcoat and undercoat, several razors, and \$7 in money. When taken in custody some of the stolen stuff was found on him. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station.

Before Justice Morrison vesterday the following cases were disposed of: Henry McNevin, charged with passing a forged check on Dr. Joseph Rogers, a dentist; case continued to await the arrest of another person. James Walsh, charged with deadly assault upon his sister-in-law Annie Nolan, held for trial in the Upper Court. John B. Hetge, alias Roe, will be examined for alleged bigamy on the 28th inst.

Eugene Dougherty is probably one of the worst crooks in Chicago. He was run in a few days ago on suspicion of having a hand in the Goldsmid diamond robbery, along with Joe Slater, but was discharged, and last night, about 10:30 o'clock, Detectives Shea and Keating found him again in a saloon at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, and arrested him. He is wanted for some job which the Central Station officers have against him.

An Italian, said to be a padrope, named Car An Italian, said to be a padrone, named Carl De Succe, was arrested last evening on a vagrancy-warrant, and at the Madison Street Station gave the name of Charles Jones. He is said to be engaged in the business of bringing boys over from Italy and employing them as street musicians, taking the proceeds of their begrings, and half-starving and ill-treating them. A small boy is now at the Madison Street Station who tells a story of hardship and suffering that, if true, should consign De Succe to some place where he will do some good.

#### THE MICROPHONE.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, "a battery transmitter"-the invention of Prof. Bell, which will enable one to hear a whisper over the wire. A voltaic current is passed through conductors which are connected with the diaphragm. These conductors offer a certain resistance to the current, and are so arranged that the vibrations of the diaphragm caused by the sound waves vary this resistance caused by the sound waves vary this resistance with every wave, thus producing undulations in the current which correspond to and reproduce the articulation. A magneto-telephone, however, is required as receiver. This transmitter acts more powerfully, for the reason that voltaic electricity is a force much stronger than the megneto-electric carrent ordinarily produced by the telephone, and on that account the faintest articulation can be transmitted with the utmost distinctness. The battery telephone, though possessing the advantage of londer articulation, and not being liable to get out of order under ordinary circumstances, is more delicate and complicated in its construction, requires the maintenance of a battery in connection with it, and, occasionally, the attention of an electrical expert. It will doubtless be used principally in the larger cities where the induced currents from telegraph and other wires interfere materially with the weaker currents of the magneto-telephone, also in the transmission of messages' over long distances, or where, for special reasons, greater volume of sound is necessary. It has been used successfully between Milwaukee and Chicago, and experiments will be made in a day or two with a more distant point.

With this transmitter, one need not put one's vith every wave, thus producing undulations in

with this transmitter, one need not put one's mouth close to the diaphragm. The speaker can stand off four feet and talk in an ordinary tone, or turn his back to the instrument. Both the sender and the receiver were in the latter position vesterday, and yet each could understand the other perfectly. Only two are now in use in this city, but when their working is understood there will doubtless be a great demand for them.

#### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Shrewd young men who have been visiting out f town during the past two weeks are now reurning, and are suspiciously earnest in their regrets at missing the opera.

There's one thing that the eye of mortal has never beheld, and that is the skater who fell down because he could not stand up. He always looks around with an air of importance then fixes his skate straps, and does not rub the place that hurts the most until he is sure no one is looking.

place that hurts the most until he is sure no one is looking.

One of the most noticeable business changes of the season will be the removal Feb. I of the Canadian Bank of Commerce from the present location on Washington street to the more commodious quarters at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, formerly occupied by the Merchants' National Bank. The Canadian Bank of Commerce commenced business in Chicago in 1875, and has steadily grown in public favor until the increasing patronage makes the change of location desirable. Of the high standing and unquestioned stability of the parent institution and the Chicago branch, nothing need be said, as the facts are known and appreciated by our business men. An erroneous opinion has prevailed in some quarters that the operatiens of this bank are confined to the Board of Trade business, but, although not generally understood by the public, the fact is that a general banking business is carried on, similar in all respects to the National banks, and no better or more reliable institution is to be found in the country.

Tony Pastor has a song called, "Where Was Moses When the Light Went Out?" If Moses was the man the wilderness people took him to be, you can bet he was down to the gas company's office in about five minutes explaining the law and asking for a rebate on his bill in short

pany's office in about five minutes explaining the law and asking for a rebate on his bill in short Mr. George S. Thurber, the well-known dra-

matic agent now with the Alston Manufacturing Company, has permanently located at the Burdick House.

Burdick House.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune," and sometimes he doesn't get as much for the plans as he had to pay for the paper he draws them on.

We notice that the Bryant & Stratton Business College is increasing its facilities, the unusually large attendance requiring more recitation room. This indicates an increasing popularity of the school, and a prospect of better times. The new rooms will be used for special and general classes in phonography, or shorthand, and architectural, mechanical, and freehand drawing.

The Scientific American has just discovered a

hand drawing.

The Scientific American has just discovered a new substance called uranine, a single grain of which will color 300 gallons of water. This will be glorious news to the makers of church-Oatmeal epicures are loud in their praise of Mack's oatmeal. Cleanest, purest, finest, natural flavor. A leading "card" for grocers Wholesale supply depot, 10 State street.

"Time is money,"—that's a fact, and if you wist to know the value of time, just get a little speck of dirt in your pocket chronometer and take it around to a watch-tinker; he'll blow in Out in Kentucky when a mule gets so lazy that

he won't work more than nine or ten hours a day, they trim his ears down and sell him to some St. Louis man for a carriage horse. some St. Louis man for a carriage horse.

The sale of adulterated, watered, and swill milk has become such an evil that the Milk Dealers' Association have found it necessary to issue a numphet setting forth the dangers of this abominance traffic. The circular is very good as far as it goes, but the most effectual way to suppress this evil is for the public to patronize only such dealers as P. A. Newton & Bro. No. 127 Third ayeaue, whose business integrity is a guarantee against all fraud.

Oh! that incomprehensible small-boy! He'll

Oh! that incomprehensible smell-boy! He'll turn from five acres of clear, smooth ice to work his way through the half lost of slush where the danger sign is.

They do not have barbers in Boston; they are capillary abridgers and tonsorial artists. A West Side family effectually wards off trainps by having a ton of coal dumped in its If the characters of all our young men stood as high as their shirt-collars, the community would present a better aspect than it does.

DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY. "NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, DAYTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. - Dr. D' Un SOLDIERS, DATTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to say that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hepe for. Respectfully, E. F. Brown, Governor, "Dr. D'Unger's office, Rooms 21-53. Paimer House.

Use Buck & Rayner's cold cream after face

DEATHS.

WILKINSON—On Jan. 22. Mrs. Lydia Wilkinson. mother of Henry Wilkinson and Mrs. Belle Phelps, in the S0d year of her agd.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 330 Ellis-av. Remains to be taken Kast for interment.

[F Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

YOUNGLOVE—In this city, Friday, Jan. 24, after a painful fliness, of typhoid fever, William Wallsce Younglove, aged 40 years and 5 months.

Funeral from late residence, 406 Fallerton-av., on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

LENDRUM—Jan. 25, of consumption, Mary, beloved LENDRUM—Jan. 23, of consumption, Mary, beloves wife of George Lendrum, aged 23 years and 6 months Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'GRADY—In this city, Friday, Jan. 24, of inflammation of the bowels, Mrs. J. O'Grady, maiden name Bridget O'Connell, aged 38 years.
Funeral from residence, 580 Archer-av., Sunday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, to St. Bridget's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

HALLA—Jan. 24, at 5:30 p. m., Mand Irene, infant daughter of J. F. and Saze Halla, of meningtits.
Funeral from residence, 551 North Clark-at., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 1:30 p. m., thence to Church of the Ascension; thence to Graceland. Friends are cordially invited to attend. GIRARD-in Montreal, of diphtheria, Jan. 21, Al-chonsine Girard, aged 7 years, only daughter of Charles

aeger, aged 45 years. Funeral will take place Sunday, 26th, from his late and 9 months.

Friegra's Monnay. Jan. 27. at 9:39 s. m., te St.
Bridget's Church, where a requiem High Mass will be
celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

TICKNER—In Atlantic, Ia., Jan. 21, of consumption. Lesile H. Tickner.

Gone to rest.

SULLIVAN—Catherine Sullivan, aged 18 years.

Funerai from her late residence, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Caivary Cemetery.

CAVANAUGH—Eliza, aged 23, wife of Thomas Cavansugh, after a short and painful illness, at her residence, 72 Finnell st.

Notice of runeral hereafter.

MARKHAM—In New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, of consumption, Emily Mason, wife of George W. Markham, and daughter of the late Col. Edward Brooks, of Detroit, Mich.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. METAPHYSICAL LECTURE BY MRS. M. G. New York. Subject—"Body. Soul, and Solrit; Margar, 15 Glory; Divorce, with its Endless Curse." At Hershey Hall, to-day, Jan 28, at 3:30 p. m. Admittance 10 cents to pay for hall. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TOUNG Men's Republican Club of the Second Congressional District at the southwest corner of Paulina and Mon-roc-sia. Tuesday evening. roc-sta, Tuesday evening.

THE IRISH CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THI
Thrish societies of Chicago will hold a meas-meeting
in Maskell Hall at 3 p. m. to-day to make dual arrange
meats for the recention of Cabt. O'Meagher Condon.

attend.

THE SECOND HALF-YEAR OF MRS, A. B. SCOTT'S
Frocitet Kindergarten and School, corner Prairie
av. and Twenty-third-sts., will begin Monday, Jan. 37.
A class for the instruction of teachers will be formed
in connection with the Kindergarten.

LADIES' GOODS.

## NO MATTER

What the sacrifice is, goods in Fancy Goods Department must be sold by February 15 to make room for enlargement of Cloak and Millinery Departments. Remember, every article AT COST, and many at half their value. NOTE PRICES:

Flannel Wrappers and Drawers, 47c; Cotton Nightdresses, 46, 67, & 92c; Drawers, 47, 59, & 60c; Chemises, 46, 67, & 82c; Skirts, 73, 96c, and \$1.05. Fourteen styles of Corsets; former price, \$5, \$4, and \$5, all reduced to \$1.50; 40 dos. Ladies' and Children's Hose, reduced from 70, 60, & 40c, to 25c; Hdkfs., 10 & 15c; Embroideries, 5 & 10c yard; Coates' Thread, 4c; Milward's Needles, 4c a paper; Shirt Buttons, 1c dos.; Best Spool Sik, 10c; Nobby Ties, 10c each; Pooket Books, 15 & 25c; Sash Ribbons, 35c yard; Tidies, 30c; Linen Collars, 8c. We offer Real Applique Pointe and Thread Laces at HALF ACTUAL COST.

HOTCHKIN. PALMER & CO., 137 & 139 STATE-ST.

### Metaphysical Discovery

TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. W. S. STORMS.

FAIRPORT, N. T., March 5, 1878.

Mrs. M. G. Brown—Dear Madam:
Inclosed please find Post-Office order for \$29 for wholesale order of your Metal hysical Discovery, one half of which is for myself and the other half for a in dy friend. She has sought relief from almost ever source, and I have prevailed upon her to try the Discovery. dy friend. She has sought relief from simost every source, and I have prevailed upon her to try the Discovery.

Now, with regard to myself. I would say that my hearing has returned nearly as good as it ever was. My general heath is improving, for which I feel thankful. I am getting to be quite an expert in the use of the Ear Preparation. I can introduce one ounce into my ears inside of ten minutes.

My wife is also improving: she rests well nights, and has a spiendid apoetite, which I think is a good indication of improvement. She still coughs much, and dicharges a great deal from her head and throat. Were it not for your pamphiet she would have quit some time since. When she feels thus she goes to the book, which gives her fresh courage, and she goes no tunderstand it, as well as being thorough with the Discovery.

The people here, seeing what the discovery has done for us, are cailing for the Pamphlet, so will you please send as some in the box with the medicine?

Yours truly,

A dollar set of the Metaphysical Discovery, which kills the root of all disease, will de more for mind and body than a ton weight of poisonous drugs. To be had of all druggists.

MKS, M. G. BROWN is at the Palmer House, Parlor R.

Wonders, does HUNT'S
REMEDY, In curing
Dropsy, Bright's Disease,
Kidney, Bladder, Urinsry, and Liver Complaints,
HUNT'S REMEDY
Cures Gravel, Retention
or Incontinence of Urine,
Diabetes, Gravel, Pains
in the Back, Loins, and
in the Back, Loins, and
in the Back, Loins, and
Sold BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS RAIR COODS. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves a spe-cialty. 40 E. Mon roe. Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

Wiga made to order and warranted 292 w. Madison St., Chicago.

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E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"

Corner State & Adams-sts.,
Sella Cigars by the box at soc.,
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3c, 5c, and 7c.
Send for our new Catalogue.

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tion of the Bible

ent Contr Prices Lower than Before! Bargains for Everybody!

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THE FAIR.

Cor. State & Adams-sts.

Ladies' Fine Neck Chains at 68c. worth \$1.75. Ladies' Fine Fire Gilt Watch Guards at 85c. worth es' Rolled Plated Sets at 68c and upward, worth

Ladies' Rolled Plated Sets at use and upward, work double.

Job fot of Fire Gilt Bracelets at Sec, worth \$2.50.

A big job of Genuine Celluloid Goods, Ear Drops and Cuff Fins, at 25c, worth \$1.

Gents' Rolled Plate Vest Chains at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Gents' Fire Gilt Vest Chains at 75c, worth \$2.50.

Gents' Fire Gilt Seeve Buttons, Cuff Fins, Watch Charms, Gents' Pins, Studs, etc., at less than manufacturer's prices.

Albums at 45c, 75c, and 95c.

A job lot of Violins at 95c, worth \$2.50.

Ebony and Veivet Cabinet Frames at 28c, worth \$1.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods at less than you ever now them before.

Ladies' Merino Underwear reduced to 28c, worth 75c, on Bone Corset at 65c, worth \$1.

Fiecce-Lined Misses' Rose, full regular, at \$2, worth \$2.50.

Fleece-Lined Misses' Hose, full regular, at &c. worth Sc.
Large Size Tidles at 12c, worth 30c.
Large Size Damask Towels at 10c, worth 25c.
Gents' Gloves and Furnishing Goods at lower, aim ower, and lowest prices ever offered in this city.
Gents' Fire Linen Handkerchiefs at a merifice.
Genus Fire Linen Handkerchiefs at a merifice.
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Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, Lamb Skin Lined, at des.
Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, Lamb Skin Lined, at des.
Heavy King Hoves, Head, 50c and up.
Heavy Winter Socks at 5c.
All-Wool Socks at 15c.
Hand-Kolt, 15c.
A full line Baibriggans at 25c.
Wire Hanging Baskets, combined with a Box of Colars, only 10c, worth 25c.
A full-line Genta' Neckwear at half price.
Suspenders at any price.
Genuine Solit Leadher Satchels at 45c and upwards.
Over \$5.000 worth of Fine Single, Double, and friislated Silverware, comprising the best makes in the
nited States, as prices that will astonish everybody.
Letmann's Own Warranted Pure Candles at 12c, imdisc.
Best Clierra at retail, 2c. 2c. 4c. and 5c.

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dollar.
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The Reyal Baking Powder to a pure Cream of Tarias Powder.

Inderest and recommended for its wholesomenan by each eminent chemists as Dr. Mon, New York: Da Rayes, Boston: Frofessor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in case, by all Grecore.

EF Reware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urgo you to buy them, become they can afford to tell them at 20 cts. a pound and doubte their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loost, as it is almost sure to centain alum. The continued use of Alum product griping, constitution, indigestion, headasche, and drapeptia; affects the bleed, causes primples on the floor, can

From Sword to Pulpi Another Controvers

General Notes, ous Smiles, C ices To

RACE OR R THE PUTURE lishing a series of articles senthal, one of the lead Chicago, which it is surp more attention than the Coming from as prom the bold position taken is the Jewish race and of J the Jewish race and of Jeice general attention an alike. Briefly stated, Drivouble himself about the race. The impression preading his articles is the must die out, or becoming under the present the state of the present the state of the present t it may go onward, con quntil it has won the wor The Doctor commen rence to the New York ure, the founding and considers one of the mo most important, and c nistory of American Ju the broadest—the se the broadest—the sc grounds. It has been bers deny that they are which he doubts, he if they declare that tend to remain within to sever the bonds i occome a power of ble factor for producing

is a natural outground long existing. Should the leaders of Ame duced to remain on Je wise method of deali its members from Isra an element for work A spirit has steadily existence of barriers and, as a soult, the last Jew and Gentile is ste There should be no s ites were now met who have nothing more to Judaism was identical religion of the prophet.

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Job Lots in Paint, Cloth,
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M Dr. Mott, New Tork: De to buy them, become

RELIGIOUS.

The Jewish Race and Its Religion---Which Shall Survive?

The Remarkable Story of Uri Adams and His Deluded Followers.

How Feminine and Masculine Minds Were Enslaved by His Saintly Fanaticism.

From Sword to Pulpit-The Contributions of West Point to the Army of the Cross.

Another Controversy Over the Inspiration of the Bible and Its Apparent Contradictions.

General Notes, Personals, Serious Smiles, Church Services To-Day.

RACE OR RELIGION? THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM.

The Jewish Advance of this city has been pub lishing a series of articles by the Rev. Dr. Felone of the leading Jewish Rabbis of Chicago, which it is surprising have not attracted more attention than they have as yet received. Coming from as prominent a source as they do, the bold position taken regarding the future of the Jewish race and of Judaism cannot but ex-cite general attention among Jews and Gentiles alike. Briefly stated, Dr. Felsenthal does not rouble himself about the future of the Jewish race. The impression produced upon one by reading his articles is that to his mind the race must die out, or become amalgamated with other races, becoming undistinguishable in the rrand whole. But Judaism, to his mind, has an eternal mission, independent of the Jewish race, and all energies should be bent to the end that it may go onward, con quering and to conquer, until it has won the world.

The Doctor commences his articles with a reference to the New York Society for Ethical Culture, the founding and prosperity of which he considers one of the most important, if not the most important, and consequential facts in the history of American Judaism. It puts itself on the broadest—the so-called humanitarian—grounds. It has been asserted that its members deny that they are Jews any longer. If true, which he doubts, he should regret it. But if they declare that they are Israelites, intend to remain within Judaism, and do not wish to, sever the bonds that unite them with the religion of their fathers, then the Society may occome a power of blessing in Judaism, and a factor for producing healthy development in the religion of Israel. The Society is a natural outgrowth of pre-conditions long existing. Should it be treated wisely by the leaders of American Israel, it might be induced to remain on Jewish grounds, but an un-wise method of dealing with it might drive off its members from Israel, and they might become element for working rapid disintegration in Israel's camp.

A spirit has steadily arisen which forbids the existence of barriers between races and races, only or a result, the lack of intercourse between Jew and Gentile is steadily drawing to an end. There should be no surprise, therefore, if Israel-ites were now met who argued that, if Judaism was indeed a narrow social religion, they would have nothing more to do with it. A majority teachers for the last forty or fifty years have been proclaiming that Judaism was identical with humanity; that the Judaism was identical with humanity; that the religion of the prophets must be the religion of Israel and of mankind, and the heaps of ceremonial rubbish must be cleared away. They had proclaimed that Judaism was humanity; the dead weight of ceremonies must be taken from Israel's shoulders. But they also took false steps and committed inexcusable sins. Instead of constructing a new and better life, they were satisfied if they destroyed the old one. They succeeded in abolishing many old and innocent customs which might well have been retained.

And now come the Society for Ethical Culture,

retained.

And now come the Society for Ethical Culture, five or ten years ahead of most of the Jewish congregations, who were charged with being atheists, sinners, and seducers of others, and that, if their wishes should become realized, Judaism would disappear from the earth before the present century ended. These were grave charges, deserving serious examination. The Society was the natural product of several factors, principal among which was the course which the Jewish reform movement of the age had taken. Modern Reform-Judaism asked compliance with the eternal moral demands of the teachers of old, not because those laws had been supernaturally revealed, but because those demands were in harmon with the revelation of the Divine will in man's reason and conscience. If reform Judaism looked to the lawgivers and prophets of their Bible as venerated authorities in preference to the sayings of Greeks and Hindoos, it was because those teachers were of their own flesh and blood, because the ethics of the Bible were purer than those of other ancient nations, and because the Bible had influenced and shaped the inner religious life of pearly all the civilized world. If Reform-Judaism retained a few of the features of the traditional mode of Jewish worship it did so only to remain in fellowship with the race of Israel. In this latter point lay the main differences between it and the Society for Ethical Culture. Were there no other radical differences? None. The Society proclaimed that its religion was a religion of the deed, not of the creed. It had no petrified dogmatics. Its whole history was proof that it had no creed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine that there was a God, increed save the doctrine t And now come the Society for Ethical Culture,

proof that it had no creed save the doctrine that there was a God, inconceivable, who could be called Father, to whom they could pray. This was one of the main preferences of Judaism over Christianity, which must cease to exist so soon as the world could not believe any more in its irrational dogmas. If Christianity continued to exist, it would do so only as organized, petrified hyporisy. Judaism, however, claiming as its vital principle the right to deny at any time what once was believed and could honestly no; be believed any longer, always providing that the doctrine of a Supreme Being was faithfully maintained, could, in all times to come, rejuvenate theseft, and progress with mankind. Judaism had within itself all the conditions of being able to become a universal religion.

It was now said the Society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently the said of the society of the consequently the consequently the said of the society of the consequently the consequently the said of the society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently the said of the society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently the said of the society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently the said of the society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently the said of the

It was now said the Society for Ethical Culture denied the existence of a God, and, consequently, could not be claimed to be a Jewisn Society. On this point Dr. Felsenthal differs. It could only be the teacher of the Society, Dr. Adler, against whom such an accusation could be raked. But Dr. Adler's discourses contained nothing to prove such a charge.

Dr. Adler had recently stated that "the Jewish race will ultimately die." If some Christian papers drew from his assertion the conclusion that he was predicting the triumph of the Christian Church or creed they were mistaken, for Dr. Adler had said that Christianity was, in the course of time, becoming extinct; that Judaism would certainly triumph over Christianity; and that, at least as long as there was a Caristian Church in the world, a Jewish Church would be a necessity. The Jewish press was equally startled by the assertion, and was unanimous in condemning his year.

startled by the assertion, and was unanimous in condemning his views.

But Dr. Adier used the words, "the Jewish religion will die. This was a highly important distinction. He might have meant that the Jewish religion will live, while the Jewish nation would become merged in other nations, and finally cease to exist as such. He might have meant that the times were approaching when, in the language of the prophet, "men of other nations would take hold of the skirt of him who was a Jew, saying, "Let us go with you, for we have heard that God is with you." This might not be Dr. Adler's real opinion, but if he did opine that, in a comparatively near future, not only the Jewish race, but the Jewish religion, must die, then he expressed an idea which every true Israelite must vigorously oppose; for such an opinion, if numerously shared in, would lead to fatal and dangerous conse-

quences. For a thousand years, perhaps, a distinct Jewish Church should remain in existence. Christian heathenism still prevaited too powerfully among the most civilized nations of the earth. Its decomposition had already set in, but it might not come to an end within a few centuries. Let Gentiles form free religious associations if they chose, if they did not prefer joining the Jewish Church of the future; but why Jews should leave their Jewish religion and form also a free congregation, was something difficult to understand. It would accomplish nothing, and in such estrangement there lurked great danger; for, while those who formerly left the Jewish organization might be secure against falling a prey to Christian mysticism, they had no security that their children or randchildren would remain upon the hights of a truly religious rationalism.

Many complained that Judaism did not satisfy their religious desires; that its forms did not suit them. If so, then change the forms. The present generation had as much right to make changes early in this century. If Prof. Adler and the Society for Ethical Culture honestly intended to remain Israelites, they would probably be a harbinger of a new birth—of a Jewish religion emancipated from a Jewish nationality. And this seemed to be the real issue now within American Judaism. On one side it would be declared that Judaism was indissolubly connected with the Jewish race; on the other that Judaism would be endangered if not elevated from the narrow contines of a social religion to the hights of a universal prophetic religion.

be endangered if not elevated from the narrow confines of a social religion to the hights of a universal prophetic religion.

The party question in the Jewish world of the present was National Judaism or Cosmopolitan Judaism. That was a stubborn fact. That was the issue: National or Cosmopolitan Judaism—religion or race. The writings of menlike Auerbach and Kompert, and also a great number of Jewish theologians, were, in substance: "We have been a race until now, but we don't want to be it any longer! No longer are we a Jewish nation; henceforth we are a Jewish nation; henceforth was and Christians were becoming very numerous. Many of the older men and women among American Israelites cling with teuacity to the old traditions and customs. But with young American Israel the case was different; and that generation could not be expected to readopt the old national customs and laws, and remain within the narrow national boundaries. The stream that carried them away was too powerful.

It would be well for the Society of Ethical Culture to retain the young Jewish generation of New York as members of the house of israel, and see that they did not dissolve partnership with Israel altogether. They could appear before the world with the declaration, "We are Israelites. We have not separated from the house of Israel, and we have no desire to separate." And for their own satisfaction they might further declare, "Judaism, as we understand it, is not restricted to members of the Jewish race. In full accordance with the spirit of the prophets of oid, we open our gates wide to every one who wishes to join us. We accept proselytes without any formality or ceremony whatever. Any Gentile who desires to become one of us may be admitted as a member."

Undoubtedly those who used to unhold the Jewish nation in contradistinction to a Jewish religious community would be opposed to such proceedities: but every Jewish conpered to such

Undoubtedly those who used to uphold the Jewish nation in contradistinction to a Jewish religious community would be opposed to such proceedings; but every Jewish congregation was a little republic in itself, which might proceed in its own way, and none could hinder. An attempt at excommunication, if made, would prove ridiculous and futile.

It is suggested by the Doctor that the Society retain a few verses from the old Jewish literature, and celebrate in common with the other Israelites the five chief festivals. By their celebration another connecting link might be had which would bind the Judaism of the future to the Judaism of the future to the Judaism of the religious denomination from which it branched off. Of ceremonials and the like, belonging to the province of individual life, the Reform-Judaism of the present are took cognizance no longer, and still less would the Judaism of the next generation.

URI ADAMS.

STRANGE CAREER OF A RELIGIOUS PANATIC. Rochester (Mich.) Letter in Petroit Post.

ADAMS—At his late residence, near Rochester,
Oakland County, Mich... Jan. 2, 1879, at 11 a. m.,
Uri Adams, aged 71 years.

This brief paragraph, clipped from the obituary column of the Weekly Sun of this village,

records the close of a remarkable and event-ful career. It recalls a phase of a short-lived, but very intense, religious excitement which some thirty-five years ago and left many mental wrecks behind. I refer to what was known as Millerism, and, as explanatory of and preliminary to a sketch of the ma whose death at the ripe age of three score years and ten is above announced, it may be profitable to briefly refer to that religious belief. It orig preacher named William Miller, who had been studying up on the prophecies, came to the conclusion that the time set for the destruction of the world was near at hand. He did not at first fix any date for that event, only putting it in the indefinite but immediate future. Subsequently the day was declared, either by himself or his disciples. Such plausible reasons did he give for his views that he soon had hosts of followers. The excitement which prevailed in Michigan will be remembered by your older readers. It was of the most intense descrip tion, almost unparalleled in the history of reigious frenzies. Scores of men gave up their business, neglected everything pertaining to the affairs of everyday life, and devoted their whole attention to religion, making themselves ready to greet their Lord when he should ap-

pear.

Uri Adams, the son of whom I write, was born in East Bloomfield, Nov. 22, 1807. When he became of age he bought a farm near that of his father, and settled down in life, having previously married a Miss Farrington. She died in 1837, and a few years later he married Miss Mary Badger, who lived until 1831. After her viously married a Miss Farrington. She died in 1837, and a few years later he married Miss Mary Badger, who lived until 1861. After her death he married Miss Eliza J. Warner, a daughter of Erastus Warner, a respected citizen of Plymouth. She still survives, esteemed by all who know her. Mr. Adams had few advantages of education; but he had a vigorous and active mind. He read much and thought more. Being of a naturally religious turn of mind, the Bible was his constant study, and it became well known in the community that he was exceptionally well posted on Biblical matters, and that he was exceedingly fond of ciscussion and argument.

mind, the Bible was his constant study, and it became well known in the community that he was exceptionally well posted on Biblical matters, and that he was exceedingly fond of discussion and argument.

The excitement which Millerism caused in Michigan is still well remembered. A preacher named Needham came to this neighborhood and proclaimed with great vigor and some eloquence the second coming of Christ. The excitement spread, and soon a large number of people flocked to his standard, among them Uri Adams and his wife. Mr. Adams being a great Biblical student, searched the Scriptures for himself, and from the prophecies verified, as he believed, the predictions of Mr. Miller. He satisfied himself that Christ was about to appear in the clouds of Heaven, surrounded by a host of his angels, and that the wicked were to be burned up and destroyed, while the earth was to be inherited by the saints, purified and freed from the burdens of the flesh. Embraching this doctrine with characteristic carnestness, and being naturally a leader of men, an effective and earnest speaker, and possessed of magnetic influence over others, he soon became the head and front of the Millerites hereabout.

The day for the second appearance of Christ had been fixed for the 23d of October, 1844. As the time approached the excitement intensified. Believers neglected their worldly affairs to make preparations to receive Christ when he should appear. Crops were left to rot in the fields, cattle were left unfed, and things of such small moment as pertained to food and clothing were aimost forgotten. The faithful prepared their ascension robes and sat themselves down in state to await the sounding of the last trump. It was indicrous, if it were not too sad, to recall reminiscences of the performances in which the deluded indulged.

Among the most devoted friends of Mr. Adams, and his wife, and a neighbor named J. Mills Gillett and his wife. Miss Adams was a very intelligent and prepossessing young lady, who was bright, accomplished, and a gene

disappointment which preved upon his mind in consequence of the blow to his cherished belief. His experiences during that sickness, as related to an intimate friend and nighbor, form a curious feature of the man's life, and had a determining influence upon his subsequent history. As an instance of the effect of mental hallucination they are worth recording.

He said that while he was lying sick in bed he suddenly became aware that there was a young infant in bed with him. He saw the child distinctly, felt it, and recognized in it the most beautiful and lovely creature he had ever seen. Its countenance was radiant and shone with a heavenly lustre. The child said to him: "You have been looking for the second coming of Christ, but you do not look aright. You did not know what the second meant. You thought to see a great and marvelous demonstration of power which should astonish all the earth. Know, then, that you were mistaken."

Then it was revealed to him that the child's name was Abdiel, and on searching the Scriptures he found that this was none other than Christ himself. The he saw wherein he was mistaken as to the manner in which Christ was to come. They should not have looked for Him in the clouds, surrounded by the signs of majesty and power. But Christ had literally come, and here He was manifest in the flesh. Then the babe disappeared, and its spirit took possession in his body. Uri Adams had died and Christ had entered in and dwelt there. It was clear to him now what was meant by the coming of Christ; it was that Christ had appeared and taken possession of things in this world in the person of Uri Adams. The expected resurrection had also taken place with others. Persons who had been living had died, and that his bedies had hear taken presented of world in the person of Uri Adams. The expected resurrection had also taken place with others. Persons who had been living had died, and their bodies had been taken possession of by the aints long dead. Thus it appeared that the resurrection did not mean a literal raising of the dead, but was a resurrection of character. The people whom he saw about him were not the same people whom he had known before. At first he could not tell who they were. He discovered that Uhrist had taken possession of his own body, but whose spirits had "transmigrated" into Gillett and the rest of them he still knew not. All this would be revealed in time.

time.

He told all this to his followers—his sister He told all this to his followers—his sister, brother, and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Gillett. Here they too saw the complete and literal fulfillment of the prophecy. They accepted his version implicitly and immediately fell down and worshiped him as Christ. It was given out to the neighbors that Uri Adams was dead. Mrs. Adsms put on mourning for her husband, and when the neighbors, startled by this strange story, called to see her, they were told that Mr. Adams had in truth and reality gone the way of all flesh, and that the person in the other room, and who looked and acted so much like him, was none other than Jesus Christ, the King of Earth and Heaven. Observing the smile of incredulity which the announcement invariably provoked, the family soon grew disinclined to see visitors.

see visitors.

Finally, as the idea that Christ possessed him Finally, as the idea that Christ possessed him grew upon him and developed, he declared his room to be the Holy of Holles, and outsiders were not admitted to the sacred presence. His followers implicitly believed all he told them, and worshiped him as the Very God. They were required to remove their shoes when they entered the room and to approach him on bended knees. He had no paraphernalia to distinguish his high rank. The room was very plainly furnished; indeed, the community was exceedingly poor, and lived in the plainest and homeliest fashion. An open Bible always lay upon the stand at the end of the room, and behind this he seated himself when he received his followers.

upon the stand at the end of the room, and behind this he seated himself when he received his followers.

Then he gave his followers new names, as he discovered whose spirits had taken possession of them. Mr. Gillett was John, the beloved Apostie; Julius Adams was called Peter, the bold Apostie who would never deny his Master any more: Miss Adams was Mary, and Mrs. Gillett Martha. Mrs. Adams was discovered to be Vashti. He declared by virtue of his authority as Christ that the relations heretofore existing between husband and wife and parent and child were dissolved and that new ones should be formed. Mary he gave to wife to Mr. Gillett and Martha to Julius. But this rearrangement of the relations heretofore existing between these people was only spiritual. He said the time had not yet come to carry it into effect iterally. They must wait. His followers accepted all he said as authoritative and governed themselves accordingly, believing that he was what he considered himself to be.

But these things coming to the ears of the neighbors naturally created great scandal. The story of his sayings and doings traveled far and fast and gained by accretions as it went. By the time it got a mile from home it was considerably exaggerated. There was terrible indignation over the goings on at the "Court of Heaven." Mundame ideas of the propriety of things, especially in respect to the maritai relation, were shocked by the new dispensation. The neighbors began to talk and to say among themselves that a straight-jacket was the proper thing for Uri, under the circumstances. This talk came to his ears, and he said that if they attempted to interfere with him he should command the earth to open and swallow them. Not caunted by this terrible threat of being mysteriously put out of human sight, they finally appointed a committee to take charge of Mr. Adams and put him "bewond the lines." It was believed that his mind had got into a morbid Mr. Adams and put him "beyond the lines." It was believed that his mind had got into a morbid state from his sickness and from brooding over religious subjects, and that a change of scene would be beneficial to him, by breaking up his associations and getting his mind on new sub-

jects.

After Mr. Adams had been shut up in his Holy of Holies for a few months, he seemed to have a longing for a breath of fresh air. He then came out dressed up in comparatively fine style. The out dressed up in comparatively noe style. The farming operations were carried on by all the members of the community. The women worked in the field as well as the men. Mr. Adams, calling himself Christ, elaborately dressed, strolled about the farm, superintended

Mr. Adams, calling himself. Carist, elaborately dressed, strolled about the farm, superintended operations, and gave an encouraging word now and then to subservient and sweating adherents. But this state of things gradually passed away. After awhile it was noticed that "good clothes" were laid aside, and the would-be Christ took hold of business a little himself. Perhaps symptoms of discontent on the part of his followers at maintaining him in elegant idleness without any equivalent benefit to themselves had something to do with this change.

Some may wonder why these people staved there and toiled without any compensation. He had taught them that if they went away they would surely die. So long as they stayed on the premises they were sure of eternal life. But this belief received a terrible shock when the sister Elizabeth sickened and died in the very house which was supposed to be guarded from the enemy death by the Master Himself. There was a rude awakening. Some explanation on the part of Uri seemed to be called for. He said: "I took Elizabeth on my lap and told her that if she did not stop fretting she would die, but it was no use; she would fret."

said: "I took Elizabeth on my lap and told her that if she did not stop fretting she would die, but it was no use; she would fret."

In 1834 arose the great rebellion, so-called, in this hitherto harmonious community. Url's wife had died, and he had married again. This third wife was a bright and educated woman, who had spent some time in the household. Soon after she assumed the relation of wife of the head of the family trouble arose between her and Mrs. Gillett, probably from jealousy. Mrs. Gillett objected to longer doing the drudgery and performing the menial service required of her, while the woman who, she thought, had usurped her place in the home and affections of Url enjoyed a comfortable and easy position. Mrs. Gillett said she had been tolling all these years for her board and clothing, and now she wanted compensation for past services; money was what she wanted, and \$500 was the sum mentioned. Url had no such sum, and could not command it, even if he had been disposed to give it to her. Then she threatened to make disciosures which would astonish all the surrounding country. The negotiations did not reach a satisfactory conclusion, and the disciosures came.

They did astonish the good people of Roches.

They did astonish the good people of Rochesthey did astonish the good people of Roches-ter, who had long suspected that things were bad, but had no idea they were half so bad as she had painted them. The details which she gave were shocking in the extreme. It seemed almost incredible that civilized human beings could have consented to live for years in such a state as she portrayed. It was disgusting in its moral and physical depravity. Naturally, the whole country around about was stirred to its depths and decisive measures were de-

termined upon.

Thehusband of Mrs. Gillett made a criminal complaint against Adams. A complaint was also made against him by his brothers. He was brought to trial on the first charge in the spring of 1865 in the Circuit Court at Pontiac, Judge Green prestding. M. E. Crofoot was prosecuting attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett told their story in court, and that constituted the evidence for the prosecution. The defense consisted simply of the prisoner's statement, which was a denial in toto of the testimony of the other side. The jury speedily brought him in guilty, and Judge Green called on him to stand up and receive his sentence. Addressing him in the most earnest and impressive manner, Judge Green said to him, turning to Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, "When I see these poor deluded creatures sitting here I pity them from the bottom of my heart. But I have no sympathy for you; you knew better." He then sentenced Adams to the State-Prison at Jackson for one year. The latter received his sentence with composure. He said he was innocent; that he had been convicted through popular prejudice; and he wrote to his wife, "I go like a lamb to the slaughter," intimating that he still retained his divine character, and that he was persecuted on account of his opinions.

He was docfle and quiet in prison, and gained all the possible time on account of good betermined upon.

The husband of Mrs. Gillett made a criminal

his home and resumed his occupation

to his home and resumed his occupation as a farmer.

The little community which had dwelt under his roof for tweaty years was then entirely broken up. The Gilletts went their way, and are now living in the western part of the State. The sister was dead. Julius wife has become disgusted, and had gone away before the exposure. Julius himself had died, so that when Mr. Adams returned from Jackson he found no one in his home but his faithful wife and a son of Julius, who had taken charge of the homestead farm, and still carries from.

He never publicly alluded to the subject of his religious belief or the peculiar doctripes which he once preached, but his neighbors got the impression from his expressions from time to time that he still cherished them, or rather that he was unwilling to concede that he had ever been in error,—a feeling which probably arose more from pride of opinion than anything else. He still believed it possible for man to live forever in this world, and that the human race would ultimately reach that state of perfection. He thought that life was a constant struggle with the arch enemy, and that triumph would ultimately come.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS FROM WEST POINT. The Military Academy at West Point, savs respondent of the Christian at Work, has not generally been considered a nursery for the Church, and yet some of the noblest soldiers of the Cross have been soldiers of our army,-graduates of the United States Military Academy. The reader will naturally recall the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Associate Rector of Trinity Church, New York City. Then there are the Rev. Drs. Pendleton and Biedsoe, who have passed away. The oldest living graduate is the Rev. N. Sayre Harris, who was graduated in the class of '25, and is now assistant to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity. of '25, and is now assistant to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity. He was the classmate of Prof. Bartlett, Col. Alexander Centre, and Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston. Dr. Marvin P. Parks is remembered as a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal. Church. He was at one time Chaplain and Professor of Ethics in the Mittary Academy. In 1841 he was elected Bishop of Alabama, which office he declined, accepting later an appointment as Assistant Rector of Trinity. Dr. Parks died at sea in 1853. Another is the Rev. James Clark—Roman Cathelic. He entered the priesthood in 1847. The Methodist Church is represented by the Rev. Robert T. P. Allen, who graduated in 1854. He entered the ministry in 1857, which he eventually quitted, though maintaining his connection and interest with his church and its religious interests. He is living in Florida. The Rev. Dr. M. S. Culbertson was graduated in 1839, in the class with that grand old hero, Gen. George H. Thomas; Gen. Halleck was also his classmate. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1844, shortly after having been graduated at Princeton. Dr. Culbertson's greatest work was his translation or the Bible into Chinace. He refused to come home and take part in the War, though he would have been made a general officer, preferring the Master's work in China. He died in China in 1862, universally regretted. One of the finest spirits who ever graduated from West Point was Col. Charles C. Parsons, as he was one of the youngest. He was graduated in 1861, and the writer knew him well, and constantly met him at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Ethics in 1864, and from 1867 to the close of 1870, when

min well, and constantly het him at Marrees-boro and Chattanooga. He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Ethics in 1864, and from 1867 to the close of 1870, when he resigned from the army to take orders in the Episcopal Church. He was ordained by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee in 1871, and took charge of a church in Memphis. He removed to the North on account of his wife's health in 1872, and became Rector of an Eoiscopal Church in Cold Spring, N. Y., and subsequently of one in Hoboken. The death of his wife and children here led him in 1876 to return to his old post at Memphis, and here he remained doing his Master's work until he fell a victim to the terrible scourge which visited so many Southern cities during the last summer. We may add that Dr. John Forsyth, of the Reformed Church, is a graduate of the Military Academy. After serving in the ministry he accepted—we believe in 1867—the Chaplaincy of the post at West Point, where he is at present. The little record here made, and such names as Thomas, Vickers, Havelock, show—what we all know—that soldiers of the army not unfrequently, make the best soldiers of the Cross.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

FRANK'S REPLY TO NATHANIEL. ENGLEWOOD, Jan. 22.—Since I am a reader THE TRIBUNE it is to be supposed that I, with many others, have been greatly amused by Nathaniel's "Comedy of Errors," in which he succeeds in proving to the public his own lack of Biblical learning, but not a single contradiction of the Scriptures.

It is but courtesy to assume that N. was sincere in making his weak objections to the Bible, to assume that he has an independent knowledge of the subject with which he has attempted o amuse the great world that looked into THE TRIBUNE this morning. It might be reflecting on the literary honor, and personal, intellectual independence of N.to hint that the objections he offers have not sprung from hin own investiga-tions. They flavor of Tom Paine, who wrote the first part of "Age of Reason" without having a Bible at hand to study. Why does N. having a Bible at hand to study. Why does N. assert that contradictions occur and yet fail to point out the books, chapters, and yerses, where they may be found? If he borrowed his objections he is excusable for this omission; but he can have no excuse for appearing as a critic against the Bible unless it be to amuse rather than instruct men. I venture that N. never found one of these so-called contradictions himself, since he has not put his finger on one chapter in shich a contradiction appears, although he has the presumption to assert that there are more contradictions in the Bible than there are chapters. To say nothing about N.'s inconsistency in assailing the person who counted the verses, etc., of the great Book because it was a useless and unimportant thing, let us look into his first great and startling contradiction. The robe placed upon Jesus at Pilate's hall is described as "scarlet" by one writer, while another says it was "purple." Ergo, a contradiction.

There is no doubt that it was a royal robe. There is no doubt that it was a royal robe

other says it was "purple." Ergo, a contradiction.

There is no doubt that it was a royal robe, and as such might have been scarlet or purple. More than this, it might be of such a tint that one would call it scarlet or crimson, while another would call it purple. Doubtless it is known to N. that the purple of the ancients included many different tints. Moreover, the Hebrews were acquainted with what was called "Argamon," a reddish purple, and also "Techeleth," a bluish or cerulean purple. If one of the Apostles calls the robe "scarlet" and another "purple," then instead of a contradiction we have two truths united, viz., that the robe was purple and that it was of that tint which is called reddish purple, as distinguished from bluish purple. Let us say in reference to the second so-called contradiction, that the words, "He ascended from Bethany" and "summit of Mount Olivet," do not appear in the Bible in connection with the ascension of Christ. This coining of sentences and words to suit the purpose will not do. But perhaps N. is not sufficiently "up" in the language of Scripture to be precise in his quotations (?). On this point, if any contradiction occurs, St. Luke contradicts himself, and the contradiction lies between Luke, xiv., 50-51, and Acts, i., 12. The first statement of the Apostic is this, "And He led them out as far as Bethauy," etc.; then follows the ascension. This is the second statement, which refers to what took place after the ascension, "Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet." Now for the wonderful contradiction. Bethany was on the eastern slope of Mt. Olivet. So that the Savior could be in both of these places at the same time, just as easily as N. can live in Chicago and on the shore of Lake Michigan at the same time. Thus the ascension took place in the vicinity of Bethany, on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. Again, it is stated that one writer places the time of the crucifixion at the "inth hour," while another places it at the "inth hour." while anoth

MSS. And thus the mistake, if it be one, is only a mistranslation.

The fourth "contradiction" seems to be in reference to Christ's first appearance after His resurrection. Not one of the Evangelists asserts that Christ's "first appearance was in a mountain in Galilee." Not one says His first appearance was "while on the way to Emmans." Not one declares that His first appearance was "in a room where the doors were locked." The only place in which this first appearance is spoken of, in so many words, is in Mark, xvi., 9: "Now, when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week, He appeared first to Mary Magdaiene." Matthew teaches that it was after this that Jesus

it was after this that Jesus met the two Disciples on the way to Emmaus. John teaches that it was after Mary had seen Jesus that He appeared in the room. Mary saw Him in the moroine; He appeared at the room mentioned in the evening of the same day. So that, while N. may manufacture contradictions on this subject, he certainly cannot find them in the Bible.

In answering the next objection, I am temple.

tainly cannot find them in the Bible.

In answering the next objection, I am tempted to ask N. whether or not be knows what a contradiction is. Will he risk his reputation for sense or honesty by claiming that it is a contradiction between historians when one chooses to give the name of but one of a number of persons, while the other chooses to give the name.

diction between historians when one chooses to give the name of two or three? May they not both be correct! Because John says Mary Magdalene came to the sepulchre, is that denving that the "other Mary" came also! And when Matthew tells us that these two came, does he deny that "Salome" came, whom Mark mentions? N. cannot mention the passage of Scripture in which it is stated that only one, or only two, or only three, or only any other number came to the sepulchre. All the writters say that Mary Magdalene was there. No one of them says she was the only one there. Some mention others besides her. No one denies that others were there. Where, then, in the name of good logic, is the contradiction! When I say Sherman marched to the sea, do I deny that Kilpatrick and thousands of others also marched to the sea? When I say I saw N. cast his ballot on election-day, do I deny that I saw others do the same! Or, to come nearer the point, do I thereby contradict another, who says he saw N. and B.; or still another, who says he saw N. and B.; or still another, who says he saw N. and B.; or still another, who says he saw N. and B.; and A. cast their ballots! No more is there any contradiction between the Evangelists on the point under discussion. I have aiready taken up too great a space; yet it takes more words to answer false assertions than it does to make them. I will only say, the other so-called contradictions are greater frands than those we words to answer false assertions than it does to make them. I will only sav, the other so-called contradictions are greater frauds than those we have exposed; and we hope before N. writes again be will "search the Scriptures."

IS IT INSPIRED !

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—There seems to be a good deal of religious enthusiasm in Chicago at this time. Perhaps it would be more in keeping with the truth to call it sectarian enthusiasm or a fight for denominational supremacy. No matter what we call it, for the name does not in the least modify the fact to which I wish to call especial attention. This religious enthusiasm is founded on the assumption that the Bible is a perfect revelation of the Divine mind and contains the only true code of ethics. Very few people take the pains to investigate the claim of the Scriptures for themselves; if they did. the result would be very different, for investiga tion is fatal to the doctrine of plenary inspiration The people have gone wild over the Bible, and have attached to it an importance and a sanctity that does not legitimately belong to it, and that, in attached to it an importance and a sanctity that does not legitimately belong to it, and that, in all reasonable probability, never for a moment entered the mind of its authors. If any of the Bible writers had supposed that some modern seeker for religious anomalies would have pored over the Bible to find a verse that contained all the letters of the alphabet, they would doubtless have gotten one up for his especial benefit. One would suppose from a recent letter to The Tribune, by "A Bible Reader," that the sine qua non of all Biblical lore was to know how many letters the Bible contained, and to find a verse that contained all the letters of the English alphabet. If such a verse could be found, no matter what truth or error it might contain, or what historical fact it might give expression to, it would be regarded the coup de grace of scriptural learning to be able to repeat it; and no doubt a knowledge of such a remarkable occurrence would be the all-sufficient means to secure the eternal salvation of the one who should be so unspeakably happy as to make the discovery. Why don't our super-smart "Bible Reader," who knows so much about the numerical orthography of the Bible, look no a passage that contains all the punctuation-marks known to the science of grammar? Perhans he might find a verse that contained all the words of the English language.

But enough of this nonsense. In my previous

find a verse that contained all the words of the English language.
But enough of this nonsense. In my previous letter I called attention to a few Bible contradictions. I wish in this to speak of the Bible as an infallible book or as a sure guide in morals. The Christian world is divided first into two departments: Catholics and Protestants. Both believe in and advocate an infallible dogma. The Catholics believe in the infallibility of the Pope; the Protestants in the infallibility of the Bible; and I have no hesitation in pronouncing them. the Protestants in the infallibility of the Bible; and I have no hesitation in pronouncing them both twin supersitions, having no foundation whatever either in reason, fact, faith, or philosophy. The Catholic dogma of an infallible Islinde man is too absurd to deserve even a passing recognition; but the Protestant idea of an infallible Bible is so generally received as to demand a careful investigation. The doctrine of the infallibility of our Bible is not only absurd in the extreme, but absolutely impossible in the very nature of things. If it were infallible it would be perfect, and if it were perfect it would be so plain and so sim-

If it were infallible it would be perfect, and if it were perfect it would be so plain and so simple that it would not be susceptible of such endless interpretations; and, instead of there being hundreds of churches lighting about what the Scriptners teach, there could be but one Church and one faith. Right here in the City of Chicago are scores of churches that teach diametrically opposite views relative to certain Scriptural doctrines. When D. D.'s differ, who will decide! To assume that the Bible is infallible, would be to assume that the copyists, translators, and all who were engaged in transmitting it to us were divinely inspired and thoroughly infallible, and therefore meapable of making a mistake. We have no such copyists and translators now. The Hebrew language in which the greater part of the Bible was written contained no vowels. The marks indicating the vowels were not introduced into the text until about the seventh century, and not until Hebrew had been a dead language for some time. The old original Hebrew contained only the consonant outline of words, and it was necessary that the reader should supply the vowels in reading, and one word could be made to represent many, and sometimes even contradictory ideas, according to the vowels supplied. How long with such a language as this could infalliblity be preserved, even if the original had been infallible! This is sufficient of itself to show the impossibility of the infallible transmission of the Bible.

The Bible cannot be infallible, because it teaches things, and represents them as commands of God, that are not only wicked, but shocking to the moral sense of every enlightened mind. In the Old Testament is a com-

mands of God, that are not only wicked, but shocking to the moral sense of every enlightened mind. In the Old Testament is a command to stone disobedient children to death. The God who planted instinctive love in every parati's heart never gave such an order as this. Muses, the meek man, gave command to "kill everything that breatheth," men, women, and children, and claimed that God ordered it to be done. In one instance one of these divine orders was to rip up every woman that was with child that dwelt in a certain city. It is claimed that God ordered the Israelites to steal all they could from their neighbors before leaving Egypt. There are abundant proofs in the Bible to sustain slavery, polygamy, and many other atrocious crimes.

There are abundant proofs in the Bible to sustain slavery, polygamy, and many other atrocious crimes.

I see by this morning's Tribune that home religious bigot ordered his paper stopped because an article appeared in its columns in regard to Beecher. No doubt this same man will read the Pealms of David, and extol the author to the skies. David's sins, as compared to Beecher's (granting that Beecher was guilty, which still remains to be proven), are as mountains to mole-hills. David not only seduced the wife of his faithful friend and brave soldier, Uriah, but tried to poison him, and finally, failing in that, he caused him to be put in the fore front of the battle, and was thereby the direct cause of his death. David was, therefore, guilty of seduction, bastardy, and murder; yet men who decline to read The Tribune because it records certain facts about Henry Ward Beecher's financial success will read all this wickedness of David, and call it God's infallible word.

The Bible cannot be infallible because its account of creation is unscientific and untrue; and no amount of religious quibbling and bermeneutical pettifogging can ever harmonize the Bible cosmogony with the demonstrable truths of modern science. The impossible story of the sun standing still is a fair specimen of Bible infallibility. And when we learn that God had the sun standstill, so that the bloody Joshua could kill the inhabitants of certain cities, so he and his followers could possess themselves of the property that belonged to their helpiess victims, it makes God violate the laws of the universe in order to gratify the merciless ambidion of a heartless, blood-thirsty, avaricious Jewish General.

Again, if the Bible were infallible, it would not contain any contradictory statements. But

iniverse in order to gratify the metrices ambition of a heartless, blood-thirsty, avaricious Jewish General.

Again, if the Bible were infallible, it would not contain any contradictory statements. But careful study reveals the fact that it is out of all harmony with itself, and abounds in exaggerations, misstatements, and palpable contradictions. As a sample of Bible consistency observe the following. It says: "Answer a fool according to his folly." It also says: "Answer not a fool according to his folly." It also says: "If I testify of Myself, my testimony is true." Again He says: "If I testify of Myself, My testimony is not true." I may hereafter furnish chapter and verse, and present to the readers of The Tribune a list of contradictions that I challenge the clergy of this city to harmonize or explain in the light of rational hermeneutics. If the Bible is perfect, and is, as its adherents believe and teach, the word of the infallible God, then these contradictions can all be fully and perfectives.

ble has nothing to fear from an honorable investigation into its claims, no matter how uncompromisingly conducted. If the Bible be not what it is claimed to be, it is high time that the world was made acquainted with it. Let us have light and truth, no matter where it strikes or whose faults it reveals.

NATHANIEL.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS. THE TEACHERS' MEETING YESTERDAY.

The Sabbath-School Teachers' meeting Farwell Hall at noon yesterday was attended by

After singing "What a friend we have in Jesus," prayer was offered by Mr. W. B. Jacobs, who asked that they might be filled with the spirit of God and encouraged and helped in their work. Thanks were returned for the tokens of

The lesson was in Nehemiah, iv., 7-18, and Mr. Jacobs said the enemies of God's people didn't care anything about the walls of Jerusalem as long as nothing was done, but when a man came to cheer and encourage the Jews they were wroth; and when God's people

man came to cheer and encourage the Jews they were wroth; and when God's people began the work of restoration their enemies conspired to thwart it. They had to meet the opposition without, and the discouragements of weak-hearted friends. Their refuge in their trouble was God. "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a warch against them day and night, because of them."

Mr. Elwell said he would teach the boys the beauty, the usefulness, the almost necessity of studying the past. A thing in the lesson that interested him was the motive of Nehemiah; he sought to relieve his fellow-men. Perhaps it was not so much worship of God as love of man, the highest form of worship, that influenced him. His mission was building a wall. We were building one to shut out sin. The prayer and faith of old was good now, but we did not need the old sword. This century had furnished another one,—money, which, while the source of all evil, was the source of almost all the good accomplished. Without it, nothing could be done; with it, almost all the evils could be squelched. We shound watch and pray and use this sword.

Mr. Hobbs made a few remarks to show that Nehemiah was a man of prayer, faith, works, and zeal. A Christian could not expect to accomplish anything in this world unless he worked. With all these qualities one would have success and gain salvation in Christ.

A teacher spoke of the practicality of the lesson. The boys should be taught to overcome difficulties.

Another teacher thought unceasing prayer was the secret of success. No great work was ever done without it.

Another remarked that the sword of the Spirit—the Word of God—was needed.

A teacher led in prayer, and then all sang "Yield Not to Temptation," with which the exercises were closed.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is rumored in Jewish circles that the Kehflath nahe Maariv and Sinai congregations of this city are about to unite.

Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, says that a Congrega tionalist is simply "a Presbyterian who has left his catechism at home, and forgotten where he laid it down."

A Methodist minister in Essex County, Mass., was promised a salary of \$400. By digging clams and making shoes he earned \$200 last year, and his flock withheld that amount from his stipend.

It is cited as a curious fact that the public affairs of England, a Protestant country, are directed by a Jew; that in Catholic France the most important departments of the Government are directed by Protestants; and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Turkey is a Christian.

The rage for selecting funny titles for sermons has extended all the way to the usually quiet town of Salem, N. J. A Methodist viergyman of that piace disturbs the habitually unruffled calm which pervades the place by announcing that he will oreach on "The Devil's Hog-Killing Time."

Eleven ministers of the Gospel, a Governor of Pennsylvania, and a United States Senator are among the graduates of a little country Sunday-school at Spring Mills, Penn., organized by the American Sunday-School Union half a century ago. Its Superintendent, now in his Sist year, has been an officer in the school for the whole fifty years. His son, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, is a pastor in New York City.

The rumors of the impending beatification of Pius IX., are set at rest by an official publication from the Vatican. According to the general law of the Church a decree pronouncing a person "blessed" (which is the preliminary to enrollment in the catalogue of saints) cannot issue until fifty years after the death of the candidate. Petitions have been presented to the Holy See for the suscension of this rule, in

candidate. Petitions have been presented to the Holy See for the suspension of this rule, in order that the case of Pius IX. may be examined at once; but Pope Leo has decided not to depart from the usual course.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, of Lane Theological Seminary, wants to knowlwhat is to be done with the Presbyterian ministers who have embraced the belief set forth in the recent Prophetic Conference. He would, if he had his own way with them, turn them out of Church; but the difficulty is that neither the Westminster Confession of Faith nor the Book of Discipline sav anything against the holding of their views. Distasteful as these views may be to Dr. Morris and other eminent Presbyterians, the presence of the brethren who hold them will have to be endured.

dured.

Forty-one years ago, so far as is known, there was not a Baptist in Berlin. In 1837 Gottfried William Lehmann and five others, the first converts, were baptised by the Rev. I. G. Oneken, of Hamburg, and a church of seven members was at once organized, of which Lehmann was chosen pastor, although he was not ordained till 1840. The good work has gone on till the present membership of the Berlin Church is about 800, of whom from 300 to 400 reside in the city. Since 1863 the pastor has had as co-laborer in the care of this large and scattered flock his son, the Rev. Joseph Lehmann.

A liberal friend of the great work of the

the care of this large and scattered flock his son, the Rev. Joseph Lehmann.

A liberal friend of the great work of the American Sunday-School Union in the Northwest has supported a missionary of the Union for two years past, and the following is the first result of his investment: Sixty new Sunday-schools established in new or destitute settlements: 197 men and women enlisted as teachers; 1,630 children and youth brought in as scholars; 261 have professed faith in Christ; 19 churches have been formed; and 517 persons were supplied with the Scribtures. At an outlay of less than \$1 per scholar these children have been placed under Bible instruction at the critical time in their lives. Three thousand two hundred and minety-one such Sunday-schools have been established by the Union in the Northwest since 1870.

It has been estimated that there are in the State of New York no fewer than 6,400 ecclesiastical organizations of all denominations, occupying nearly as many edifices, which furnish seats for over 2,600,000 persons, and having an enrolled membership of 1,300,000 in round numbers. The aggregate value of these churchedifices and the lots which they occupy is about \$101,110,000, to which should be added, say, \$16,500,000, the value of the parsonages and other real estate belonging the various denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the most powerful one in the State, all things considered. It has the largest number of organizations, the largest number of edifices, the largest number of sittings, and pays its clergymen 20 per cent more money in salaries than any other denomination.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the First Con-

more money in salaries than any other denomination.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Fall River, Mass., Is one of the most prominent men in that town; but he has offended a great many people by his opposition to the late revival which stirred up the churches there. He felt the pressure of public opinion in his own church and out of it enough to make an explanation of his conduct last Sunday week, in which he declared that he objected to the machinery that they bring and not to the Evangelists themselves, and that those who attended the services worshiped the Evangelist much more than they worshiped tiod. This explanation has made matters worse rather than better, since a great many of his own congregation sympathized with the Evangelists and attended their meetings. There may be a vacant pulpit in that town by and by.

In a prominent up-town Baptist Church in

tended their meetings. There may be a vacant pulpit in that town by and by.

In a prominent up-town Baptist Church in Brooklyn a whole family recently became candidates for baptism. Its various members were examined in usual form, and declared true converts and proper subjects for the administration of the rite. Not only did they profess sincere sorrow for their sins and a desire to lead a godly life, but they also acquainted the church people with the tact of their great impecuniosity, and humbly suggested that relief would be acceptable, both in the matter of raiment and as regarded household supplies. Christian symmathy took practical shape to the extent of nearly \$200, and the new converts were devoutly thankful. But very soon after being baptized and thus formally admitted as members of the church, their zeal for the services of the sanctuary slackened, and the regularity of their attendance dropped off. Inquiry was instituted, the result of which was the discovery that the whole lot had beer, bantized at a down-town Baptist Church last winter, under circumstances

Baptist Church wanting new recruits can have this choice lot of converts. Although it is dif-ficult to ascertain with absolute certainty, there is good reason to believe that they have been apptized a number of times, and there is no doubt of their willingness to go under the wa-ter, even in this inciement season, for more clothing and graceries.

Perhaps the most remarkable Bible das this country is taught at Harrisburg. Pa., by James McCormick. The teacher is about years old, a millionaire, President of a b and the financial manager of a large busi concern. His class has been organized at twenty-they years and now contains some twenty-five years and now contains some members, of all ages. Of his pupils be say.

There are men in this class who are by no members, of all ages. Of his pupils be say on the contains, men who are not even reformed. Of the worst cambiers in this city is, and has for a long time, a regular attendant at the B class. Nothing but sickness would keep him at He is a bad man and confesses it, but there spurk of goodness in his heart which some day be fauned into a flame. Why, sir, there is to up-stairs a woman in my niece's class who with a man who is not her husband. She is a ular attendant. Some day we hope to mat thoroughly good woman of her.

The following figures, showing the relations to the say in the say of the sa

The following figures, showing the relative strength of the Sunday-school forces of the several religious denominations, as compared with the regular churchgoing population, are condensed from the statistical tables of the United Brethren Almanac:

United Brothren
Reformed (German)
Methodist Protestant
Presbyterian (South)
Evangelical Association
Cumberland Presbyterian.
Reformed (Dutch)

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Jack Walkingstick is a Cherokee lantist clergyman.

G. R. Chubbuck is conducting a revival in Old Town, Me., with great religious interest. Moody believes in mothers bringing their be bies to church, and hopes it will become the

The Rev. T. D. Anderson preaches his fare well sermon to-day to the First Baptist Church The Rev. H. K. Pervear, of the First Baptis

Church of Cambridgeport, Mass., has te The Rev. A. B. Marshall has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at New Lisbon, O.

It is reported that the Rev. John Henry New man has been chosen as the successor of the late Cardinal Cullen. Spurgeon denies the charge made by Neal Dow that he is given to taking a little wine for

The Rev. Carlos T. Chester will be instal the paster of the Andrew Presbyterian Chur of Minneapolis, to-day.

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church that in forty-five years preaching he has attempted to read a sermon. The Presbyterian Church loses one of its mos

The Rev. J. G. Haigh, lately a Methodist minister in Arcadia, Wis., is now preparing to receive orders in the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. George Clinton Wood, who labored in Jacksonville, Ill., as a Presbyterian missionary for twenty-two years, died in that city on the 5th inst., aged 73.

The Rev. Mr. Mansfield has resigned the parish in this city which was formed by the union of St. John's and the Atonement, and will take a parish in the East.

a parish in the East.

The Rev. J. McGrath, of Battle Creek, Mich., is proposed for Bishop of the Eastern Protestant Episcopal Diocese of that State, in the place of Bishop McCoskry, resigned. The Rev. George S. Todd, some time Chap-lam of St. Luke's Hospital in this city, has been added to the Cathedral staff in Milwaukee. He will be a zealous laborer among the poor.

The members of St. Paul's Church, Norden England, have preferred charges sgainst the Rev. C. H. Whitehead for mumbling through the service and preaching sermons only sever minutes long.

The Bishop, of Huron, Canada, will ren England all this winter to further the int of the Western University, of London, He has already sent over £1,500 sterling f Bishop Kip, of California, has deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Churche Rev. George M. Hubbard, who had previous ly left that Church for the Reformed Episcopal Church in San Francisco.

The two oldest Unitarian ministers in the country—by ordination—are the Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass., and the Rev. Increase Summer Lincoln, of Wilton, N. H., both of whom were ordained in 1824.

The Rev. W. D. Owen, who has officiated as pastor of the Christian Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, since its organization, and has greatly endeared himself to his congregation, is obliged, owing to failing health, to give up treaching, and will fill his pulpit for the last time this morning. He leaves the present week for Crawfordsville, Ind., his future home.

SERIOUS SMILES.

It is said that Bob Ingersoll is engaged in get-ting up matter on Job's life for a lecture. It will probably boil over with fun.

Oysters are pulling on their overalls in anticipation of the coming church festivals. All that is demanded of them is that they wals through a barrel of rain water.

Obituary in the Philadelphia Record: "Little Tommie has gone through all the diseases incident to children, but was at last called to his eternal home as a jewel for the heavenly There is nothing that fills the soul of a voung man with consternation so much as to take his best girl to prayer-meeting, and have the pasto call upon "our stranger friend for a few ro

call upon "our st marks and a prayer." We are surrounded by danger from the cradle to the grave: and the only wonder, as an Iriah-man says, is that, having our first appearance in the former, we should ever succeed in living long enough to reach the latter.

The evening prayer-meetings are better at tended by the male sex in this month. There are seasons when a man's religious convictions are so strong that he will not remain away from a service even to help lift a stove or to put down

A colored preacher in Norwich a while age gave out the following announcement: "Brothers and sisters, next Sunday, the Lore willing, there will be a baptizing in this place, the candidates being four adults and three adult-

It's all very nice to talk about atter prayer-meeting. But a nice cozy parior we soft hardly big enough for two catches thirds of the young people quicker the prayer-meeting house with a whole and

"Put your true in Him who doeth a well," said a mini for to a sick man a was helping. a to in at the depot of the said and the depot of the said and the said and

"Do you say your prayers regularly every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little bootblack, to whom she had just given a trifle. "I alluz sez 'um at night, mum, but any smart boy can take care of hisself in the daytime," was the little rogue's reply.

The Rev. Joseph Cook on a boy who climbs a tree to steal apples: "The apples are the objective natural motive, the boy's appetite is the subjective natural motive, his intention is his moral motive." It is hardly necessary to add that the boot or board the owner of the orchard applies when he cauches him at it is the boy's natural locomotive.

Free Kirk Minister (to his Elder)—"John, I should like you to intimate that on Monday next I propose paying pastoral visits in the High and North streets, in which I hope to embrace all the servant girls of the congregation in that district?" His wife (whom he'd lately married from the South)—"You shall do nothing of the kind, sir! Let me see you dare to! A sophomore, on being asked for an excuse for his absence from chapel on Sunday, said he was out walking, and was so far from college when the church-bells rang that he could not reach the chapel in season, and so attended the village church. "Who preached there?" asked the Professor. "I don't know," said the student, "some stranger." "Indeed," was the reverend geutleman's response, "I am surprised that you did not recognize me."

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey preaches at the For-The Rev. Artnur Swazey preaches at the Forty-first Street Church this morning.

—Prof. George L. Raymond will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Fifth Charch, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtheth street.

—The Rev. Artnur Mitchell will preach at 10:30 a. m. at the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and The First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and The First Street.

The Rev. J. Munro Gibson will preach at 10:45 . m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Second Church, corne ichigan avenue and Twentieth street.

The Rev. A. E. Kittridge will preach at 7:30.
m. at the Third Church, corner Ashland and gden avenues. Morning sermon by the Rev. Mr.

The Rev. H. T. Miller will preach at 10:45 a The Rev. H. T. Miller will preach at 10:45 a.m. at the Fourth Church, corner Rusb and Superior streets. Evening lecture by Mr. F. G. Ensign.

The Rev. Francis L. Patton will preach at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Jefferson Park Church, corner of Adams and Theoop streets. Evening subject: "Current Dritts of Thought Respecting the Atonement."

The Rev. James Maclanghian will preach morning and evening at the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamo: streets.

The Rev. W. C. Young will preach at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p. m., at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Charles Hall Everest preaches at Plymouth Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams preaches at the Forty-8fth street school-house morning and even-

The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach at 10:45 a.

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach at 10:45 a.

—and 7:30 p. m. at Bethany Church, corner of
Paulina and West Huron streets.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach at 10:30
a. m. at the First Church, corner Ann and West
Washington streets. Evening revival services conducted byths Revs. Pentecost and Stebbins,

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach morning
and evening at the Leavitt Street Church. The
evening subject is: "Abram, the Organizer."

—The Rev. George F. Herrick, of Constantinople, preaches this evening in the New England
Ohurch on "Christianity in the Turkisn Empire."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preaches at Centenary hurch morning and evening.

-Mrs. J. F. Willing preaches at Emmanuel burch, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets, is morning. Subject: "Faith." Song service

this morning. Subject: "Faith." Song service this morning.

The Rev. S. McChesney preaches at the Park Avenue Church morning and evening.

The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach morning and evening at the State Street Church.

The Rev. W. C. Willing will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. W. Patten in the evening at the Wabash Avenue Church.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell preaches morning and evening at the Western Avenue Church, coronroe street. he Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will breach at 10:45 and 7:30 p. m. at the First Church, corner m. and 7:30 p. m. at the First Church, Corner Clark and Washington streets.

The Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach at :30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Langley Avenue irrch. corner of Thirty-ninth street.

The Rev. C. B. Ebey will preach morning and ening at the Free Church, No. 49 North Morgan

eet.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach morning
devening at the Western Avenue Church, corner
Monroe street.

The Rev. Hobert D. Sheppard will preach

The Rev. Hobert D. Sheppard will preach morning and evening at Grace Church, corner of North Lasalle and White streets.

The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach this morning at the Ada Street Church, between Lake and Fulton streets. Evening sermon by Presiding-Bider Willing.

"Mrs. Jennie H. Caldwell will preach morning and evening at the Michgan Avenue Church.

There will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.20 r.

There will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.20 r.

There will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street.

—The Hev. John Peddie will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Second Church, corner Moran and West Monroe streets.

—The Rev. J. W. Coatis will preach at 10:30 a. m. at the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

m. at the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Fourth Church, corner West Washington and Faulina erreets.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the University Place Church, corner Douglas place and Rhodes avenue.

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the North Star Church, corner Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressey will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road.

—The Rev. E. De Baptiste will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. at Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street.

—The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach at 11 a. m. at South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets.

—The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach at 10:30

ets.
The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach at 10:30 m. and 7:50 p. m. at Centennial Church, corner —The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Centennial Cunrch, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Central Church, No. 220 Orchard street, near Sophia street.

—There will be services at 7:30 p. m. at the Tapernacle. No. 302 Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Dearborn Street Church, corner Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach at 7:30 at the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue.

avenue.

-The Rev. C. Swift will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Evangel Church, Rock Island car-shops. car-shops.

—The Rev. W, J. Kermott will preach at 11 a. m, and 7:30 p. m, at the Halsted Street Church, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry preaches morning and evening at the Dearborn Street Church.

and evening at the Dearborn Street Church.

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop McLaren will officiate morning and evening at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. S. S. Harris will officiate morning and evening at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets. Holy Communion at Sa. m.

—The Rev. F. N. Luson will officiate morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate morning and evening at St. Andrew's Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will officiate morning and evening at St. Ansgarius' Church, on Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate morning and evening at Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth streets. Holy Communion at Sa. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of LaSalle and Elm streets. Holy Communion at Sa. m.

—The Rev. C. L. Lester will officiate morning and evening at the Unuren of the Ascession, cormer of LaSalle and Eim streets. Holy Communion
at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. C. L. Lester will officiate morning
and evening at 8t. Paul's Church, on Hyde Park
avenue, near Fiftieth street.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate morning and evening at 8t. Mark's Church, corner of
Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. G. F. Cushman will officiate morning and evening at 8t. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, near Taylor.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate morning
and evening at Calvary Church, on Warren avenue,
near Oakley street. Holy Communion at 7:45

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, near Adams.

—The Rev. W. J. Fetrie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

—There will be evening prayer at 8t. Luke's Mission, No. 437 Western avenue.

—There will be evening prayer at Hope Mission, No. 1141 Milwaukee avenue.

Church this morning, and the Rev. E. P. Goodwin in the evening. Morning subject: "The Secrets of Success in Christian Enterprise."

—The Rev. R. H. Boseworth preaches in Tillotson's Hall, Englewood, this morning.

—Mr. R. H. Burke will conduct services in Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and LeMoyne streets. Subjects: Morning, "Words of Cheer"; evening. "The Three Crosses."

—Mr. C. M. Gilbert will conduct services this evening at Emmanuel Church, corner Hanover and Twenty-eighth.

UNITARIAN. UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Brooke Herford preaches at the Church of the Messiah. Morning subject: "A Word for and to the Theatre." Evening: "The Salvation of the Body."

—Prof. C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse, preaches at the Third Church at 3:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Walton Diace. Subjects: Morning, "The Hidden Way"; Evening, "London."

—The Rev. James Kay Applebee will preach in the morning at the Fourth Church, corner of Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue. Subject: "The Unknown God."

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach at St. Paul's Church, in Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street. Evening subject: "The Rich Man and Lazarus."

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach at the Union Church (Hershey Music-Hall), at 11 a. m. and to p. m. Evening subject: "What is Christianity?" The Rev. Edmund Belfour preaches at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street, morning and evening. CHRISTIAN.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. A. J. Laughlin. of Indiana, will preach in the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. George W. Sweeney officiates as usual at the First Ohurch, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-4fth street.

—The Rev. W. D. Owen preaches his farewell sermon at the church corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street this morning.

—Elder M. N. Lord will preach at 10:45 a. m., and George B. Bacon at 7:45 p. m., at the Second Church, Oakley avenue, between Jackson and Adams streets. Adams streets.

—The Rev. A. J. Laughlin, of Indians. will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street.

INDEPENDENT. The Rev. John E. Morris preaches at Berean Church, corner of Fulton and May streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin preaches at No. 381 West Madison street morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Citizens League and Its Objects." The Rev. C. H. Kimball preaches at the Chicago Avenue Church morning and evening.

—Elder Raymond will preach morning and evening at Burr Mission Chapel, No. 389 Third avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

A liberal rennion meeting will be held at No. 213 West Madison street at 2:30 o'clock.

—The Spiritual Conference of Chicago will hold their first public meeting at the Athenaum at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Judge E. S. Holbrook will make the opening address.

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, trance medium, speaks at the church corner of Monroe and Lafin streets morning and evening. The spirit of the Rev. John Pierpont will control in the evening, and present his experiences and work in the spirit life.

-Dr. Mathewson will preach in the Adventist -Dr. Mainewson will breach in the Adventist.

Tabernacle on Green street. Morning subject:

"The Advent of Christ a Necessity."

-The Disciples of Christ will meet at 4 in the afternoon at No. 229 West Randolph street.

-The Rev. F. Von Schluembach, Secretary of the German Y. M. N. C. Association of America, preaches to-day at the Washingtonian Home at 3 o'clock.

preaches to-day at the Washingtonian Riome at 3 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson will preach at 3 p. m. and 7.45 p. m. at the Second Freewill Baptist Church, No. 13 South Haisted street.

The lecture of the R. v. James Kay Applebee, to be delivered at Hoolev's Theatre this evening, will be on "Wives and Mothers."

Mrs. J. A. Kanouse, President of the W. G. T. A., will conduct the service at the Temperance Church, corner of Noble and Ohio streets, at 4 p. m.

m.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer, paster of Union Swedenborgian Church, which worships at Hershey Hall, announces a course of Sunday-evening lectures at that place, beginning this evening. Subject: "What is Christianity?" The public are cordially invited dially invited.

-Elder W. C. Shannon will preach at the corner of Ohio and Carpenter streets, morning and evening. Sunject: "The Wonderful Prophecy of Zoroster."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold Gospel meetings at 3 p. m. in Lower Farwell Hall, this week. Leaders; Monday, Mrs. R. A. Decker; Tuesday, Mrs. C. M. Humphrey; Wednesday, Mrs. M. A. Cummings; Thursday, Miss Hood; Friday, Mrs. H. R. Smith; Saturday, Mrs. L. S.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Jan. 26—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 31—Fast. EPISCOPAL.

CATHOLIC. Jan. 26-Third Sunday after Epiphany; St. Poly-Jan. 27—St. John Chrysostom, B. C. D.
Jan. 28—St. Raymond of Pennafort, C.; St. Agnes, secundo.

Results of English Scientific Investigati Alcohol Particularly Injurious to the Young—The Old Should Only Drink at Meals and in Great Moderation. London Spectator, Jan. 4.
The discussion on alcohol, started by the man-

agers of the London Contemporary Review, has been tedious to read when published in snippets through three consecutive months; but, when read as a whole, the papers are not lengthy, and they contain some valuable information. The leading idea has not been to consider the ques-tion of alcohol as a whole, but to obtain the opinions of experts on the subject of drinking, as ordinarily practised by average Englishmen, and especially its effect on health. Great experts, like Sir James Paget, Sir William Gull, Dr. Radcliffe, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Risdon-Bennett, and six or seven others, have been induced to record their opinions; and the result, when the papers are carefully studied, is a kind of concensus very valuable to the uninstructed pub-lic. The great body of professional opinion here recorded is distinctly on the side of the value of alcohol as a medicine, and as a luxury, or even a food, when taken in very strict modertion. Even Sir William Gull, who is apparently doubtful of the use of wnie or beer for an but the old-holding that good food, particularly if taken in the form of Liebig's extract, will supply all needful support—thinks that the friends of total abstinence go too far, and does not believe that in recommending absinence "you can start with the idea that there is no use mod 7:30 p. m. at Evangel Church, Rock Island
—The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach at 11 a
—The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach at 11 a
—The Rev. W. J. Can Helasted Street.
—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry preaches morning
and evening at the Dearborn Street Church,
Bishop NcLaren will officiate morning and evening
at the Cathedral of S. Feier and Hall, corner
of sunion at 10:30 a. m.
—The Rev. S. S. Harra will officiate morning and
evening at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and
alron streets. Holy Communion at 18 a. m.
—The Rev. Harry G. Perry will officiate morning
and evening at St. Andrew's Church, corner of
Vashington and Robey streets.
—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate morning
and evening at St. Andrew's Church, corner of
Vashington and Robey streets.
—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate morning
and evening at Grace Church, on Wabash avenue,
—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate morning
and evening at St. Falle Church, on Wabash avenue,
are Fittieth street.
—The Rev. C. L. Lester will officiate morning
and evening at St. Sandres will officiate morning
and evening at St. Sandres will officiate morning
and evening at St. Asphelos Church, corner of
Vashington and Boby streets.
—The Rev. C. L. Lester will officiate morning
and evening at St. Sandres will officiate morning
a n alcohol and no good in wine;" while Sir James Paget puts, with great force and clear

want no drink, and are probably injured by it. During the period of growth, the waste which alcohol helps to repair is less, and is far more easily repaired by good food, and especially by milk, while the taste, especially for sweet or luscions wine, is very easily developed. The young should be total abstainers, even from the beer which many parents and schoolmasters think so essential to health, its place being most beneficially supplied by milk or good meat-food. The non-injurious effect of alcohol in moderation being once admitted, the question at once arises, What is moderation! It is clear that the answer must vary with every constitution, and, indeed, with temporary occupations,—a man when engaged in hard work, such, for example, as hunting, being much less liable to injury from elegated that when compelled to remain

when engage as hunting, being much less liable to injury from alcohol than when compelled to remain sedentary,—and Sir James Paget refuses for this reason to lay down any exact rule. He says: sedentary,—and Sir James Paget refuses for this reason to lay down any exact rule. He says:
"But some will say, What is this moderation!
How may we define it? Let those who thus ask try to define, to the satisfaction of any ten persons, what, under all circumstances, and to all people, is moderation in bread, or the wearing of jewels, in hunting, or the language of controversy." Dr. Radeliffe, too, is opposed, as we take it, to a rule; and Dr. Garrod allows that a rule is difficult; but still there is a very remarkable concensus of opinion, even as quantities. All who mention the subject object to spirits, except as nedicine, some because of the temptation to excess they involve, and others because the irritant action of alcohol is one of its evils, and is found to vary with the concentration of the stimulant. All who mention the point believe the evil effects of alcohol diminished, though not removed, by dilution; and all are hostile to the use of port, sherry, Madeira, Marsala, or any of the fortified wines; though one—greatly, we confess, to our surprise—classes British wines among the lighter drinks, a saying which must be the result of very exceptional experience,—the British wines, as sold, with the exception of orange-wine, being often injurious compounds of sugar, water, inferior brandy, and some tincture intending to give flavor, Even Dr. Radeliffe, who of all is perhaps most lenient to the wine-drinker, is strong upon this point. He says:

As to the choice of fermented drinks, all that I

wine-drinker, is strong upon this point. He says:

As to the choice of fermented drinks, all that I can do now is to give you two or three very bald hints. Speaking senerally, I may say that light wines—not excluding even homemade wines—and small-beer, and cider, and perry, are to be prefored to water with a little whisky or some other spirit in it: light wines. I say, not the strong-brandled wines which have so long found favor in this country. Indeed, as to these strong-brandled wines, I hope the day will soon come—and the signs of the times justify this hope—in which it will be felt by all that they are brandly, or some more evil spirit, diluted with wine, rather than the honest and comparatively innocent wine which is commonly drunk in wine-growing countries.—as, for instance. Petit Bordeaux, in France, or, better still, a vin du pays like that which I had the good luck to drink a few weeks ago at Orvieto, in Italy,—and that for this reason they ought to be banished from the table. Nor can I make any exception even in favor of dry sherry, for what is this, in too many cases, but a compound made up of water and the worst and certain liqueurs concected in the chemist's laboratory,—a compound which, if not altogether untraveled, has never been much further abnoad than Hamburg' I hope, too, that the day is not far off when there will be more sympathy with Prince Hal's liking for 'the poor creature small-beer,' than with Falstaff's craving for strong sack, —when all strong mait liquors will have gone as much out of fashion as strong wines."

All prefer light French or Rhenish wine, and, as a rule, give three or four ''glasses'' as the best arbitrary rule of limitation, all are in favor

All prefer light French or Rhenish wine, and, as a rule, give three or four "rlasses" as the best arbitrary rule of limitation, all are in favor of drinking only with the late dinner and only once a day, and a majority uppear to regard wine and beer, strength for strength, as equally unobjectionable,—an opinion, however, from which Dr. Garrod dissents, he laying it down as a principle that malt liquor is not good for the old, the middle-aged, or the sedentary. Dr. Garrod is, however, the only one who enters into detail as to quantities, and he lays down rules which may be of the highest value to our readers. An ounce of pure alcohol, the twentieth part of an imperial pint, is in his judgment the daily quantity which, at all events, can be shown to proimperial pint, is in his judgment the daily quantity which, at all events, can be shown to produce no appreciable injury, and he gives the following table of the usual approximate proportion of alcohol in different wines. It must be remembered that two table-spoonfuls, measured in a chemist's measuring-glass, is the equivalent of the fluid ounce: "In brandy, an ounce of pure alcohol is contained in two currents." equivalent of the fluid ounce: "In brandy, an ounce of pure alcohol is contained in two ounces and a quarter of that spirit; in whisky and rum, the same proportion holds good, assuming these to be about ten degrees under Excise proof. Gin is usually weaker. In port wine, one in about five to six ounces; and the same holds good with regard to the different kinds of sherry, also Madeira and Marsala. In champagne one in ten, as also in Burgundy; and in Bordeaux (claret) about one in twelve; In strong ales (Burton), one in twelve; in pale ales, one in sixteen. In porter, one in twenty-five; in stout, one in sixteen. These numbers are to be considered as approximations only, as differences of strength are often found in whes and malt liquors of the same name." It follows that the man who takes an imperial pint, or three-quarters of a customary bottle, takes too much, in these proportions: much, in these proportions:

it; and certainly the sweet white wines, Chateau Fquem and its congeners, have very injurious effects.

effects.

We wish the experts had added a word as to the truth or falsehood of the opinion, so strongly held by the public, that the man who adheres to the same wine is less injured by it than the to the same wine is less injured by it than the man who constantly changes his stimulant. Everybody admits that to be true if the stimulants are all swallowed at one time, the modern practice of tasting many wines at one dinner being admittedly injurious; but it is probably true also of a whole lifetime. The quality of the alcohol is greatly modified by the medium in which it is administered, and the body accustoms itself in a measure to one particular kind, as it will do—to take an extreme illustration—to poisons like laudanum or arsenic.

The consensus of the experts, therefore, who have written in the Contemporary Review, may be taken to be that alcohol is injurious to the young; that it should always be taken at meals; that moderation is indispensable to its beneficial or indifferent effect, and that moderation is the

that moderation is indispensable to its beneficial or indifferent effect, and that moderation is the french half-bottle per diem of ordinary claret

#### THE VILLAGE-SEXTON.

The day is done, the sun is down, The dismal night is drawing near; Across the dark fields, from the town, The tolling bell I hear.

Another soul has passed away.
Another heart will beat no more;
The village-sexton died to-day—
His earthly toil is o'er.

The hands that tolled the bell so long Are folded on his lifeless breast; He soon will sleep amid the throng He helped to lay at rest.

His hair was gray, his form was spare, He had a grave and solemn mien And, 'mid its many lines of care, No trace of mirth was seen.

A rusty suit of black he wore; Each Sabbath-morn he used to stand Behind the ancient entry-door, The bell-rope in his hand. He rang the merry marriage-bell That welcomed home the new-made bride; He tolled the slow and solemn knell When dearly-loved ones died.

When Winter-winds blew keen and shrill, When Summer-roses were in bloom, He drove the dark hearse, o'er the hill, That bore them to the tomb.

The bell will toll he oft bath tolled,

We all must die—'tis vain to weep—
The proud, the poor, alike must fall;
Beneath the sod we soon will sleep—
The Reaper claims us all!
LAWNDALE, CHICAGO.
EUGENE J. E EUGENE J. HALL

#### BCSTON.

Daisy Millar at the Scrap-Book Club-The Double Service of the Sketch.

Daisy Millars at the Carnival of Sleighing on the Brighton Road.

The Carnival of Authors at Music-Hall-The Christian Matrons' Enjoyment.

From Our Own Correspondent. Boston, Jan. 22 .- Mr. Henry James' little ketch of Daisy Millar seems to be going about doing good, like a small tract, amongst the manners and morals of young women, to a certain extent. I speak of the morals relatively as Mr. James himself treated them relatively, and as the old Greek meant when he declared that "Manners are the lesser morals." To explain my statement of the reformatory work of the sketch, let me present a little scene and report a little dialogue which took place between Fiammetta and Brunetta at th S. B. Club the other evening. Fiammetta, it must be understood, is not by any means of the true Daisy-Millar type. She is one of the products of New England life, where that life has not run for many years lifted above the ordinary wear and tear by affluent means. PIANMETTA COMES OF A GOOD, RESPECTABLE

but neither of exceptionally refined or exceptionally gifted people. She has lived in the little groove of what might be called a little provincial circle all her life, and up to a very recent date she had not the remotest idea that he manners were not modeled upon the highest type of attainable perfection. There was no particular arrogance or egotism in this; it was the unconsciousness of ignorance. With her home in easy distance of Boston, which she had always been accustomed to look upon as really, and not satirically, the Hub of the Universe, she could not conceive that she had not absorbed in her imited sphere all the best of its culture and op-portunity. She went to a popular church, she was a member of several reading clubs, and other societies for climbing into the high walks of culture, she frequented all the picture-gal-leries and art-rooms, and patronized the best pictures with the most candidly-expressed prais SHE DUTIFULLY WENT THROUGH THE ATLANTIC

MONTHLY
with generous skipping of the "heavy" artiwith generous skipping of the "heavy." articles, read the daily papers,—here and there,—and considered herself, in virtue of all this, an accomplished and experienced member of society, a fine specimen of "a Boston voung lady," deserving of consideration from every quarter. In this serene condition in regard to herself she read Daisy Millar, and, further still, read the various acclamations and controversy that arose from the sketch. Violently indignant at first at what she calls its exaggeration, she presently begins to feel convicted, as we shall see.

Scene—S. B. Club. Brunctta—"I was reading this morning another 'view' of Mr. James' sketch of Daisy Millar, and it struck me as nearer the truth of the matter than anything I had met before. Listen a moment,"—and

PULLING FROM HER CHATELAINE BAG A PRI-VATE LETTER,

gives us the following:

"I confess that I am unable to see any exaggeration in the Daisy Millar sketch, but I think I can tell what it is that does strike some people as exaggeration. It is simply in Mr. James' failure of presentation. He has got his fact of Daisy Millar, as a fact, all right; that is, the socially uncultivated young American girl who, never having been taught or brought up andst conventional restraints. American girl who, never having been taught or brought up anidst conventional restraints, knows nothing of them; but he fails to carry out his fact by consistent detail. Daisy, his Daisy, expresses herself altogether too well, in too cultivated a manner at times, for the character she represents. And in the same manner her mother also fails of consistency. Fancy a woman in real life of Mrs. Millar's social status, which is nowhere, and her ignorance, a woman who can say at one time of her daughter and the scrubby little Italian, 'She's always going round with Mr. Giovanelli,' grandly remarking in another place and situation, 'I suppose he knows I'm a lady.

And young women of the Daisy stamp don't And young women of the Dasy stamp don't say 'as I have had the pleasure of informing you,' 'people have different ideas,' and 'it would have been most unkind.' Instead of 'most unkind's he would in reality have said, 'mean,' 'real mean,' and instead of having 'the pleasure' of 'informing' him she would have rattled off, 'as I told you before, sir.' But barring these inconsistencies, and the corresponding inconsistency of a woman of Mrs. Walker's propriety being upon 'terms' with the pretty vulgarian, the character is a true portrait of thousands of American gris, more's the pity.

acter is a true portrait of thousands of American girls, more's the pity.

Fiammetta—" But I don't see why American girls haven't just as good a right to their independent originality as people of any other nation. When are less to other countries, they speak of the peculiarities of the men and women with respect, as if they had a right to them."

I have thought of that myself when Americans are criticised. But here is the difference: America is only the new, the young England, after all. We belong, therefore, not to a strange race, where customs and habits have descended from generation to generation. Our customs and habits have always been in the best circles formed upon those of the mother country, in most respects,—indeed, in all essentials. The persons that have brought upon themselves reproach in foreign countries for

THE PREEDOM AND FLIPPANCY OF THEIR MAN-

are not American types so much as ignorant offshoots of the uncultivated American life."

Brunetta got a good deal of applause, but
Fiammetta did not join in it; she only said,
cautiously: "Well, I think you are right about
Mr. James' failure in representation of the
details. I dare say there are Daisy Millars,—
plenty of them,—but the trouble is, society
is so much more ceremonious in
large places that some very nice American
girls might simply forget, you know, that they large places that some very nice American girls might simply forget, you know, that they were not in their own town, and couldn't be free and easy as at home. I think, however, that it is really a very good thing that Mr. James wrote this little story,—it will be a sort of reminder, you know, to some very nice people how they might be misjudged by foreigners if they should forget to observe foreign customs." Flammetta, after delivering herself of this speech, settled herself back serenely in her chair. Brunetta did not attempt reply; nobody attempted reply, but most of us knew now what a double purpose Mr. James' sketch had served.

a double purpose Mr. James' sketch had served.

While I write, the gay cling-clang of sleigh-bells make a merry tumult outside, and one has only to look out down Beacon street and the long Brighton road to see a dozen Daisy Millars laughing and looking pretty in smart little cutters beside their pleased cavaliers.

IT IS INDEED A VERY CARNIVAL OF SLEIGHING.

IT IS INDEED A VERY CARNIVAL OF SLEIGHING, and the beautiful horses, the elegant vehicles, and the lovely faces sparkling and flushed with the pure air, the swift motion, make a picture every afternoon until twilight which is well worth seeing.

Another thing that is occupying a good many people now is the preparation for the "Carnival of Authors," the entertainment to increase the Old South Fund. To night is the obening night, and the sale of tickets promises a full house. The scene of the carnival is to be in the Music-Hall, where plenty of room will be had for the general display and the separate booths from which will emanate the separate details. These booths are variously named for the various authors, each indicating the possibilities from within. For instance, here is the Longfellow booth, the Dickens booth, the Tennyson booth, the Arabian Nights booth, and so on through the list of poets and authors who have presented sufficiently brilliant pictures in their writings to favor illustration in this way. Such an entertainment as this in Boston is always sure of a full house, because it brings into it scores of people who have a craving for the dramatic, and who have in the maximation. One can meet here Goethe's Mephi stopheles and Marguerite

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST IMPROPRIETY, and so on through the whole ranges of largory.

without the slightest impropriety, and so on through the whole range of lamous characters. All the Christian matrons in town are expected to be present. The programme for to-night is, first, the procession of all the characters of the various authors chosen; then Louisa Alcott will act as Mrs. Jarley in the Wax-Works. Then, in Booth First, five tableaux from Goethe's and "Faust." In Booth Second, tableaux from "Lalla Rookh;" Booth Sixth. tableaux from Tennyson's "Dora," of Irving's "Sleepy Hollow, Dream of WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST IMPROPRIETY,

Fair Women;" a little quartette singing, and some acting. In Booth Seventh, scenes from "Oliver Twist," "Pickwick." "Cricket on the Hearth," and a procession of seventy-five persons in the Dickens characters. In Booth Eight, "Mistress Mary, quite contrary," and games and singing. "Won't the Christian matrons have a lovely time," says naughty Brunette, "with all this srtless fun, specially the opportunity to pronounce upon the wicked "Faust,"? By next week I shall hope to present an eye-witness picture of the three evenings, the wicked "Faust," Christian matrons, and ail. N. P.

#### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Who Will Pay the Bill? To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Will you please inform an old citizen of twenty-five years' residence in Chicago, and heavy taxpaver, who will have to foot the expenses incurred by the ring Com-missioners of Cook County for going to the Capitol at Springfield to witness the big fight over the election of United States Senator Gen. John A. Logan.

That Crib Man. To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—While our noble firemen, who are eminently worthy, are seeking an increase of salary, and are without doubt richly deserving of it, would it not be well for the Board of Public Works to consider the necessity of increasing the pay of Charles Kelstrom that faithful and valuable public servant at the Crib? His family, sick all winter, is cut off from medical aid, and enduring all the hardships and dangers of an unprecedentedly cold and severe winter. No taxpayer, I venture to say, would grudge an increase of pay to so valuable and faithful a servant. Let the Board of Public Works attend to this at once.

Taxpayer.

A Savings Bank Running an Elevator.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A statement appears i is morning's TRIBUNE to the effect that a petition had been filed in the Circuit Court and a icense granted to the "Illinois Trust and Savngs Bank" to run and operate the Neeley & Hambleton grain-elevator, on the South Branch. The depositors in this bank are interested in the The depositors in this bank are interested in the question as to whether or not it is a violation of the charter for a corporation organized to take care of savings deposits to go into the elevator business, and whether this is not such a departure from the objects of the bank, as defined in the charter, as would result in a ioriciture of the charter if proceedings were instituted for that purpose. If this thing is lawful the bank will soon be engaged in the dry-goods, boot and shoe, drug, and grocery business; the whole thing to end with a slaughter-house.

UNIT.

Rough on the Poets.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—I have long admired the high standard attained by your valuable paper the care with which the True and the New in Science and Art are prepared for the education and enjoyment of a host of readers is praise worthy; in the branches of painting, music, an the drama your paper is an able and conscien tious instructor and critic. But I only echo the tious instructor and critic. But I only echo the opinion of numerous persons, competent to speak with authority, when I state that The Tribuye does not give sufficient attention to the selection of poetical literature. If the object is to encourage home genius, you inflict evil that good (?) may come; if to afford amusement, it is at the expense of literary education. An occasional classical gem from a volume of Keats, Woodsworth, Tennyson, or a translation from foreign classics, would perhaps cause the local poet to emulate purity in style, and would certainly be instructive to some and delightful to others.

Fonetic Speling with Comon Tipe.

To the Editur ov The Tribune. SHEKAWGO, Jan. 25.—I am in favor ov th proposed plan ov speling akording to the sownd ov the wurds. I hope a jeneral interest in the subject wil be revivd. Before the Wor ther waz much atenshun given to the mater ol over the kuntry; but the exitement ov wor times drove the subject out ov the publik mind. What a vast saving ov time and labor wud be

made if this sistem shud be adopted. Langwaj iz made for man, not man for langwaj.

Many pepie wud rite ther leters, speling akording to sownd, only tha wud fere that uthers wud not understand the rezon and askribe

it tu ignorans.

If now ther waz stasbunary prepard and kept
If now ther waz stasbunary prepard and kept or sale at the stores, which shud hav printed on the hed ov the furst paj a notis that the shete was intended for fonetik sneling, and perhaps also a fu rules for speing, then I think thoze interested wid bi and use such paper, and the sistem wid be bror rapidly into notis. its own suply.

This is mi furst atempt to spei fonetikaly, and

I no that meny ov mi wurds ar not speld akord-ing to the best fonetik rules. I intend tu be-kum familyar with thoze rules sune, and bope to du beter nekst time. So "au revoir."

The Legal Fraternity. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Whenever any charges are

made against a member of the Bar the whole fraternity are ready, as one man, to come to the rescue with ready pen and fluent speech. Skilled in argument, and with plenty of time on their hands, it is not difficult for them to make the worse appear the better cause. On the other band, while men engaged in business feel that they have no time to attend to such matters, also feel a great reluctance to engage in any controversies, and it is only when pressed to it controversies, and it is only when pressed to it by a sense of duty that they will give their time to the correction of any wrongs in the community. Some days since the writer made a note of the happy manner in which Mr. Emory A. Storrs, in his interview with a reporter of the New York Graphic, brushed aside all charges made aSainst Judge Blodgett, and settled them to his own satisfaction. Mr. Storrs informed the reporter that he understood one of the charges (and he thought the main one) brought against Judge B. was for interfering with the Grand Jury in the performance of their duties, and he says "there can't be anything in that charge," for (1) he don't think much of the Grand Jury system. It is troublesome and bad to have men around inquiring into criminal matters with so much power and not altogether dependent upon the Court and Bar. Therefore, if the Judge overstepped the limits of his authority and squelched the Grand Jury, it was all right, the cause "the specific ground upon which Judge Blodgett's advice was based came under his own construction of the statute." That's plain; don't you see it? (3) If Mr. Hibbard disobeyed a plain provision of the law and made a report under oath which was false, it would be shocking to inlict him as long as he had in his pocket the permission of Judge B. to do so. So, in Mr. Storrs' estimation, and in the estimation of "nineteen-twentieths of the Chicago Bar," two eminent lawyers (if one is a Judge) can do a lively business in this way with impunity,—one to construct the law, and the other to break it. And according to the whole tenor of Mr. Storrs' deliverance, of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

The Eather of The Tribune. by a sense of duty that they will give their time

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—I saw in THE TRIBUNE a few days since an editorial advocating a change in the Patent law so as to permit any one to make and sell a patented article by paying a royalty to the inventor. I think a critical examination will convince you of the error of this view. In nine cases out of ten an inventor is destitute of business tact and financial resources. When these elements are combined he is sure to get the benefit of the protection afforded by the Government, when, without any-thing except genius, the business man and capitalist who supplement him need some protec-tion. After an idea is conceived it often requires a large amount of money to perfect the invention, and then, if the article is new, a great expenditure must be made to educate the public on its use before a profit can be realized. If any one could then step in and handle the goods there would always be fools enough to put prices at such a figure that the original plant never could be realized. Experienced capitalists will seldom invest in a patent for speculation, but they will with a prospect for permanent and profitable employment of their money. It is true that gross abuses have grown up under the present Patent law. When great interests are at stake powerful parties often obtain subsidiary patents, and then by costly itigation and competition force the original inventor out of his rights. Criminal as well as civil damages ought to be provided against infringers, and this class of piracy placed on the same basis as other robbery. The Government justly attempts to determine whether an applicant is entitled to a patent or not. When a patent is issued an infringement ought not to lic on its use before a profit can be realized. If

be tolerated for a moment, until the aggrieved party has gone into court and demonstrated the error. There is a disposition on the part of inventors to cram into a patent as many claims as possible, or to get out a great many protective patents never used, which stand as a constant threat to the public. The rule ought to be to declare a patent invalid if any claim in it was found so. This would compel inventors to confine themselves strictly to the gist of what they invent. Patents ought to be cancelled when the article is not generally introduced within a reasonable length of time. This note is not sent for publication, but having experienced some of the evils of our patent legislation I submit my conclusions for your personal consideration. Respectfully, George H. Bliss.

The Chamberlain Case. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- I noticed an article in your paper to-day which does a patient of mine an injustice, as the following statement will show: On last Thursday evening about 6 o'clock a young man rushed into my office wanting a doctor to attend his mother at 148 West Monroe street, who was injured, having a wound in the head. I asked him where the wound was, and he said "Here," pointing to about the centre of the forehead. I told him the skull was very he said "Here," pointing to about the centre of the forehead. I told him the skull was very thick there, and to oulet down, that it might be only a flesh wound. I went over to his home, and found his mother, Mrs. Msry Chamberlain, with a wound on the forehead, about three inches long, cut through to the bone. I dressed the wound, and, on leaving, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he wanted to show me where she had fallen; so he took a light, went out on the sticewalk, and there was a bool of blood. I then started for my office. I called yesterday to see her, and she made the following statement: That herself and husband went out for a drive to Central Park last Thursday afternoon, leaving home about 3 o'clock, and returned between 5 and 6 o'clock, and drove up to the door. She got out of the sleigh on to the sidewalk, and Mr. Chamberlain drove around to the barn, which is in the rear of the residence. She was hit with some weapon on the forehead, and knocked senseless and robbed of \$180 in money, which was in a pocket-book in the pocket of her dress. It also contained two gold rings, fruit-knife, and two keys to box in Fidelity Safe Depository; also some valuable papers, which are of no use except to the owner. When Mr. Chamberlain came from the barn he found her senseless on the sidewalk, and carried her into the bouse. The Chamberlains are a highly respected family, always mind their own business, and have resided in this city for twenty-two years, and it is my opinion, from the appearance of the wound and the adjacent parts, which I can have substantified, that she she was hit with a slungshot and knocked senseless, and, should the blow have been on the temporal bone, she would be in eternity.

Constables.

Constables To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Constables have be cussed and discussed from all sides, and no one as yet has found anything to say in their favor. The "people" seem to forget that they elect these men to the office they hold,-and they elect just such men as they want. An " honest Constable is not wanted—would starve to death, in fact, from the legal fees of the office. There are in the three towns forming the City of Chicago thirty-eight Constables, -in the county towns as many more,-all doing business in the city; in all about seventy-five of these officers. As there is "legal" work for not more than one-fourth of the number, flow are they all to live but by taking illeral fees?

one-fourth of the number, flow are they all to live but by taking illegal fees?

The lawyers, too, are in a great measure responsible for the illegal way in which the business is done. They want their executions collected, no matter what measures are used; if the Constable objects to do their bidding on the ground of illegality, they have no use for him,—they can get one who is not so scrupilous,—so that a Constable with a "conscience" will soon find himself out of business. I have been several years in the business, and can "talk from the book." There is but one remedy for the trouble complained sof in regard to this office. Abolish it. Let the business be run like the Sheriff's office. Elect one man to the office of "High Constable," who shall be responsible for the acts of as many deputies as may be required. Any one having a wrong to complain of will know where to go for redress, instead, as now, to bunt among the seventy-five irresponsible men. Let the office be a salaried one. One-half of the fillegal fees now extorted from the poor would be ample to run the office as it should be. It would also do away with most of the trouble complained of in Justice's Courts. The office of "Justice" is merely a "collecting agency," and a Justice's business depends on the facility with which which debts can be collected through his office. So the more unscrupulous the Constables of a Court, the more business will be brought to that Court.

Under the present measure in they shall be responsible for the the more business will be brought to that Court.

Under the present measure responsible men shall be responsible for the first and the senting to bridge over the gentlemen about Gen. Grant's liberty-loving clitizens of the ground of liberty-loving clitizens of the cat was not with the assemble des trois tailleuri of Tooley street represent the culture, business capacity, and liberty-loving clitizens of Tooley street represent the culture, business capacity, and respectability of the citizens of Catholic public opinion in t

have had on their statute books for many years laws in substance the same as that proposed by Senator Bash.

Chap. 140, Sec. 36, Laws of Massachusetts, provides: "If, after foreclosure of a mortgage, the creditor recovers a judgment for any part of the debt on the ground that the value of the mortgaged premises at the time of the foreclosure was less than the sum due, such recovery shall open the foreclosure, and the person entitled may redeem the premises, notwithstanding the three years limited in that behalf may have expired."

Massachusetts, with an equity of redemption of three years instead of a bare twelve months, as in this State, gives her debtors this additional equity in case the creditor will not rest satisfied by taking the land for his debt.

The laws of Illinois ought to protect the resident borrower of money as well as the foreign lender.

Of course the backneved cry is raised of "view".

ender.
Of course the backneyed cry is raised of "violating the Constitution," etc.,—a cry raised in favor of slavery against freedom, a cry raised in opposition to every reform measure ever proposed.

posed.

In justice and equity the fact ought to be recognized, even by courts, that a dollar at the time of foreclosure, in times like these, is worth double what it was when the debt was incurred; that the value and purchasing power of money is doubled.

Let the creditor then be satisfied to take the proctogged land for his debt land which was

Let the creditor then be satisfied to take the mortragged land for his debt, land which was once worth twice the amount of that debt, probably, when the loan was made.

It is urged that Senator Bash's law-would discourage bidders at foreclosure sales, but it is notorious that in times of depression there is no market for real estate anyway, and nobody buys at these sales except creditors to protect themselves. In good times, when there is a market, the

In good times, when there is a market, the debtor can sell his property, pay his debt, and own the surplus, or if foreclosure is made the purchaser gets a good title, for in good times the land will sell for enough at least to pay the debt. As to "driving away capital," this law will no more bring about that calamity (with our high rates of interest held out to money-lenders) than it has in Massachusetts or in other States. Shylocks will how, but the mass of our citizens will rejoice at the passage of Mr. Bash's proposed law. EQUITY.

A Modern Society Drama.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A somewhat remarkable ase came into my office a few days since. A very stylish lady about 30 years of age and very stylish lady about 30 years of age and a rather plethoric, well-to-do gentleman, desired me to give them an opinion on the legality of certain proceedings. The lady having been married several times, and having four children living, she was anxious to know whether they were legitimate in the eye of the law, her execut assembled have been executed. law, her escort seemingly being anxious to unite in marriage with my fair client unless a against on the rument on the rument on the rument of applies bewildered in its recital, I desired she would write out a history of her life and send it to me. It came as follows:

DEAR MR. SINKING: I have done as you requested. Having worked in an abstract office I am enabled to simplify matters, as you will see by the inclosed. Your friend, Many E. Ruodeling, P. S.—Father's name was John Smith.

1. John Smith to Adolphus Claire: Special war-ranty (marriage), Sept. 10. 1880, recites that John Smith bequeaths, grants, devises, and lety unto Adolphus Cinire, Mary E. Smith in marriage. unto Adelpaus Cinfre, Mary B. Simila in marriage, age 16 years.

2. Mary E. Claire to William Johnstone: Mortgage, July 2, 1861, recties that in consideration of bad treatment by A. Claire to Mary E. Claire and of sympathy by William Johnstone for Mary E. Claire she mortgages her young affections to said Johnstone.

3. Circuit Court. — County, Indiana, to Mary E. Claire: Divorce, granted Dec. 2, 1861, to Mary B. Claire. Cause, incompatibility. Defends age not found.

B. Claire: Divorce, granted Dec. 2, 1881, to Mary E Claire: Cause, mcompatibility, Defend ant not found.

4. County Clerk of — County, Illinois, to William Johnstone and Mary E. Claire: Marriage license, granted at — Feb. 21, 1862. (By this marriage we had Willie.)

5. — Count, — County, Utsh Ter., to William Johnstone: Divorce, Aug. 3, 1864. Decree recites that, whereas it sphears that Mary E. Johnstone has fer more than two years deserted William Johnstone and defendant not appearing. Decree granted.

6. William Johnston to Uriah Thomas and Mary E. Johnstone: Quit-claim, Aug. 1, 1864. Recites that, in consideration of Mary E., his wife, not defending a certain suit for divorce, William Johnstone releases and walves all claims to her by reason of informality or litegality of proceedings.

7. Grand Jury of — County, N. Y., to Mary E. Thomas: Acquittal, May 15, 1868, of any ambelion that her late lamented husband, Uriah Thomas, came to his death by her hands. (Poor Urian left me another little wanderer, —Nettie.)

8. County Clerk — County to Mary E. Thomas and James Z. Rhodeline: Marriage-license, June 21, 1871. (Harry and Georgie were the fruits of our love.)

9. Heirs of James Z. Rhodeline vs. Mary E. Brodeline: Marriage-license.

fruits of our love.)

9. Heirs of James Z. Rhedeline vs. Mary R. Rhodeline: Bill to contest will. March 30, 1877. Decree recites that, as my divorce from Adolphus Claire was obtained by fraud. I was not legally married to James Z. Rhodeline, and that I at once turn over to his heirs all the property he left me in the state of th Having carefully examined her abstract I wrote her as follows:

wrote her as follows:

Madam: I have carefully examined the inclosed papers. It is my opinion that twenty-five years ago you would have been vigorously prosecuted for bigamy, and that your children would have been looked upon with suspicion. At the present time, however, such things are become quite fashionable. Possessing youth, beauty, experience, and scandal, you will now be lionized by society as a heroine. I will give no advice as to future marriages, but I will say that should you again marry, unless Mr. Claire or Mr. Johnstone see fit to prosecute, you have no need to fear the law vindicating itself. As they are both now happily remarried, there seems no likelihood of any interruption of future bliss. Your social position having been aphanced asther than diminished, I can see no enhanced rather than diminished. I can see no reason why you should full to shine as the brightest gen in the saloons of modern aristocracy. I am. madam, with great respect, your obedient

Gen. Grant and the Corkonians,

To the Educar of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In a recent issue of your ably-edited and widely-circulated journal, I have read a long editorial article, in which the cor-poration of the "Athens of Ireland," the "Beautiful Citic of Cork," fell under the condemuation of your trenchant pen for not according to the extremely taciturn soldier-states Gen. Grant, a public reception. The rebuke you then administered to the Town Council of Cork was, in my estimation, couched in rather too harsh lauguage, as it tended to demonstrate that the entire enlightened and liberal-minded population of the city approved of the disgrace-ful course pursued by a few gentlemen in the views entertained by these gentlemen about Gen. Grant's speech, which was delivered in some town in Iowa, no more re-

Court, the more business will be brought to that Court.

Under the present exemption laws, not one execution in a hundred can be legally collected; if collected at all it is simply extorted from those who are really unable to pay. The creditor has exhausted all patience before he brings suit, but once brought, he cares not what means are used so he gets his money; so he says to the Constable, whose fee depends on his success, "Go for him."

As I said before, the "people" make the Constables what they are by requiring them to do their bidding, regardless,—and if ill becomes a man to find fault with the tools with which he does his work, even if he does get cut with them.

Senator Bash's Mortgage Bill.

To the Eastor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The laws of Illinois relating to foreclosure of mortgages of real estate are so unjust that it is strange that no amendment has been made even before the excellent bill lately introduced by the Hon. D. N.

Bash, of Chicago.

The existing law is all in favor of the creditor, and gives him all that the most greedy Shyloek can demand; it is framed on the "pound-of-flesh" principle.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States have had on their statute books for many years laws in substance the same as that proposed by Senator Bash.

Capp. 140, Sec. 36, Laws of Massachusetts, provides: "If, after foreclosure of a mortgage, the creditor recovers a judgment for any part of the debt on the ground that the value of the mortgaged premises at the time of the foreclosure was less than the sum due, such recovery shall open the foreclosure, and the person entitled may redeem the premises, not withstand-

From the tenor of the foregoing article, Mr. Editor, it is manifestly evident that the "to-suit" offered to Gen. Grant by the scarlet-robed Aldermen and black-robed Councilors, who, I must admit, are gentlemen of surpassingly rare and brilliant intellectual acquir ements, emanated from a deplorably imperfect knowledge of the profane history of the mighty Republic of the West, or was the offspring of that religious marrow which saturated all over with the oil of prejudice. It is to be regretted that Gen. Grant did not proceed to the Capital of the South of Ireland, notwithstanding the opprobrium and indignity which a few gentlemen, acting in a corporate capacity, endeavored to attach to his name, and I am sure, if he did, he would get a ead mille faithe from the warmhearted and generous people of the shamrock-decked Sunny South which he would find would be in keeping with the traditional and proverbial hospitality of one of the most singularly unfortunate races that ever sprung from the boson of mater terra.

#### MY DREAM.

I slept, and I dreamt that you gently drew ness, And placed a soft hand on my brow; And the low, tender words that fell on my ear, In fancy I hear even now.

I dreamt that you took both my hands in your own

And asked was the day full of care, And spoke of the days that forever are flown, When you helped me my burden to bear. Beside me you sat, with your fair head bent low, And left on my face a caress: I wondered (in dreams one can wonder, you know) If Heaven could give greater bliss.

You said, though the past had been heavy to beat, Before me there beamed a bright day; And you whis-pered, No sky was ever so fair But some cloud upon it must lay.

You knelt as you used in the days long ago. Committing my way unto God;
And, as your loved accents fell softly and low,
I woke with a start and a sob.

I awoke with a sob, for never your hand Shall I hold, or voice shall I hear; For long since you went to the far better Land, And only in decama linear near. And only in dreams linger near. Chicago, Jan. 16, 1879. LAURA UNDERHILL

LIFE.

Nothing is lost, or ever wholly wasted;
Our very sins impel us up.
Only through pair the fullest joys are tasted
From out Life's cup!
After the storm and the sea's uproar,
Doubly sweet the peaceful shore
To the worn sailor.

Eternal justice underlies the rest: Not siways through the eyes we gare;
Of our two lives, the unseen is the best.
Though to the other is the pearle.
Prom greatest falls we rise again,
And lo! the very sear and pain
Are our reminders!
PAUL F. BROWNE. THE S THE D

CHIC THE PAST WEEK The musical turmoil is permitted once more to of the stage. Probably will not be dazzled with

of toffets as has graced

the last two week a few-let us only a few-vacant round for believing the calm in our theatrical w it is quite possible that, have the effect of stirri folks into unwonted ac desire for evening amuse persuaded into the agree improving, and it only ment to quicken the p long-buried dollars int seeking to extol unduly go in this respect, fact that we have sustained our reput most generous patroi the country. With ha tion outside of opera, t terent theatres have beeness, showing that the petite, which an entereadily appeare. McV charm away every av legitimate drama, and a with the revival of Bu drama of "Green Bu of memory among the resuscitation must have old fogy, who its first appearance Hooley brought that Joseph Murphy, into his Joseph Murphy, into his succeeded in getting me previous "off" engages The "Smoke-if-you-like politan, and the Acades a hearty benefit, and the was doing such a roa Mayor, fearing that Jim altogether too rapidly suspend him until he the whole, therefore, graulate ourselves on although they have yie of dramatic honey. THIS WEEK P

things, and conspicuous tractions is the new pla Sage Richardson, which McVicker's Theatre. A Mrs. Richardson receive French nevel by Gabort from which the plot of Incidents from one of mances are combined wand scenic arrangement and, not at all trespassis within an Inch of Histage adaptations. At will convey some idea of the work. In the fia true Frenchman, and casy-going French starson and murder, and well-bred fiance is bo cumstances, on the eve second act introduces treceiving a call from hit to prove his innocence and declines to wing it, difficulty like a man, a scond for a time. In thouse of the wounded, wife a former mistress, dering ber husband in right to marry him dumbfounded, of coun believing her accuser Their mutual recriming the dying man, who cre ing a revolver, and the shoot, preferring to dhis home by a public introduces an affecting women. The mistress

At Hamlin's Theatre
performers have been
among whom are Burs
tony, Kitty Allyne, Fai tony, Ritty Allyle, Fa and Sanders.

The Metropolitan pro-list of variety attraction Mac has been re-engager order of comedians of Mose Fiske, who we eretta called "Molly Miss Susic Parker.

The latest thing abo combination is that no ly is occupied in runn Opera in the United 8 and the Sandwich is go to England, Ireland with the Presidential exhibit the "8 Imperi

Balabrega, the Swed May Leyton, the mys reads minds and does sight, open to-morrow with an entertainmen sleight-of-hand, and githe supernatural. My interesting and an er singular faculty, we afore," which has atta Boston and New Y. Hooley's for the first ing by a company whi ing by a company whi it has been pronoun musical sensation, and the company, it will be tion from the musical

The Kiralfy combin season at Haverly's sensation drama, "A Eighty Days," which fore with signal succession of the troupe artistic merit to that and the sente artist lembellish it with a compelling performance. opening performance The Criterion Come to Hooley's Theatre mended for its comp includes Mr. F. F. M artist and a rigid Roberts, Mr. T. F. Eg

per, a young act of Mr. E. F. Eberle, Mi known as a piquant Miss Mary Davenpon title her to the rank of Pierce, Miss Helen Francis. They are to Boya."

Boys."
The Dillon compandays since. In Eigin but the next was "My Awful Dad" wo other man. Mr. Dill where he was four large rat which had r Of course the police to the station, consid T., but it wasn't. It understood that the road, but which road They will likely find when the snow melts. NE

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 H. M. S. Pinafore There hasn't been a many a day. Why, t pie every night, bec enough to hold all w the man is considered call for a Pinafore

and we are going gloves, and paper In a great measure to the elaborate way duced the piece,—for the stage. The cast It includes Henri La Whiffen, and William and Miss Mills, a Mile. Jarbeau and Bl parts. But when if

# that in consideration laire to Mary E. Claire am Johnstone for Mary her young affections to

ry E. Claire: Marriage eb. 21, 1862. (By this ty, Utah Ter., to Will-Aug. 3, 1864. Decree bears that Mary E. John-vo years deserted Will-ant not appearing. De-

ant not appearing. De-Friah Thomas and Mary k. Aug. I. 1864. Recites Mary E., his wife, not divorce, William John-all cains to her by rea-dity of proceedings. County, N. Y., to Mary ay 15, 1868, of any sus-tented husband, Uriah a by her hands. (Poor wanderer, Nettle.) ounty to Mary E. Thom-line: Marriage-license, and Georgie were the

mined her abstract I

that twenty-five years igorously prosecuted for laren would have been a. At the present time, become quite fashions, eastly, experience, and lonized by society as a vice as to future marshould you again prosecutive. th now happily remar-hood of any interruption al position having been almished. I can see no I to shine as the bright-modern aristocracy. pect, your obedien

ABRAHAM SIMKINS. the Corkonians. a recent issue of your

reulated journal, I have tiele, in which the cor-iens of "Ireland," the k," fell under the con-hant pen for not accord-turn soldier-statesman, ption. The rebuke you Town Council of Cork couched in rather too ended to demonstrate proved of the disgrace-Gen. Grant. Now, the which was delivered Iowa, no more re-of the high-tained, erty-loving citizens of abee des trois tailleurs

ork Evaluation of Jan. 6. This influential and is the leading others of in the South of Ireland, he illustrious and action, and statesman, the in Francis Magnire, M. Inchief is a gentleman ry attainments: only approve the manner sen. 6: and is intention to the Town Council on Friected admiration for the reven as a soldier. His acily always seemed to us by skill than by the doppreponderince of reaway men's lives at both ha contest the game most most to sacrifice. His ithout merit, baying done et the guift hat the Civil a North and the South.

any conspicious virtues, co of rather bitter sectaa moment when, in the epass from his hands, he gnow-Nothing cry. But, basif, happly unqueswas too palpable that his e slipped quietly out of shhood wil know him no a stamp that ought at all respect by frishnen. He fame the Linited States, ears the chosen ruler of his more people of Irish and Ireland, and which eland by stionzer ties of an any other under the of quondam ruler of the been received and feted, any discourtesy shown to any way applied to the land the great people representative. On that not perhaps have desired of enthusiasm, we should be ex-President were reattaching to the position antified. We gather from a delivered at the enteravor of Dublin, that the tention of visiting Cork; retation we place upon his likely to see the blarneytanged by the belief that be of an unfriendly nathat point, however, we oprehension in his mind, termine 70 abstain from
ion on personal grounds, the citizens at large would eceive him with respect, as impossible.

the citizens at large words eccive him with respect, s impossible. e foregoing article, Mr. evident that the "inant by the scarlet-robed bed Councilors, who, I lemen of surpassingly flectual acquir emetts, ably imperiect knowlestory of the mighty Reas the offspring of that saturated all over with is to be regretted that sed to the Capital of twithstanding the which a lew gentlemen, activ, endeavored to atland and sure, if he did, he with from the warm-scoole of the shamrocken he would find would dittional and proverbtal most singularly unsprung from the bosom Michael Noonan. EAM.

you gently drew near, on my brow; s that fell on my ear,

h my hands in your own ull of care, forever are flown, burden to bear. had been heavy to bear, a bright day; ky was ever so fair must lay.

he days long ago, s feel softly and low,

ver your hand all I hear; the far better Land, LAURA UNDERHILE

r wholly wasted; us up. fullest joys are tasted e sea's uproar,

and pain
Paul F. Brown

THE STAGE. THE DRAMA.

resuscitation must have been welcome to many

was doing such a roaring business that the Mayor, fearing that Jim Nixon was getting rich altogether too rapidly, found it necessary to suspend him until he widened his doors. On

the whole, therefore, we have reason to con-

THIS WEEK PROMISES BETTER

things, and conspicuous among the coming a tractions is the new play written by Mrs. Abb

of the work. In the first act the hero, who is a true Frenchman, and views morality from an easy-going French standpoint, is accused of arson and murder, and his fiance faints, as any well-bred fiance is bound to do under the circumstances, on the eve of her marriage. The second act introduces the accused as a prisoner receiving a call from his love, who implores him to prove his innocence or fiee. He has no proofs, and declines to wing it, but decides to meet the difficulty like a man, and prepares to simply ab-

and declines to wing it, but decides to meet the difficulty like a man, and prepares to simply absected for a time. In the third act he visits the house of the wounded man, recognizes in the wife a former mistress, and accuses her of murdering her husband in order to obtain the legal right to marry him (the hero). The wife is dumbfounded, of course, being innocent, and believing her accuser to be the guilty party. Their mutual recriminations are interrupted by the dring man, who creates a sensation by point-

Their mutual recriminations are interrupted by the dying man, who creates a sensation by pointing a revolver, and then gasping that he will not shoot, preferring to disgrace the destroyer of his home by a public accusal. The fourth act introduces an affecting scene between the two women. The mistress demands the surrender of the man who is beloved of both, and refusal

LOCAL NOTES.

At Hamlin's Theatre a number of new variety performers have been engaged for the week, among whom are Burton Stanley, Leon Whet-tony, Kitty Allyne, Fanny Kent, and McVicker

and Sanders.

The Metropolitan programme contains a long list of variety attractions for the week. Little Mac has been re-engaged, and among the higher order of comedians will be noted the name of Mose Fiske, who will appear in an Irish operetta called "Molly Dear," in concert with Miss Susic Parker.

The latest thing about the Mapleson-Haverly

The latest thing about the Mapleson-Haverly combination is that next year, while Jack Haverly is occupied in running Her Majesty's Roval Opera in the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, Col. Mapleson will go to England, Ireland, India, and Afghanistan with the Presidential Mastodon Minstrels, and exhibit the "8 Imperial end men."

Balabrega, the Swedish magiciau, with Miss May Leyton, the mysterious young lady who reads minds and does other marvels of second sight, open to-morrow evening at Hershey Hall with an entertainment of scientific illusions, sleight-of-hand, and glimpses into the realms of the supernatural. Miss Leyton is certainly a gifted young lady, and, however she comes by her singular faculty, works wonders in her way.

The nautical comic opera by Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, entitled "H. M. S. Pinafore," which has attained a marked success in Boston and New York, will be produced at Hooley's for the first time here to-morrow evening by a company which comes from Montreal. It has been pronounced a new and amusing musical sensation, and, according to the merit of the company, it will receive a proper recognition from the musical people of Chicago.

The Kirally combination will open for a brief season at Haverly's Theatre in their popular sensation drama. "A Trip Around the World in Eighty Days," which has been presented heretofore with signal success. The present organization of the troupe is said to be fully equal in artistic merit to that of any of its predecessors, and the senic artist has been doing his best to embellish it with appropriate settings. The opening performance will be given this evening.

to Hooley's Theatre next week, is highly com-mended for its completeness and efficiency. It includes Mr. F. F. Mackay, who is a thorough

artist and a rigid disciplinarian: Mr. Frank Roberts, Mr. T. F. Egbert, Mr. W. DeWolf Hop-per, a young actor of extraordinary promise; Mr. E. F. Eberle, Miss Louise Sylvester, well

known as a piquant and accomplished actress; Miss Mary Dovenport, whose attanments en-title her to the rank of a "star"; Miss Emma Pierce, Miss Helen Gardner, and Mr. Edward Francis. They are to play "Caste" and "Our Bays."

The Dillon company went to pieces a few days since. In Eigin John played one night, but the next was one of his off nights, and "My Awful Dad" was represented by some other man. Mr. Dillon came back to Chicago, where he was found one evening grabbing a large rat which had run up inside his trousers. Of course the policeman, who took him kindly to the station, considered it a clear case of D. T., but it wasn't. It was a genuine rat. It is understood that the company are still upon the

understood that the company are still upon the road, but which road it is not quite easy to tell. They will likely find their way back to Chicago

NEW YORK.

" PINAFORE."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

" H. M. S. Pinafore " at the Standard Theatre. There hasn't been a hit like it in New York for

many a day. Why, they are turning away peo-

ple every night, because the theatre isn't big

enough to hold all who apply for seats. Already the man is considered behind the age who doesn't call for a Pinafore cocktail before breakfast, and we are going to have Pinafore hash, and

gloves, and paper collars, too, for all I know.

In a great measure the success is no doubt due

to the elaborate way in which Mr. Duff has pro-

duced the piece,-for it is splendidly put upon

the stage. The cast is all that could be desired.

It includes Henri Laurent, Eugene Clark, Tom Whiffen, and William Davidge among the men,

and Miss Mills, a Washington belle, besides Mile. Jarbeau and Blanche Galton for the female

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The talk of the town is

when the snow melts.

ulate ourselves on our theatrical beehives, ough they have yielded but a small result

sure that the merits of the piece itself have car ried it through. CHICAGO. THE STORY OF "PINAPORE" THE PAST WEEK'S THEATRICALS. is in itself funny. And it is told in a way that would make a funeral-procession laugh. The The musical turmoil having subsided, we are permitted once more to look at common things of the stage. Probably the theatre-going eye daughter of the Captain is betrothed to the First Lord of the Admiralty, but in reality will not be dazzled with such a gorgeous display loves a common sailor. An old bumboat-woman of toilets as has graced Mr. Haverly's Theatre last two weeks, and it may be shall have to endure the sight of who secretely loves the Captain, tells the aston ished crowd, just as the common sailor is to be put in irons for his audacity, that she was the few-let us hope it may nurse of both Captain and sailor when they only a few-vacant seats; yet there is good were infants, and that she "changed" them nd for believing that the recent storm will Therefore the sallor becomes Captain, the Cap not be succeeded, as many anticipate, by a dead tain steps into the "foksl," and the daughter calm in our theatrical world. On the contrary, marries her lover, while the ex-Captain hitches it is quite possible that the operatic furore will to the bumboat-woman for life. have the effect of stirring up the stay-at-home One of the funniest characters in the piece in folks into unwonted activity, and reawaken the Dick Deadeye. He is hump-backed, and gener desire for evening amusement. People are easily ally villainous in his appearance, but is the onl persuaded into the agreeable belief that times are man in the ship who utters real goody-good improving, and it only needs some such excitesentiments. And when he says anything parment to quicken the public pulse, and set the ticularly honest, everybody recoils from him in long-buried dollars into circulation. Without seeking to extol unduly the liberality of Chicahorror. Once Little Buttercup, the bumboat woman, says: go in this respect, it is a noteworthy " Hast ever thought that beneath a gay and fact that we have so far this season frivolous exterior there might lurk a cankerous sustained our reputation for being the worm which is slowly but surely eating its way most generous patrons of amusements in into one's very heart?" With hardly any strong attraction outside of opera, the managers of the dif-terent theatres have been doing a thriving busi-THEN ENSUES THIS SCENE: ness, showing that the public has a healthy ap-

Dick-" I have thought it, often!" (All re coil from him.)

Buttercup—" Yes, you look like it. What?" petite, which an enterprising caterer might readily appease. McVicker probably took it the matter with the man-ain't he well?'

to a great extent are amateurs (nothing will so everlastingly knock the socks off a new play as

an amateur in a prominent part), one may be

Boatswain-" Don't take no notice of his into his head that the syren singers would charm away every available dollar from the It's only poor Dick Deadene," Dick-" I say-it's a beast of a name, ain't it legitimate drama, and so he contented himself -Dick Deadeyc?" with the revival of Buckstone's fine old melo-Buttercup—"It's not a nice name."

Dick—"I'm ugly, too, ain't I?" drama of "Green Bushes." It was almost out of memory among the rising generation, and its Buttercup-" You're certainly plain."

an old fogy, who may have witnessed its first appearance as far back as '45. Hooley brought that stalwart Irish comedian, Dick-Ha, ha! That's it. I'm ugly, and the Joseph Murphy, into his service for the week, and succeeded in getting more than even with some previous "off" engagements which did not pay. The "Smoke-if-you-like" Theatre, the Metrohate me for it; for you all hate me, don't

Dick-" And I'm three-cornered, too, ain'

previous "off" engagements which did not pay. The "Smoke-if-you-like" Theatre, the Metro-politan, and the Academy of Music, all reaped a hearty benefit, and the ten-cent opera-house Boatswain-" Well, Dick, we wouldn't go far to hurt any fellow-creature's feelings, but you can't expect a chap with such a name as Dick Deadeye to be a popular character, now, ean vou?"

Again, where Ra'ph Rackstraw, the lover, utters mutinous sentiments, and declares him self the equal of the Captain. Dick tells him it i wrong, and closes thus: "When people have to obey other people's

orders, equality is out of the question."
All (recoiling)—"Horrible! Horrible!" tractions is the new play written by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, which will be brought forth at Mc Vicker's Theatre. A little less than a year ago Mrs. Richardson received a copy of the original French novel by Gaboriau, "Une Cordeau Cou," from which the plot of "Two Women" is taken. Incidents from one of Octave Feuillet's romances are combined with it, while the dialogue and scenic arrangements are, we believe, original, not at all trespassing on the English novel "Within an Inch of His Life," nor its several stage adaptations. A brief outline of the story will convey some idea of the scope and purpose of the work. In the first act the hero, who is a true Frenchman, and views morality from an Boatswa'n- Dick Deadeye, if you go for infuriate this here ship's crew too far I won't answer for being able to hold 'em in. I'm shocked! That's what I am-shocked."

This is Mutiny is applauded and virtue condemned. The First Lord of the Admiralty don't know anything whatever about a ship, and the proud and ambitious Captain is in love with a bum boat-woman. The audacity of the thing is something dazzling, and it must have made some of those Londoners stare. For instance, here is part of a song by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., First Lord of the Admiralty : When I was a lad, I served a term As office-boy to an attorney's firm, I cleaned the windows, and I swept the floor, And I polished the handle of the big front doc

I polished up that handle so carefullee That now I am the Ruler of the Queen's Of legal knowledge I acquired such a grip

That they took me into partnership.
And that junior partnership, I ween
Was the only ship that I ever had seen.
But that kind of a ship so suited me
That now I am the Ruler of the Queen's
Navec. grew so rich that I was sent

a grew so rich that I was sent
By a pocket-borough into Parliament.
I always voted at my party's call
And never thought of thinking for myself at all.
I thought so little, they fewarded me
By making me the Ruler of the Queen's
Navee. of the man who is beloved of ooth, and refusal is followed by a dagger thrust, which fails to reach a vital spot. This lively encounter is interrupted by the timely arrival of one who brings tidings of the discovery of the real assassin, and of the death of the victim. Whereupon the conscience-striken wife dies of a rupture of the heart.

Now, landsmen all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
If your soul isn't fettered to an office stool,
Be careful to be guided by this golden rule:
Stick close to your desks, and never go to sea,
And you all may be Rulers of the Queen's Rather a severe comment, that, on the way

they do things over the pond-eh? ANOTHER VERY FUNNY SONG is that in which the Captain introduces himself to the audience, assisted by the crew. It runs thus:

Though related to a peer,
I can hand, reef, and steer,
And ship a salvagee;
I am never known to quail
At the fury of the gale, And I'm never, never sick at sea!

And I'm never, never sick at sea Crew—Waat, never? Capt.—No, never? Capt.—Hardly ever! Crew—Hd's hardly ever sick at sea!

This becomes really rich in the last act, where each of the characters sings a stave from his or her principal solo. The Captain has become a common sailor, and lets himself out as follows: I shall marry with a wife. In my humble walk in life.

And you, my own, are she! And you, my own, are she!
I must wander to and fro,
But wherever I may go,
I shall never be untrue to thee;
Crew—What, never!
Capt.—No, never!
Capt.—Hardly ever!
Crew—Hardly ever be untrue to thee!
Then give three cheers, and one cheer more,
For the faithful seamen of the "Pinafore."
The boatswain's song about Ha'nh Rackstre

The boatswain's song about Ba'ph Rackstram, oo, has been greeted with applause and laugh He is an Englishman! He is an Englishman!
For he himself has said it!
And it's greatly to his credit,
That he is an Englishman!
For he might have been a Roosian,
A French, or Turk, or Proosian,
Or perhaps Itali-an!
But, in spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,
He remains an Englishman!
For the true born Englishman!
Thursah!

The music to which the words of these songs are set is mostly of the "catching" order. Everybody is whistling "Pinafore" airs, all over town, now, and every day I go out with fear and trembling lest (horrible thought!) the hand-organs will have 'em, too!

MR. DUFF'S COMPANY, as I have already said, is an excellent one. Miss Mills, who was a little shaky the first night, has become more used to acting before an audience, and now fills her part excellently. She has a good voice and uses it effectively. Mile Jarbeau, the other novice, would scarcely be believed by the restriction. lieved by any stranger to whom she might say the stage was newly adopted by her. She is a charming singer, and gives her part a very pleasa.t prominence by some clever acting. The other characters are, without exception, well played. The company is to take the road at the close of the New York season, and may visit Charge. visit Chicago. It is the best company of its kind and plays the best comic opera New York ever

saw.

Boucicault has been getting himself into the Boucicault has been getting himself into the lovellest pickle vou ever saw at the Grand Opera-House. The trouble has been gradually working up to a "head" ever since his season began. It broke the other night. Mr. Boucicault is a good advertiser in every sense of the term. He works the newspapers all the time, and he also plays for "society" popularity. THE WAY HE DOES IT

and he also plays for "society" popularity.

THE WAY HE DOES IT

is to invite his most influential acquaintances to call upon him behind the scenes,—and that mystic precinct, you know, has great charms for people who haven't been there. Consequently they think Boucey is a bang-up sort of cuap, and they troop into his dressing-room by the car-load. When he is on the stage they stand in the wings and watch the piece. It's all very fine, you observe, and it makes the actors, stage-carpenters, and scene-shifters feel almost too happy to live.

Well, one of the managers of the theatre is Mr. Thomas Donnelly, whose very hair bristles up with pugnacity. Now, Mr. Donnelly took it into his head that there wasn't any sense in having a lot of outsiders around the stage, and he told Boucicault it had got to be stopped. But Dion is used to having his own way, and he told Donnelly to go to grass, or words to that effect. That gentleman, however, didn't want to follow the advice of the great dramatist, and just by way of showing that he was the boss in that house, he ordered the back-door keeper to bounce from the stage every person not connected with the theatre. The first yictims were some ladies and a stage every person not connected with the theaparts. But when it is staled that two of the | tre. The first victims were some ladies and a

ladies upon whom the success of the piece rested prominent New York Judge, and the next was Mr. Bouchault's business manager.

Can you imagine an old woman sitting on a red-hot gridiron, and at the same time suffering from green-apple colic? If you can, you may form in your mind's eye a faint picture of Dionysius Boucicault at the moment of which I have written.

HE RAVED AND HOWLED WITH FURY. It was the first time he had ever been insulted in a theatre, and he would terminate his en-gagement at once. Mr. Donnelly replied that Mr. Boucicault was engaged like any of the Mr. Boucicault was engaged like any of the stock actors, at a certain stated price, and that nothing would fill the souls of the inanagement with such calm and holy joy as an attempt by Mr. Boucicault to break his contract. That paralyzed Dion, and he tamed his heart of fire. But he took eminent legal advice concerning his own position, and that advice was that he should stick to his engagement. And he did. But there are no more private suppers in his dressing-room, and the actors can get to the stage now com, and the actors can get to the stage nov

without squeezing through a crowd of strangers. In short, Dion has caten humble pie.

Mr. Harkins is to open the Fifth Avenue Theatre Saturday night with "Dr. Clyde." The cast will include Laura Don, Ellie Wilton, Charles Fisher, Frank Hardenbergh, Owen Fawcett, and George Chaplin. I saw a rehearsal of the piece to-day, and I think there is no doubt that it will make a very decided go. The actors have been selected to fit the parts, and, so far as one can judge from a rehearsal, it looks as if the fitting had been remarkably well done. Mr. Harkins is rehearsing the play in person, and he is as good a stage manager as there is in the country. He has secured entire control of the theatre, and I fully expect he is going to do great things with it.

THE LATEST VICTIM IS IKE REED. THE LATEST VICTIM IS IKE REED.

I don't know that you have the remotest idea who lke Reed is,—but he is a victim, just as hard. From some mysterious cause or other, lke Reed took it upon himself to resent an article in the Dramatic News concerning Minnie Cummings. As a tragedy, his resentment was not an unequivocal success; but its elements of comedy were fairly stunning. Issue started on his crusade one day last week by sending a mesenger to the offices of the daily papers with the senger to the offices of the daily papers with the senger to the offices of the daily papers with the announcement that at a certain hour the editor of the aforesaid theatrical organ was going to receive a tremendous whaling. Then he pro-ceeded to hunt up the editor. He found that redoubtable person in the Hotel Monico, in-dulging in a warlike attack upon a bottle of "extra dry." He went up to that editor and said:

said:

"Who the [of course there isn't any such place, but Ike said there was] h—l is responsible r that article?' Editor (with calm dignity)—"I am!"

"It was a — blackguard article."

"Yes! Well, it don't begin to compare with nother that I'm going to write, on the same Just here the whaling was to have come in. But she missed fire, and in a trice Isaac's hands were firmly held by the editor. Then the men looked at each other earnestly and affectionately for a moment, and then, without apologizing for his hasty departure. Isaac Reed tore himself from the fond embrace of the quilldriver and scooted. He ran twenty blocks at the top of

his speed, and then went home. And now the reporters who came all the way up town to get the particulars of the awful fray swear they'il "knock the stuffing" out of Reed the first chance they get.

This it is to be the defender of injured inno-

MR. BARTON HILL has been in New York a number of days in be-half of the California Theatre. He has not made a definite decision as to all his operations as yet, but he gives me to understand that his mission is an important one. Just now he is seeing the sights and shaking hands with old acquaintances, who are extending him a cordial welcome to the East. It is the first time he has been in New York for six years. Rose Eytinge starts for San Francisco at once to play an engagement

Torsan Francisco at once to play an engagement at the California.

At the Olympic the "Charles Reade Combination," as it is facetiously termed, has made a magnificent fizzle with "Never Too Late to Mend." There was never a show needed mendmagnificent fizzle with "Never Too Late to Mend." There was never a show needed mending as that one does. But it is too late, and they will close in a day or two. John A. Stevens is doing "Unknown" at the Globe to fair business. The "Colleen Bawn" is still at the Grand Opera-House, "Ours" at Wallack's, "The Banker's Daughter" at the Union Square, "Les Fourchambault" at the Broadway, and Rice at the Lyceum. Next-week George Edgar does "King Lear" at the Broadway.

Mr. Owens is doing a big business at the Park Theatre with "Dot." His present engagement looks as if it would be the best he has ever played in New York. The papers here have cut him up a little, but that seems only to have helped the business. And, unless there is a sudden drop, his Ca'eb Plummer will be the only character he will do during his four weeks'-season, although he originally intended to out on a propher of his regulation pays.

son, although he originally intended to put on a number of his regulation plays. WARDE AND BARRYMORE

have cieft their "Diplomacy" party in twain. Barrymore, Georgie Drew, and the Majeronis will do the biece through the South, while Mr. and Mrs. Warde and Joan Drew play it through the North. This is not the result of any trouble in the compant, as has been stated, but is caused by a conviction that they can rake in more stamps separately. They want to ever the whole country in one season, and this is the way they take to do it. I don't believe they are wise to cut up their strength, but I suppose they

The "Mother and Son" party are in town for a week. They report that their business every-where, excepting one week in Chicago, was something "wild and terrible,"—to use a fakir expression. They will tackle it again, though, Most of the roads will be open for walking gen

GENERAL.

ONE MANAGER'S EXPERIENCE. Mr. Hollingstead, of the London Gaiety Theatre, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the house, published the following letter, embodying the history of the concern, and showing that, like all successful managers, he moves with the times:

cern, and showing that, like all successful managers, he moves with the times:

The house was handed over to me on the 21st of December, 1868, and it still remains in my possession. I am spared an elaborate defense of my management by one great and important fact that is probably unequaled in metropolitan theatrical history. I have kept the theatre open for ten years, without closing it for more than ten weeks at night, for repairs, etc., and against these ten weeks I have given 370 matinees, equal to one year and a quarter of night performances. I was the first to establish these matinees on a new principle,—that of giving a different performance in the afternoon to the one given at night. I am happy to say that I have found many imitators both in England and France. I promised, on the 24st of December, 1868, that I would aboush all fees, and I have kept my word. If this is an administrative mistake, it is a very large one. For it has cost me £10,000; but I have no reason to believe that the public are blind to the comforts of the Gaiety system. In arranging my outertainments I have been governed by few theories, and fewer prejudices. I have never tried to force on the public what I think they ough to have; I have rather striven to give them what I think they want. My eelecticism has covered "Shakspeare, taste, and the musical glasses." The three celebrated actors, whose loss the stage now has to depiore, Charles Mathews, Samuel Phelps, and Alfred Wigan, were all intimately associated for several years with the Gaiety Theatre. I was the first to bring the electric light to England for public buildings; and while our parochisl and civic authorities were reporting voluminously on this subject, the Gaiety frontage and the Strand generally were made brilliant by this new illuminator. Finally, after nearly three years' negotiation. I have induced the whole from the first of the state of

days. COUNT JONES. The New York correspondent of a Boston paper gives the following account of the way Count Joannes became a theatrical attraction last season:

Count Joannes became a theatrical attraction last season:

A certain journalist bore it in mind that Jones could be coired into money if the public could be given a chance to make fun of him unbindered. Last winter Jones went from manager to manager to get an engagement for himself and Avonia Fairbanks, a girl whom he called his pupil, in a play that she had written. He met with only laughter and rebuffs. The journalist heard of it. He went to Jones and said: "What will you charge me for three performances—'Hamlet." 'Romeo and Juliet," and 'The Lady of Lyons,' with Miss Fairbanks in each cast?" 'Two hundred and fifty dollers a night, "said Jones. The journalist closed the bargain. Then he hired the Staid Thearter, the largest in the United States, and hurried towards a dramatic agency to hire a company. Just then the felt sure that, with judicious advertising, the thearter could be crowded three times. On that basis he could figure out a profit of \$1.500 to \$2.000. On the other hand, he knew that Jones was a litigatious old fellow, and there was no forteelling what public confevers might arise. The upshot was that he acandoned the enterprise, which was at once taken up by William J. Fleming, a fearless Bowery manager. Fieming adopted the journalist's idea which was to give the andience full rein in guying Jones and depend for advertising on the accounts that the newspapers would be sure to publish of the disorder. The result was a great financial hit. The attempt to repeat it at the Olympic has been less successful, because the newspapers would not take up the subject a second time.

GREEN-BOON NOTES.

Lotta Opens at Indianapolis to-morrow even-

Lotta opens at Indianapolis to-morrow even-

An exchange says: "There is no truth in the rumor that a young man was shot in Louisville

for speaking of Miss Anderson as 'Molly'

Miss Augusta Dargon has gone to Australia for a season. It is said that Jo Emmett's latest attack cost

Lester Wallack is meditating a trip to Califor-nia when the snow melts. Adam Forepaugh has been presented with a cane. So was Adam the First, only he spelt his with an i.

It is said that Kate Claxton lost between \$5,000 and \$6,000 during her brief season at the New York Lyceum. Robson and Crane were at Indianapolis last week, playing "The Two Dromios" and "Our Bachelors" to good houses.

Milton Nobles, while in Vicksburg lately, erected a marble slab over the remains of Madame Methua Schiller, who died there of yellow fever last summer.

Mme. Von Stanwitz is to appear at the Grand Opera-House, New York, in Joaquin Miller's new play, "Mexico," which will be produced on the 10th of February. The acting of Miss Ellen Terry in Onhella in

the revival of "Hamlet," at the London Ly Theatre, is praised in the highest terms, er'tic suggestively writes that she "looke a broken lily—she was a Niobe, all tears," A Mr. R. H. White, of Boston, was so much mpressed with Den Thompson's "Josh Whit-omb" that he purchased 425 seats and invited his employes to go to the Gaiety Theatre, and yet Boston didn't raise a fuss about ticket peculators. The Continental Gazette, published Paris, savs

The Continental Gazette, published Parls, says: "There are 1.542 theatres in Europe, divided as follows among the different countries: Italy, 348; France, 337; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 152; Germany, 191; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 9; Servia, 1; Egypt, 3." This list is not absolutely correct.

Egypt, 3." This list is not absolutely correct.

McKee Rankin, being sued in Philadelphia for several thousand dollars, swears, in answer to a charge of secreting his property: "I simply have none to secrete, except a pair of pants, two flannel shirts, and a pair of old boots that i wear in the drama. The title of my play was purchased by my wife (Kitty Blanchard) from Joaquin Mijler." Ab, Mac! you have a good many more things to secrete than that, and you know it.

In England they have a plain, matter-of-fact In England they have a plain, matter-of-fact way of stating a familiar fact, as thus: "On the 10th inst., Mrs. Rose Jones of a son." Olive Logan is in England, and is trying to introduce the American style. This is the way she does it: "Rosina Vokes may, perhaps, play again some day. Not now. The mystery of mysteries, the fast-locked secret which no constitute and pholicate must first be accompanied." scientist can elucidate, must first be accom-plished, and the morning-star glow the brighter at the awakening to consciousness of a dormant, infant soul, heir to a heritage of big saucer eyes and gurgling laugh, and limbs touched by the wand of the fairy dance."

A curious breach-of-promise case is now be-A curious oreach-or-promise case is now before the Civil Tribunal of Paris. In the winter
of 1877, a M. Legru. described as a commissionaire en sucres, fell in love with Mile. Geiabert,
an actress at the Folies Dramatiques. He demanded her hand and obtained it, but he laid down the condition that she should leave the stage. Mile. Gelabert, however, was bound by engagement to her manager, and if she broke it would have to pay 20,000 francs. She consented to quit the boards if her future lord and master would pay that sum. The gallant M. Legru engaged to do so, and as an earnest gave the manager 10,000 francs on account. About the same time Mile. Geiabert received a very advantageous offer from a theatrical manager abroad, but she declined it and left the stage entirely. For a few months the couple went through their courting, smoothly enough, but suddenly the roughly smoothly enough, but suddenly the fickle sugar commissioner became non est, and the actress, hearing no more from him, has now brought an action for breach of promise. She claims as damages the 10,000 francs which still remain to be paid to her late manager for breach of contract, and a sum of 18,000 fears for the of contract, and a sum of 18,000 francs for th loss she sustained by declining the forci ager's offer. M. Legru replies that nothing to Mile. Gelabert, and, moreover, threatens to demand damages for the injury indicted on his commercial position by the present suit.

MUSIC.

AT HOME. THE VERY REMARKABLE SEASON OF OPERA

by Her Majesty's Troupeis at an end, having clos ed last evening with the performance of "Tra-Considered in all its aspects, it has been the finest season Chicago has ever known, the troupe in its ensemble having excelled even those famous ones of 1859 and 1865, which introduced to us some great artists. We have noticed each evening's performance so fully that it is not necessary to go over the ground again, are well aware of the necessity of this concert, and others. The ladies having this affair in hand are determined to make a success of it, the object being in every way worthy of the best efforts. The friends of Miss Douglas are well aware of the necessity of this concert, and other will perform the properties of the concept, and other will perform the properties of the concept, and other will perform the properties of the concept, and other will perform the properties of the the troupe in its ensemble having excelled even further than the statements of general results The season has given us two performances of "Carmen," two of "Sonnambula," two of "Lucia," and one each of the "Marriage of Figaro," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Faust," the "Magic Flute," "I Puritani," the "Hugue nots," and "Traviata." Of these the "Marriage of Figaro," the "Magic Flute," and the "Huguenots" were weak performances, "Trovatore," "Traviata," and "Faust" excellent,
and "Carmen," "Lucia," "Rigoletto,"
"I Puritani," and "Sonnambula" the
best that have ever been given

here. Among the individual personations there are twelve which we doubt whether any operagoer in Chicago will ever see surpassed. They are Gerster's Amina, Lucia, Gilda, and Elvira; Minnie Hauk's Carmen; Mane. Lablache's Azucena; Campanini's Edgar and Arturo; and Galassi's Count di Luna, Rigoletto, and Vaient'n. It will be a long, long day before opera-goers will bear these parts so well done again. Finan cially the season has been a great success. The schedule of receipts, which we have already printed, shows that between \$50,000 and \$00,000 have been paid out during the two weeks by our opera-goers for admission,-a result which goes to show that our people, when they have a really good thing, appreciate and enjoy it. The margin of profits must have been large enough to have richly compensated Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Haverly,-the one for the venture he made of coming, with so large a troupe and without a stop, from Boston to Chicago, and the other for the outlay which he out upon his theatre to make it presentable for opera purposes. The lyric use of the house was more or less an experiment, and it has proved so successful that in the future it may be counted upon as a very excellent auditorium for opera.

"H. M. S. PINAFORE." From the heavy operas of the past two weeks we now come to a new comic opera the "H. M. S. Pinafore," the joint work of W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, which will be produced at Hooley's Theatre all this week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The new opera, which was first produced in London last May, met with an instant, success. The libretto is said to be full of admirable humor and abundant in funny situations, which are always refined, while some of the songs are derightful in sentiment. So far as the music is concerned there need be no fear on that score, for Sullivan is always interesting and often powerful. We know nothing of the troupe which is to produce it, out if it is only up to the average we may expect some very enjoyable performances of this nautical burlesque. The cast will be as follows:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter.... Mr. D. V. Bell The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter. Mr. D. V. Bell Capi. Corcoran Mr. P. J. J. Gooper Ralph Rackstraw Mr. C. H. Thompson Dick Deadeye Mr. John Bentiz Bill Boberay Mr. J. J. Phillips Bob Becket Mr. J. Brillips Bob Becket Mr. J. Engstrom Josephine Miss Mattle Lancaster Little Buttercup Miss Karrie Barton Wiss Flora E. Barry Helee Miss Carrie Barton

THE REMENTI CONCERT. The first concert of the Remenyi-Rive-King combination will be given at McCormick Hall on Feb. 4. The programme is now definitely arranged, and is one of extraordinary excellence. Remenyi will play the "Othello Fantasie" of Ernst; the Chopin Nocturne in E flat, op. 9, No. 2, and his mazurka, op. 7, No. 1; "Melodies Heroiques et Lyriques Hongroisea," transcribed by nimself; and Paganin's Capriccios, Nos. 21 and 24. Mrs. King will play the first movement of Beethoven's C minor concerto, second plano by Mr. Dulcken; the allegro from Schumann's op. 26; her own transcription the Haberbier-Guilmant Prelude and Fugue; and Liszt's "Fantasie on Hungarian Airs," The vocal numbers will include the "O luce di quest' anima" and Cowen's "It was a dream," by Miss Gertrude Franklin, and the "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," and Schubert's "Wanderer" by Mr. Remmertz. That is a good enough programme for any one. , and his mazurka, op. 7, No. 1; "Melodies

Mr. George H. Broderick, the well-known

basso of this city, has made a six-years' contract, from Feb. 24, 1879, to Feb. 24, 1885, with Col. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's troupe, as a solo artist. He reports to the troupe in New York and under Col. Mapleson's supervision will perfect himself musically in Europe. Mr. Broderick will receive the congratulations Mr. Broderick will receive the congratulations of a nost of friends upon his good fortune.

AN REPLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicago, Jan. 25.—Please state in The Tribune how often Adelina Patti has visited America, and oblige.

W. M. T. when, and oblige,

It is our our impression that Adelina Patti
has not not been in America at all since she left
here for Europe; and that she will not be here until she is passe there.

LOCAL MISCELLANY. A praise service will be given at Christ Church

The Oates opera company will be at Haverly's heatre week after pext. The well-known colored troupe, the Tenne-geans, will sing at Farwell Hall Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 1.

Mr. Goldbeck's St. Louis Society, the Har-monic, produced "The Fair Melusina" on the 21st inst. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Falk will assist Ole Bull in a concert to be given at Madison, Wis., next l'uesday evening.

The Chicago Concert Party resturned yester-lay from a very successful week of concerts in springfield and other interior cities. Mr. H. S. Perkins will conduct festivals at Junction City, Kas., Jan. 28-31, at Wienita the first week in February, and at Holton during

Mme. Sinico, now with the Mapleson troupe, is understood, has concluded negotiations with Mr. Hess for next season, and will make a tour in English opera with Miss Emma Abbott. The Mendelssohn Society of Elgin gave a very

successful concert on Thursday evening last, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Hattstacdt. Miss Ettie Butler was the vocalist, and was very enthusiastically received. The Arion Musical Society will cantata, "Daniel, or the Captivity and Restora-tion," at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan streets, on Thursday even-ing of this week. The principal solo parts will be taken by Mr. W. G. Halket, Mr. Charles

Dew, and other singers. The second in the series of chamber concerts given by the faculty of the new Athenæum Conservatory will be under the direction of Onservatory will be under the direction of Mr. Cari Koelling, who on this occasion will make his first public appearance here as a pianist. Mme. Koelling will sing at this concert the aria in Mozart's "Magic Flute" of the Queen of Night.

A concert will be given at Evanston on Tues-A concert will be given at Evanston on Tues-day evening next for the benefit of the Congre-gational Church by the Chicago Lady Quar-tette and the Quaker City Quartette of this city, assisted by Mr. A. F. McCarrell. The pro-gramme is a very good one, and with such a combination of vocal talent the people of Ev-auston may look forward to a very pleasant concert.

The second Pratt symphony concert will occur Friday, Feb. 7. Remenyi will play the Adagio and Rondo of the Mendelssohn violin concerto, with orchestra. Miss Amy Fay will play the Second Beethoven Concerto, with orchestra. The orchestral numbers will include among others Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony,' the andante from his C major symphony, and Liszt's

The St. Louis Republican of the 21st says: "Mrs. R. C. Clowry, a composer of some repute, and known under the name of G. Estabrook, who removed to Chicago a few weeks ago to take up her permanent residence in that city, came down yesterday with her husband, Mr. R. C. Ciowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Telegraphers' Association of this city, to show their appreciation for Mr. and Mrs. Clowry, have bought a Knabe grand plane, and will present it to this lady on next Thursday evening."

The Rive-King-Remenyl combination will be here on the 4th and 7th of February for two concerts. The route of the company is as follows: Poughkeepsie, Jan. 22; Albany, Jan. 23: Troy, 24th; Cincinnati, 29th, with the Thomas orchestra; Quincy, 31st; Burlington, Feb. 1; Bloomington, 3d; Chicago, 4th and 7th; Milwaukee, 6th; Cleveland, 10th; Boston, 12th; Brooklyn, 13th. The date with the Harvard Symphony orchestra, Boston, has been postponed until Feb. 27, when Mrs. King will play the Employ concept of Chopin. the E minor concerto of Chopin. The concert soon to be given at the Woodruff House for the benefit of Miss Kate Percy Douglas, promises to be a very successful affair. The programme will be an excellent one,—participated in by Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Emil Lieb-

and no doubt will patronize liberally.

Last Thursday evening a very pleasant testimonial concert was given to Miss Virginia Hugg, a pupil in elocution of Mr. Walter Lyman. The programme consisted of some fine selections by Mr. Lyman, a rectal by the St. Ceclifa Ladies' Quartette, selections by Mr. Adolph Rudolph, and three organ solos by Mr. D. W. Johnson, a pupil of Mr. Eddy. The readings and rectations were well rendered, the music by the quartette was well received, and the organ solos by Mr. Johnson were rendered in an artistic manner, especially the "Ave Maria" by Arcadeit, arranged by Liszt.

We have received from the Chicago Music We have received from the Chicago Music Company the following new music: "Morning Service, n C—'Jubilate,' i' by George F. Bristow;

Service, n.C.—'Jubilate,' i' by George F. Bristow;
"Benedictus," in B. fast, with duo for soprano
and tenor, by W. C. Williams; "And if Thou
Witt Remember," song, by W. H. J. Graham;
"Fareweil; a Last Fareweil," bailad, by Edward Marzo; galop caprice, "Over the Snow,"
for the biano, by Henry Mayer; evening hymn,
"Abide with Me," adapted from Schumann's
"Abendiled," by J. H. Cornell; "Bow Down
Thine Ear, O Lord," trio for soprano, contralto,
and bass, by H. P. Danks; and "Frou-Frou
Quickstep," by Mrs. C. D. Gorham. A large and appreciative audience assembled at the parlors of the Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash avenue, last Monday evening, to listen to one of the soirces given by the pupils of the college. The Misses Carhart and Foote opened the entertainment with a spirited performance of Rubinstein's ballet music to "Feramors." Mrs. Iglehart followed with a song by Rocktheck and Ishawed considerable improve-

mors." Mrs. Iglehart followed with a song by toldbeck, and showed considerable improvement in style and delivery. One of the best numbers was the Kreutzer Sonate, for piano and violin, played by Miss Agnes Knott and Mr. Kosenbecker. Miss Zula Goodman, a very promising pianiste, created a favorable impression with her inhelligent performance of a Schubert sonate, and Miss Gertie Walker by her performance of the "Mignon Polonaise." transcribed for the piano. Miss Jennia Malone sang a ballad of Balle's very pleasingit. The last vocal number, "Non piu Mesta," by Rossini, was sung by Miss Julia Moran with such animation and execution as to secure an encore. Mr. Roand execution as to secure an encore. Mr. Ro-senbecker closed the programme with a fine per-formance of the difficult. "Faust Fantssie," by Wieniawski, and Mr. Ziegteld accompanied at

ELSEWHERE. · A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Musicai Festival Association have offered a prize of \$1,000 for the most meritorious work for chorus and orchestra, the competition for which is to be open only to native-born citizens of the United States, the work to be performed at the Fourth Festival, in May, 1880. The

at the Fourth Festival, in May, 1880. The official circular says:

Five judges will be appointed to decide upon the merits of the compositions presented for competition. Three of these judges, one of whom will be Mr. Theodore Thomas, will be nominated by the Musical Festival Association. The other two judges will be selected by the three, whose appointment is already provided for. Mr. Thomas will be the President of the Board of Judges. The works offered for competition must not occupy more than sixty minutes in the performance. The full score and a piano score of all works must be placed in the hands of the President of the Board of Judges in Cincinnati, on or before Oct. 1, 1879. The author of the prize-composition shall own the copyright of his work. The Association will pay the cost of its publication, having direction over the same, making its own arrangement with the publisher for such number of the work as it may require, which shall be free from copyright. The Association shall have the right of performance at any and all times. These works will not be signed by their authors, but will bear a title which shall correspond to a title in a letter of transmittal. Both composition and letter shall have upon its envelope a return address. The letter of transmittal of the work which receives the prize will not be opened until a decision has been reached awarding the prize. This decision will be made public at the time of the performance. REMENYI AND BRAHMS.

The New York Herald of a recent date contains an interview with Remenyi which makes some extraordinary disclosures. In answer to he question why he never plays the Hungarian Dances of Brahms, Remenyi said:

Dances of Dranms, Remenyi said:

'You will remember I told you that we traveled from village to village, earning a few dollars by the wayside. In the hotels at night, for the purpose of killing time, it was my habit to compose Hungarian melodies. Some of these I showed to him. To several, for the purpose of making an

inducent deception. I gave the name of national airs, without saying by whom they were written, and my pleasure was always boundless when I heard him describe them as good, knowing that he was an impartial judge and appreciated that which was excellent in our art. One day in 1868, after I had received my amnesty and was permitted to return to Hungary and travel unrestrainedly elsewhere, I happened to see in Vienna, and by accident went into a music store for the purpose of learning what new publications had appeared. Among the pieces handed me were a series of liungarian dances, which, the proprietor of the establishment said; were them making a sensation ail over the civilized world. I looked over them feverishly and discovered at once the origin of every one of the ten numbers. It is true that in the first editions made by Simrock the title-page containing the words, 'Hungarian Dances,' followed in very small letters by the words, 'translated by' (gesstat), and then the words, in large letters. 'Johannes Brahms;' but since that time new editions have appeared as the composition of irahms himself, and he must be aware of the fact. Indeed (turning to a file of music), you can see here that his name is boldly attached to these dances, as if he were the actual composer. Now, the fact is that the ten compositions have the following origin: The first, in G minor, is called in Hungary the 'Divine Csardas,' and was published early in 1850 by the music firm of Rozavolvyi, of Pesth, as you may see.

"The second, in D minor, is a popular csardas

the 'Divine Carcas,' and was possible early in 1850 by the music firm of Rozavolgyl, of Pesth, as you may see.

'The second, in D minor, is a popular cardas known all over Hungary from time immemorial,

'The third is in F, and the first part of it is my own. The second part is No. 5 of the 'Tolina' Lakadaimas' cardas, oy Rissner.

'No. 4 is not a Hungarian air at all, but a bad imitation of Schubert's world-renowned serenade, travestied into a caardas.

'No. 5, the first part in F sharp minor, is a popular caardas by an unknown author. The second part, in F sharp major, is not at all Hungarian, but a Slavonic dancing air of olden time.

'No. 6 is a favorite cardas which became very popular in Hungaria in the year 1861, and was, I helieve, composed by Nittinger.

'Hungarian popular composers are very careless about their authorship and their copyrights, and I hope they will be sharper hereafter.

'No. 7, in F, is entirely my own, and very generally played.

erally played.

No. 8, in A minor, is a popular csardas, com-

"No. 8, in A minor, is a popular esardas, com-posed by Szabady-Frank, and has been known dur-ing the last twenty-five years in Hungary by the name of the 'Louisa Csardas.' It has a singular resemblance to a duetto in 'Lucia di Lammer-mone.' No. 9, in E minor, is an air by some unknown Rungarian warbier or troubadour. It is very fine, and it was given to Brahms by me in 1853, during

our peregrinations.
"No. 10 is, again, taken from the very popular

our peregrinations.

"No. 10 is, again, taken from the very popular

"Tolnai Lakadalmas' csardas, by Riszner, and the
music mubished by Wagner, and printed in Pesth
about the year 1840. One or two are Hungarian
dances, composed by Kela Beler, but which I do
not know precisely.

"You see, therefore, why I am averse to the
performance of these so called Brahms dances.'
I have been asked to play them many times, but
have uniformly answered "No"; for I knew them
long before they ever appeared with the name of
Brahms as their figure-head."

"But if some of these are your own compositions why don't you play them"

"For the simple reason that the public may
think I am not playing them in 'he right, way, inasmuch as they have been accustomed to hearing
them given in a style totally different from my
own, although I think you will concede that I
ought to be the best judge of the manner in which
my own compositions should be performed."

MUSICAL NOTES.

MUSICAL NOTES. Proch, composer of the celebrated "Varia-tions," died recently at Vienna.

"Pulcinella," a burlesque on "Aida," is being performed at the Teatro Metastasio, Rome. Aimee, with a strong opera bouffe troupe, will make her reappearance at the Park The New York, in April.

A telegram states that Miss Emma Abbott sang in "Mignon" in New Orleans on Monday evening before an audience of nearly 3,000 peo ple and scored a great success.

Herr Wagner is reported to have completed the score of "Parsifal," which will soon be pub-lished. The version for voice and piano is, it is said, to be executed by Herr Carl Klindworth. When Adelina Patti sang "La Traviata" at Berlin, a few weeks ago, she had to appear ten times at the fall of the curtain, and such enthusiasm had never before been witnessed in a Ber lin theatre. The critics were unanimous in he

Mme. Teresita Singer, the dramatic prima donna, who is at present singing at the Apollo Theatre, in Rome, where she is creating a marked sensation in the roles of Norma, Aida, and Se ita in "L'Africaine," intends visiting this country

Patti's novelty at Covent Garden, this season, will be "Le Roi de Lahore," by Massenet, who is at work on a Biblical opera called "Erodiade." The characters are: Herod, King of Galilee, baritone; Herodias, soprano; Sa'ome, mezzo-soprano; Phanuel, bass; John, son of Zaccharias, tenor; and Vitelia, the Roman Consul, bass, and the opera is destined for production in Turin. Mme. Adelina Patti has recovered from a

Mme. Adelina Patti has recovered from a rheumatic attack in Hamburg, which gave rise to rumors that her leg was to be amputated. The report arose probably from the operation which her slater, Mme. Carlotta Patti, had to undergo in Paris, from which she is recovering. Mme. Carlotta hopes to be able to undertake a provincial tour in England. Mme. Adelina has appeared at the Hamburg Opera-House in the "Barbiere," and her next tour will be in Italy, beginning in Milan.

According to the Dramatic News, Manager Miles made a ten-strike with the Oates Opera Troupe in California. His share of the receipts at the Bush Street Theatre, San Francisco, for at the Bush Street Theatre, San Francisco, for the first seven weeks of the engagement were in the neighborhood of \$22,000. The next six weeks, he had a certainty that yielded him about \$19,000 more, and the other four weeks were sufficiently remunerative to pay expenses. So that on the whole, he feels very serene over his trip. The manager of the theatre, however, did not do so well, and finds himself a little behindhand for his labor.

The New York Tribune says: "A number of The New York Tribune says: "A number of wealthy residents of the city are forming an association to promote the supply of what is termed a 'universally-felt want, for popular music at popular prices, free from the restraints attendant upon a theatre or concert hall.' In other words, they propose to erect a large and comfortable concert-garden, where promenade concerts will be given nearly all the year round, and where persons of taste and culture may enand where persons of taste and culture may en-joy recreation of a lighter order than Italian opera or Symphony concerts." The conductor of these concerts will be Rudolph Aronson.

of these concerts will be Rudolph Aronson.

Five operas new to Vienna have been selected for performance next year at the Imperial Opera-flouse: "Die Gotterdammerung," the only part not vet represented of the Nibelungen Tetrology; "Aenuchen von Tharau," already successfully produced in Hamburg, music by Hoffmann, book by Fels. "Don Carlos," by Verdi; "Le Roi de Lanore," by Massenet; and "Paul et Virginie," by Masse. In consequence of his having raised his terms, M. Faure's projected engagement will probably not be carried out. After appearing as Siegfred, Herr Jager has come forward as Rienz in Wagner's opera of the same name, but not very successfully. "Konix Jerome," the first buffo-opera from the pen of Ziehrer, a popular composer of dance music, has been produced at the Ringtheatre, and proved a success, notwithstanding a bad libretto.

Mr. Carl Rosa has formed a business arrange-

DEAREST THERESE: I have long burned for you, and now I prove to you that my flames are real. Yours.

A joing lady 10 years of age, having gambled

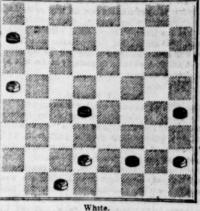
away a large fortune, bung herself at Bath, Eng., with a gold and silver girdle. The follow-ing note was found in her hand: Thus I tie my-self up from play." This was worthy of a

#### THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for THE DRAUGHT EDITOR should be addressed to O. D. ORVIS, P.-O. Box 215, Chicago, Ill.

For Publisher's price-list of standard works of the game, address the Draught Editor.
CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.
Atheneum, No. 50 Dearborn street.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1879. PROBLEM NO. 102. By W. M. PURCELL, M. D.



White to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 102. By G. P. Bowen, Chicago. Black men on 8, 15, 16, 24, Kings 7, 13, 21, White men on 5, 14, 22, 26, 31.

TO CORRESPONDENTS James Hill-Have written. David Millar-Problem on file.

A. E. Morse-Particulars by mail. L. and T. -Send in your solution. J. W. Mawford-Price-list mailed H. B. Hall, Jr .- Will use the game soon. Louis Bartley-Hope you will contribute often

De Witt C. Calvert-THE TRIBUNE is \$2.50 a D. Carstairs-Will make room for the items next

Moses Farnsworth—Game and position will be used soon. P. J. Hickey-Your valued contributions are duly appreciated.

E. H. Bryant-Send them along. All your other Charles Bateman—Let us have a specimen of Grand Rapids games, please. James Pelletier—You will find a few holes pick-ed in Game 318. It will be your turn next. Frank Greenlee-We want those positions. (2) We have extra copies of E. D. P., -price, 10

William Lettow-The New England Checker Player in \$1 a year. Address A. R. Bowdish, Ox-ford, Mass.

ford, Mass.

H. C. Chipman - (1) 6-15. instead of 7-14, at ninth move of "Black Doctor" is same as Laird and Lady var. 128, in Spayth's Game of Draughts, which results in a draw. (2) The Doctor is considered a draw by good authority. Some think it Black win. (3) Thanks for the end game, which shall have a place soon. CHECKER CHATTER. The New York Draughts Tournament is reported to be progressing finely.

Mr. Frank Greenlee has been playing blindfold games recently with good success.

games recently with good success.

The Providence Echo is at hand containing the new column devoted to draughts, by Messra. Hill and Freeman, which presents a very creditable appearance.

The friends of Mr. Frank Greenlee, of Lafayette, Ind., are very desirous of having their champion measure his strength across the board with Mr. Hefter, of this city. Such a match would, quite likely, be very closely contested. In fact, judging by some of the recent creditable scores made by Mr. Greenlee, it would be hard to say who would win. Mr. Hefter expresses his willingness to play Mr. Greenlee, it would be hard to say who would win. Mr. Hefter expresses his willingness to play Mr. Greenlee a irlendly match in this city, but as he is engaged in business and somewhat out of practice he declines to play for a stake.

CONTRIBUTORS' CRITICISMS.

Mr. Charles Bateman writes that in Game No. 314, at thirty-first move, instead of 2-7 play 10-14, 17-10, 6-31. White wins.

14, 17-10, 0-31. White wins.

Mr. E. H. Bryant, Waverly, Ia., writes as follows: "At the sixteenth move of Game 316, White could draw easily by 20-16, 11-20, 27-24, 20-27, 31-6, 1-10, 17-13, etc., but at the twenty-fith move Black can win by the following play: Instead of 19-24, play

14-17 | 31-22 | 15-19 | 25-21 | 23-26 | 21-14 | 19-23 | 16-12 | 10-15 | 25-22 | 10-26 | 22-17 | 7-10 | 30-25 | 28-31 | Black wins.

Mr. Frank Greeniee writes with reference to Game No. 318, between Messrs. Hall and Pelletier, as follows: I consider variations (2) and (3), and, of course, the game unsound. At the fiteenth move of var. (2) the men are placed as follows: Black men on 10, 29, 12, 13, 14, King on 23; White men on 10, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29, King on 2. Black to play and win. Pelletier plays 23—18, and of course White draws by 25—22. He also asys 23—19 will draw by similar play. I fail to see it, and give the following figures for a Black win: 23—19 | 19—15 | 3—8 | 8—11 | 112—16 

lows White to draw. I play for a Black win as follows:

7-11 | 29-30 | 1-6 | 28-31 (a) | 3-7 (b) |
8-4 | 14-18 | 24-19 | 23-21 |
22-28 | 30-26 | 0-10 | 31-27 |
9-14 | 22-24 | 22-25 | 21-17 |
(a) 26-22, 18-14 draws.
(b) 27-24, 18-14 draws.

At the twenty-second move of the trunk I do not think 30-26 a loser. It is, however, if 19-16 is taken, but think that 19-15 will draw."

taken, but think that 19—15 will draw."

Mr. P. J. Hickey, Dubuque, writes as follows:
"At the fifteenth move var. (1) Game 318, the pieces stand thus: Black men on 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, king on 26. White men on 21, 25, 28, 29, king on 7. Black to move and win. Instead of 10—15, play 26—23, 28—24, 23—19, 24—15, 10—19, thus winning Pelletter's first variation. At the first move of var. (2), same game, the position is as follows: Black men on 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, White men on 10, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29. Black to move. Pelletter says Hickey claims a win on this position; very good, the following is intended to show but how to win.

8—12 19—15 13—17 21—14 18—22

out. After appearing as Societies, has come forward as Refears in Wagner's opera of the same name, but not very successfully. "Konin Jerome," the first buffoo-pera from the period Ziehrer, a pountar composer of dance the period Ziehrer, a pountar composer of dance and proved a success, notwithstanding a bad before the period of the period and the period as understanding and the period and the period as understanding and the period as understanding and the period as understanding and the partner ship will probably extend to the American campaign also. Mr. Rosa, who is now giving successful performances in Ireland, will open in London next Monday with an English version of "Rienzi." The cast includes Mr. Joseph Mr. Van Zandd. as Black common of "Rienzi." The cast includes Mr. Joseph Mr. Van Zandd. as Helman Common of "Rienzi." The cast includes Mr. Joseph Mr. Van Zandd. as Helman Common of "Rienzi." The cast includes Mr. Joseph Mr. Van Zandd. as well as of other operas of Wagner. "Rienzi" is to be followed by Gurraud's "Piccolnon," already trick with success in Dublin, and "Carmen" is promised in an English dress, with spoken dialogue.

Singular Suicides.

In the year 1900, William Dorrington threw himself from the parage of the Course of St. Sepulchre, in London, leaving behind him as not existing as his reason," that be wait and other opens of the proper of the Course of St. Sepulchre, in London, leaving behind him as not existing as his reason," that be wait and other opens of the course of the course

#### SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHICAGO PLAYERS AREAD. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—I predicted that the Chicago players would take a fine position in the present billiard tournament, and although the tournament is but three days old, the prediction has been fulfilled. Slosson and Schaefer are in the same rank with Sexton, and the betting fraternity are at a loss to know how to place their oney on these three. The brilliant display of last night has given such a rise to Slosson's stock as it never had before, while Schaefer's comparatively easy disposition of Garnier on day night makes it a question as to how chaefer will stand with Sexton and Slosson. The trio is a remarkable one, at any rate, and Chicago has the best chance, since she has two out of the three. Two resolute, earnest young men, who are playing for reputation and fame as well as for the prize money and the beautiful embiem that is placed temptingly at the left of To go back to

MONDAY EVENING. the audience was a splendid encouragement to the game. It is something new in the history of billiard tournaments to see a congregation of from 2,000 to 3,000 people, gentlemen and ladies—such an assembly as I have seen in the same hall at a lecture or concert-eagerly interested in a contest of the cues. The rough element usually prominent on such occasions was not visible. The audience was thoroughly and intelligent, and no wonder that Mr. Bensinger, who had just got in from Chicago to look after affairs generally, Mr. Newhall, the courteous manager, and other members of the Brunswick & Balke Company, were beside themselves with delight at the seene. Neither they nor anybody else had witnessed the like in this elty. Why, up in Tammany Hall it used to be dered a great card that half-a-dozen ladies occupied the platform behind the press-row. But here was not only a large platform, capable to seat 400 or 500 persons, filled with ladies and their escorts, but they were seated in all parts of the house where the chairs were reserved.

MICHAEL GEARY,
who will be immediately recognized in Chicago if I call him "Mike," made the opening speech, because the gentleman who had been engaged to make it did not appear, and the hour was wearing away. "Mike" was instructed to announce the opening of the tournament as simply as possible, but had no idea of following his inctions. He was filled with righteous indignation, and he saw his chance to cast a blow at his enemies. So he launched forth into a speech which made Mr. Bensinger jump from his seat, hasten to Michael's position, and tug at his But Mr. Geary declared he was alone responsible for what he had said, and what he intended to say, in regard to the withdrawal of a certain player from the tournament at the eleventh moment, and the reasons for that withdrawal. He intimated that Sexton was not the one chieffy at fault, and charged the action upon a business rival whom he would leave the press-mistaking that agency for a detective bureau-to ferret out. Michael's speech, while deeply deprecated by the managers of the tournament and undoubtedly in had taste, had the effect to create a considerable commotion, and roused much unfavorable comment

REGARDING SEXTON'S WITHDRAWAL which was a disappointment to many, yet not an act that could by any means break the public interest in the tournament. No one knows, moreover, what part this speech may have played in shaping the course of events for the next day.

The next day, early in the morning, Sexton called at the office of the Brunswick & Balke Company, presented his letter withdrawing the thdrawal, and earnestly besought that he night be readmitted. There was no question at he felt keenly the position in which he had placed himself before the public, and realized that he must make amends in some way or forfeit the favor and esteem with which he had een regarded. The matter was carefully considered, and the opinions of outside gentlemen nsent of the contestants, the Delaney consent was given, and William Sexton was restored to his original position as a contestant. That is the exact state of that case. The givers of the tournament had been ill-used, but they generously overlooked the offense and made their tournament as broad and interesting as they had plauned to have it. The circle of the contest of the difficulty and at once acted upon it. The result of his action was that last Thursday Col. Conley received a dispatch from Secretary Sam Briggs, of Cleveland, stating that the meeting there had been postponed one week, and that the dates are now July 29 to Aug. 1, inclusive. This leaves the matter in as experts was now complete, and the public showed its appreciation of the action of all Without joining either the Great Western or Central Circuit, Chicago now stands between parties by loudly cheering when the announce-ment was made that Sexton and Sloseon would play on Wednesday night, and by the enthusi-

runs in his own hall a few days before. He was evidently afraid of his opponent, having many times previously expressed his belief that Schaefer would surprise the public. But when Garnier came too play with Gallagher, and was defeated a second time, his position was lowered, and the opinion began to prevail that he had lost his hold on the game. There is chance, of course, for him to recover somewhat, but the odds and the trio are against him. At the same time Daly, by his fine rame of Tuesday, raised himself won-derfully in the general estimation. His runs were not only large, but his play was accurate and thorough, showing that he had gained upon his former standard. It must be taken into account that he was confident of beating Heiser,
and hence was free from nervousness—that element that enters so largely into the professional
contests with the cue. Possibly he will weaken
when he is brought face to face with the favorites.

Last night's game was a trying one for the contestants who watched the wonderful "nursing" of Slosson. The "boy," as he is called, had been compelled by Dion's fliness to practice alone for the most part. It was his first opportunity to show what he had been doing, and how he proposed to play in this tournament. His opponent was the skilled player who had defeated him every time the two had made a match; who had beaten him the last time within a month, in a game which

successfully passing through the line and get-ing a start down the same rail, turning the corsuccession passing through the line and getting a start down the same rail, turning the corner as neatly as ever corner was turned, with clean click that could be heard throughout the hall, the "boy" counts up to 97, and then his prosperous career came to a sudden stonlie is his own umpire, and acknowledges a "freeze" before the referee reaches the table to examine. There is a murmur of regret at this contretemps. But how intently the spectators watch the shot from the "lay off." It is a clean, accurate shot, and the count is greeted with a barst of applause. Now comes the time that tries the player's nerve. Can be drive the balls again to the rail? Slosson makes three or four accurately judged caroms, one of drive the balls again to the rafil? Slosson makes three or four accurately judged caroms, one of them a spiendid curve-draw, and the game is in his hands as fully as it was when he met the "freeze." This brilliant exhibition of play and pluck was rewarded as it deserved to be. Everybody knew then that Slosson was playing for "all he was worth," as the saying goes. When he reached Daly's run of 233 there was a great outbrear. Around the table and started on a outbreak. Around the table, and started on a econd round, there seemed no reason why the boy" should ever stop his

STEADY CLICK, CLICK until the score was run out. Indeed, the managers were so impressed with this probability that they stopped the player—when he had exceeded 429, Schaefer's run, and the largest hitherto on record—to announce some fancy shots by Rudolphe as an after-entertainment, or a sort of apology for play so exceptional as to have filled but half the usual measure of time allowed for a game. This break caused apparently a corresponding break in the position, for the balls got apart for the first time in thirty minutes, and Slosson could not coax them together again. So, instead of running the game out, he missed a short carom after making his 4sits shot and an unparalleled run. The telegraph told you as well as language arter making ins 41st shot and an unparalled run. The telegraph told you as well as language can express it what enthusiasm and intense ex-citement prevailed at the close of this exhibition of the "nursing" game. Near me were Schae-fer, Daly, Heiser, and Gallagher. A more nerv-ous group will seldom be seen. Friends ral-lied Schaefer on the surpassing of his great run, but he had no smile in response. His thoughts but he had no smile in response. His thoughts but he had no simile in response. His thoughts were busy about future games. Slosson, by this remarkable performance, has not only gained great confidence, but has 'equally decreased that of his opponents, and has made everything favorable to his final winning of the championship. All honor to the "boy" for the application. tion that resulted in such surpassing play

> THE TURF. NEXT SEASON'S CIRCUITS.

In past years the success of trotting meetings in Chicago has always been largely interfered with by the fact that it was difficult to secure dates which did not in some way or other con flict with those of the Associations forming the Central Circuit. Until 1877, the date for the closing of entries at Cleveland, Buffalo, etc., always conflicted with at least one day of the neeting at this point, so that horses entered at both places must either be pulled at Chicago or thrown out of the class in which they were entered at the Eastern meetings, the former course

being usually adopted. The success of the meeting last fall opened the eyes of the Central Circuit managers to the fact that when Chicago started out to have a first-class trotting meeting the result was one which threw completely into the shade the efforts in the same direction of any other city. Consequently there would not have been the slightest difficulty this year in the Jockey Club at this place taking a prominent position n the Central Circuit, had it been so inclined. In former years the most strenuous efforts in this direction failed of success, as Chicago was looked upon as a rather weak sister so far as trotting was concerned. But things have changed, and what was formerly difficult for this city to obtain is now cast at her feet in the hope that she will deign to accept it. But, although this is exceedingly gratifying, the management of the Chicago Club have views of their own on the subject. Although a connection with the Central Circuit has advantage which are not to be despised, Chicago does not propose to be incumbered by any alliances, and

will stand alone. The formation of the Great Western Circuit, and the dates thereof, were given in these columns a week ago. By that arrangement the same dates were assigned to Columbus that had already been claimed by Chicago. This would have brought about clashing of interests, -something which should always be avoided, if possible. Cleveland had already claimed the week including July 22 to best qualified to give opinions were obtained. 25, and then there was an interval of seven Finally it was decided that, with the unanidays before the time set for the meeting at Buf-25, and then there was an interval of seven President Edwards, of the Cleveland Clab, saw a solution of the difficulty and at

them and will reap the advantages accruing from

play on Wednesday night, and by the enthusiasm and interest displayed last evening when the great game took place.

Before speaking of that game it is worthy of notice that

GARNIER HAS-FALLEN WAY BELOW THE EXPECTATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.

In the opening game with Schaefer he was exceedingly nervous, and did not play like the same Garnier who, had made so fine practice funs in his own hall a few days before. He was excidently afraid of his opponent, having many times previously expressed his belief that Schaefer would surprise the public. But when Garnier came to play with Gallagher, and was referred a second time, his position was lowered. gramme, but when it is begun the matter o variety and novelty will be well considered.

As the dates have now been definitely fixed, they are given, as follows:

Jackson, June 10 to 13. East Saginaw, June 17 to 20.

Buffalo, July 8 to 12.

St. Louis Gobe Democrat recently interviewed a prominent Kentucky turiman who was visiting that city with the evident idea that he would say something flattering to the vanity of those who run the St. Louis Jockey Club; but instead of so doing he gave the management of that organization a few left-handed compliments only, while the action of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club is praised very highly indeed. As a matter of general interest the following extract from the interview is given:

'The Kentucky turfmen.'' he bezan, ''regard

ing" of Slosson. The "boy," as is called, had been compelled by Dior Silness to practice and the been compelled by Dior Silness to practice and the been compelled by Dior Silness to practice and the state of the state of the state of the proposed to play in this controlling and how he proposed to play in this controlling and how he proposed to play in this controlling and how he proposed to play in this controlling and how he proposed to play in this controlling and how he had been the two had made a match; who had beaten him the last time within a month, in a game which

THED BLOSON'S NERVES,

as he said to me afterwards, more than any game he had ever played previously. There were many reasons, therefore, tending to make Slosson nervous. He seemed to have braced confidence about the light-built, play was not confidence about the light-built, play was not received with the quiet determination of a man who feels that his hour of victory bas come. The nerve-siege through which Sexton had passed may have imparted something of Slosson's sexuance. Whatever the cause, he had the confidence, and it stood him in good stead.

The game was uneventful and silow until that eighth inning, which will stand on the records as the most remarkable in the history of French and the confidence, and it is stood him in good stead.

The game was uneventful and silow until that eighth inning, which will stand on the records as the most remarkable in the history of French in the consciously strong manner in which Slosson handled the cue. The spirit of play appeared in this control with the second inning, when he counted thirty-four shots. Sexton was a verification of what was to come was given in the consciously strong manner in which Slosson was deviced to be stated to the second shot, and like the progress of the great run was watched. See, he made but twenty-five counts. Slosson meanwhile had added twenty-one in the fifth, and fine began the steady click which has made him.

PANOUS AS A "NURSE."

Some critics say that the audience c

—and these on successive days, Friday and Saturday. Strangers come here to run their young ones. When taey bring their stake colts they also bring their parse horses. The Kentuckians will of course come here under any circumstances: but it would be an easy matter to give St. Louis the go-by, and go from Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago, if they desired to. This remark is only made to show how easy it is for the bad management of incompetent officials to jeopardize the interests of any association.

THE 2:20 CLASS. The following table, showing the number of heats trotted in 2:30 or better by horses having a record of 2:20 or less, was compiled by Walace's Monthly, and will be found valuable for

4	Rarus 164 Albemarle	
1	Goldsmith Maid 332 Dick Swiveller	5
1	House to Land Maid	
J	Hopeful 87 Geo. Palmer	0
1	Lula 56 Hannis	2
1	Smuggler 44 Comee	
1	Lucille Golddast 37 Croxie	
-1	American Girl 150 Proteine	4
1	Occident 26 Bodine	6
1	Gloster 39 Thos. L. Young	2
1	Dexter 87 Edward	2
1	Red Clond 46 Flora Temple	9
1	Nettie	3
1	Judge Fullerton 104 Adelaide	6
1	Great Eastern 30 Mambrino Gift	1
1	Edwin Forrest 30 Fleety Golddust	1
1	Lady Thorn 106 May Queen	2
1	Lady Maud 33 Frank	1
1	Lucy 62 Little Fred	
1	Midnight 9 Prospero	-
ı	Slow Go 23 Nancy Hackett	
1	Col. Lewis 13 John H	7
1	Amy B 12 Bonesetter	2
1	Cozette 63	_
1		
1	TRACK TALK.	

The spring trotting meeting at Coldwater, Mich., will be held May 14, 15, and 16. Capt. Stone, of Cincinnati, who sold Maud Sto Mr. Vanderbilt for \$21,000, cleared \$19,018 on the transaction.

Genlyon, the English stallion recently purchased by Mr. George Lorillard, will leave for this country next Tuesday. Peter V. Johnson, the well-known driver of this city, has gone to Marshall, Mich., where he

will remain until next April. The dates claimed for the summer meeting a deneseo, Ill., have been changed from Aug. 5, 7, and 8 to Aug. 12, 13, 14, and 15. Mr. James Gallagher, the old-time driver of

this city, has been driving the bay gelding Gamecock on the road during the past week. The Orange County Press says that Mr. J. W. King, of Newburg, has sold to a party in Chicago the Hambletonian stallion Major for \$1,450. The latest rumor concerning Mollie Mc-Carthy is that she will be brought East next season and run at some of the principal meet-

Poughkeepsie has decided to give a \$1,500 purse to 4-year-olds, open to all colts raised in New York, to be trotted some time next sum-Mr. William T. Rysdyk, only son of the late

William M. Rysdyk, celebrated as the owner of Hambletonian, died at Goshen, N. Y., recently, aged 45 years. Charley Green has taken a six-years' lease of Prospect Park, and will probably hereafter at-end exclusively managing that piece of proper-

y and training trotters. Col. Conley and Budd Doble have gone East, the former in the interest of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, and Budd to see if he can pick up anything in the way of fast horseflesh. Dan Mace's apartments in New York were

recently entered by burglars, who secured \$3,500 worth of jewelry, strangled a black-andtan pup that had been left to guard the premises, and escaped. An Eastern paper estimates that the money realized by riders and drivers out of the pool-box last season amounted to \$500,000. And yet the majority of the boys are broke and waiting

inxiously for spring. Barney Demorest will locate next spring at Philadelphia. Among the horses he will train are Planter, record 2:24; Key West, record 2:281; S. S. Ellsworth, record 2:29; Chauncey M. Bedde, record 2:32.

Richard Lowell, of Lexington, Ky., has purchased the bay gelding Princeton, by Woodford Mambrino, out of Primrose, by Alexander's Ab-dallah. He is a full brother of the well-known stallion Princeps, owned by R. S. Veech, of Louisville, Ky.

Observer has been fired again for lameness in one of his fore legs. If this second operation is unsuccessful, the leg will be amputated and a cork one substituted. Then, by a judicious use of toe-weights, it is hoped that he will be able to trot next season as well as ever.

The Chicago trotter Carrie K is wintering in splendid shape, and her trainer, Mr. W. L. Beck, is confident that she will do a mile low down in the twenties before next season is over. He recently gave her a trot in the snow to a skeleton wagon, the result being gratifying in the

Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, has elected Point Dreeze Park, Fillindelphia, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Snowden; Directors, G. H. Colket, A. H. Mershon, J. Clare, B. D. Stenson, W. E. Penrose, H. H. St. John, W. M. Singerly, W. R. Fisher, W. H. Gregg, C. C. Haines, C. Colwell, M. Murphy.

A correspondent of the Spirit says that the stre of Sadie Bell travels very wide benind and has a rat tail. With these facts as a basis, it will be the easiest thing in the world for the theorists to prove that he combines the Abdallah and Star strains of blood, since he has the tail of one and the gait of the other. of one and the gait of the other.

Like most preachers, the Rev. Mr. Bohlman, pastor of the Methodist Church at Belleville, N. Y., is a good judge of horseflesh. He recently purchased the bay filly May Day, by Chosroes, dam by a son of New York Rattier, and a local paper congratulates him on the possession of one of the best road-horses in the county.

Peter Mallon, well known to turfmen, died last week in New York City, aged 51 years. He was the proprietor of the stables 25 Lexington avenue, and owned the bay gelding Captain, record 2:28, that beat American Girl several years ago. Mallon was a bachelor of eccentric habits, and left property valued at \$100,000.

Mike Goodin is driving the gray mare Irene, record 2:24, on the snow in Philadelphia. She was a good mare in 1876; and the contests through the Central Circuit that season in the 2:34 class between her and Mambrino-Kate, another gray mare, were very interesting, one or the other of them winning at every point but two, and in those races Gov. Sprayue was the two, and in those races Gov. Sprague was the

The Grand Rapids, Mich., Driving Park has elected the following officers for 1879: E. B. Dikeman, President; Martin Boorhem Treasurer; George S. Ward, Secretary; E. B. Dikeman, Martin Boorhem, George S. Ward, James M. Kennedy, John McIntvre, M. V. Aldrich, and D. K. Hulbert, Directors, The summer tratting meeting will be held June 17 to 20. trotting meeting will be held June 17 to 20, in-

It now transpires that John Splan never au-thorized the sending of that Associated Press dispatch from California offering to match Rarus against Hopeful if the latter would come to California. John says Rarus will be in the East next summer, where Hopeful will have several chances to defeat him if able. The first meeting between these horses will take place in Chicago, and promises to be the most interesting event of the season.

Joe Ripley, one of the best known of Eastern trotters, but who has never ventured West, is a 10-year-old bay gelding, and, when in condition, weighs 800 pounds, being rather light for a 15.1 borse. He was sired by a son of Hambletonian, and began trotting as a 6-year-old. He has taken part in eighty-one races, winning first money in fifty-one of them, second money in eighteen, third money in six, fourth money in three, and in three races only has he failed to get a part of the purse.

Mr. H. P. Perkins, well known as a prominent.

Mr. H. P. Perkins, well known as a prominent road driver and an excellent judge of speed, informs us that on Monday morning, the sleighing being superb, as he was jogging down the road, he heard a horse coming behind him that he thought must be running away, but as the animal passed, like a flash of light, he saw that it was Mr. Bonner and Startie. In an instant almost the horse had disappeared from gaze. Mr. Perkins is of the opinion that he was speeding at least a 2:10 gait, and the ice and snow flew from his flying feet like a cloud of cold moke. - Spirit.

Paul Conlan, the Chief of the Lexingte Paul Conlan, the Chief of the Lexington (Ky.) Fire Department, rides the finest horse of any fireman in the country. It is a thorough bred, with a brilliant pedigree, and whenever Paul appears upon his back, decked out in the gorgeous regalia of his office on gala occasions, there is a big sensation in the town. Chief Conlan is the man who recently addressed the firemen engaged in extinguishing a fire on the roof of the Lusby House as follows: "See here, this fire's nearly out; how many are there of yez up on that roof?" "Five," was the reply. "Then haif of yez come down," said Conlan. They couldn't make the change.

It has not heretofore been generally known

They couldn't make the change.

It has not heretofore been generally known that thoroughbred colts had an instinctive liking for reporters of the New York Sun, but the following, from an article on the recent purchases of Mr. James R. Keene, would indicate that such was the fact. It will be noticed, however, that he first looked at the surrounding landscape, and then kissed the reporter: "The rays of a bright winter sun lighted up the star on the forehead of the famous 3-year-old racer Spendibrift yesterday afternoon as he pushed his head over the upper half of his double stable

door. It was a good omen, for the great colt door. It was a good omen, for the great contwas taking his first look at the surroundings of his new home. He had come a young victor from the West to win honors in the East. After a long look over the snow-crowned hills that border the pleasant valley of the Passaic, he turned and rubbed his head against the shoulder of a reporter for the Sun, as though satisfied with the prospect. His younger brother, Miser, was extending his head in a friendly manner through the opening in the next box."

A Michigan passar recorts that Mr. S. N.

A Michigan paper reports that Mr. S. N. Wade, of Plainfield, in that State, has a 10-year old bay gelding by Legal Tender that has never been troken to harness. His owner expects the animal to beat Rarus, and asks \$20,000 for him. In view of these facts the Philadelphia City Hen very pertinently suggests that Mr. Wade and Mr. Trask, the latter the owner of Lady Grant, be made accumined with each other Lady Grant, be made acquainted with each other at once. What a treat it would be to have these gentlemen get alongside of a warm stove this cold weather and swap yarns about the merits of their respective animals. Trask would have a little the best of it, as he drove Lady Grant a mile in 2:08 over the Otego track.

F. B. Harper's chestnut mare Necy Hale, by F. B. Harper's chestnut mare Necy Hale, by Lexington, out of Miriam, has dropped a foal to Longfellow. Necy was a good race-mare in her running days, and gave the big betters a terrible tumble at Lexington on one occasion when she beat Creedmore a mile and three-quarter dash, when the latter was favorite in the pools at odds of \$100 to \$10 against the field. The night before the race Col. Bill Betts, of Arkansas, had a dream that Necy would win, and was superstitious enough to put all his money on her, and likewise lucky enough to win a couple of thoulikewise lucky enough to win a couple of thou-sand dollars. He mentioned his dream to "Doe" Martin, of Cincinnati, but the Doctor failed to accept the "pointer." "Pshaw!" ex-claimed the learned disciple of Esculapius; "dreams are no good as pointers. Why, I dreamt once that I was skating across the Ohio River when the sun was so hot I had to carry an umbrella. What kind of a pointer would that have been to bet on?"—Cincinnati Commercia!. A reporter of the New York, Hear'd provider

A reporter of the New York Herald recently went out for a drive on St. Nicholas avenue, and noticed the following well-known road-riders enjoying the sleighing: Robert Bonner, with Edwin Forrest; Alley Bonner, with Music and May Bird: David Bonner, with Cora Belmont; Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, with Lysander and Leander; Capt. Jake Vanderbilt (brother of the late Commodore), with a bay team; Mr. Foster Dewey, with Richard and mate; Mr. George Work, with the chestnut gelding Modoc, that died last Tuesday; Col. Kip, with Hartford Belle; Mr. Fred Vanderbilt, with Dickens; Dunn Walton and Jim McMann, well-known orivers, with teams of trotters; the two John H. Harbecks, father and son, behind Commodore Vanderbilt and the Troy Mare; A. W. Richmond, owner of Hopetul, with Lady Lowe and Orient; William Weeks, with Bolly Lewis; A reporter of the New York Hera'd recently McGmond, owher of Hopeful, with Lady Lowe and Orient; William Weeks, with Bolly Lewis; Mr. Frank Work, with Bill Thunder; Charles Kerner, with Scotland Maid; Mr. H. N. Smith, owner of Goldsmith Maid, with a fast bay colt by Gen. Knox, out of Le Blonde; Mr. John Olcott, with Protection, an alleged brother to Stor Co. Der Meson with Bulls Clared Land Bic. low Go; Dan Mace, with Billy O'Neill and Big

The New Zealand Derby was won by the En-rlish bred colt Natator, a son of Traducer, out of Waterwitch. He was sold before the race for \$5,000.

It is reported that Mr. Lorillard's colt Uncas has been backed for the Derby at 60 to 1, \$60,000 to \$1,000 having been offered and taken by an unknown party-There are no racing events in England for

February, but three meetings are announced for France: At Pau Feb. 5 to 7; La Marche, 6 to 20; Vesivet, 13 to 27. Lorst Kesteven recently disposed of eighteen

head of theroughbred stock at Albert Gate, prices running low. The highest figures were obtained on the 3-year-old colt Centenary, by Blair Athol, out of Madame Eglantine, by Cowl, who brought \$3,750.

Thomas Matthews, Edward Richards, John Hennessy, and William McLean were recently sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labor for riotous proceeding at the Shrewsburg races last November. A little of the same kind of law in this country would be Spotted Colt, an American trotter with a rec

Spotted Colt, an American trotter-with a rec-ord of 2:25½, that went to France last summer to take part in the trotting races at the Paris Exposition, is now in England. Not long ago he was matched for \$250 a side, two-mile dash, against Welsh William, cenceding the latter 200 yards. Welsh William won, the American horse refusing to trot at anything like speed on the rough road.

The "jumpers" are about the only horses at Newmarket that it has been possible to exercise during the past few weeks, owing to the continued severe frosts. The impression that Lollipop was to be schooled in hurdle-racing is an erroneous one. His owner, the Duke of Hamilton, thinks so well of him in the weight for age stakes that he will remain on the flat for at least

one more season.

Bell's Life, in speaking of the recent purchase by Mr. Lorillard of Gieniyon, the sire of Falmouth, says: "The price has not transpired, but was, no doubt, far from a small one, as the horse is in his prime and can claim to be the sire of a colt that may prove to be the best of his year. At any rate, Falmouth was the most troublesome opponent that Wheel of Fortune encountered last season. Glenlyon is own brother to Monarch of the Glen, who ran second to Lord Lyon for the Two Thousandof 1866, and in his veins runs the best of blood, so that it is highly probable he will be the sire of many more good race-horses."

- The English Racing Oa'endar of the 9th con-

highly probable he will be the sire of many more good race-horses."

The English Racing Oa'endar of the 9th contains the nominations made for the Epsom spring meeting to be run April 22 and 23, and for the meeting at Ascot to be run June 10 to the 13th. The list shows that Mr. Pierre Lorillard intends to keep his stable busy. For the Epsom meeting Parole is in the City and Suburban, a mile and a quarter, and the Metropolitan, two miles and a quarter, and the Prince of Wales Stakes, one mile, all three being nandicaps. The Duke of Magenta is also in the Great Metropolitan. For the Epsom meeting Parole is in for the Epsom Gold Cup, about a mile and a half, over the Derby course, for which he will receive an allowance of 10 bounds as an American bred horse, which will make his weight 128 pounds. For the Ascot meeting Duke of Magenta is in the Gold Cup, two miles and a half, at 122 pounds, and in the Alexandra Plate, about three miles, at 119 pounds, he receiving an allowance of 7 pounds as an American. As was generally expected, the English and French owners have nominated a fine class of horses for both the cup and plate, Count Lagrange being represented by Verneuii, who won both events last year, while he has also Insulaire and Inval. Lord Falmouth has nominated Silvio, the winner of the Derby and St. Leger in 1878, and Januette, the winner of the Derby in 1878, for the cup. Prince Sottykoff has nominated Thurio, the winner of the Grand Prix, for both events, while among the other nominations are such good horses as Pageant, Belthoebe, Master Kiidare, Lord Clive, and Glengarry. For the New Stakes at Ascot (five turlongs 138 yards straight) for 2-year-olds, Mr. Lorllard has nominated dare, Lord Chive, and Glengarry. For the New Stakes at Ascot (five furlongs 136 yards straight) for 2-year-olds, Mr. Lorillard has nominated Pappoose and Cherokee, and for the Rous Me-morial of 1880 he has put in Uncas. The "cherry and black" may be seen, however, previous to the above dates, as Parole is in the Newmarket Handicap, a mile and a half, on April 16.

BOSTON'S SENSELESS HOWL. Ever since the adoption at the League meeting in December last of an amendment to the Playing Rules, the effect of which was to banish from the field during the progress of a game all persons except the necessary servants of the contesting clubs and the officers of the law, the Boston Club has been in a state of high excite-ment. When the amendment was proposed in the League meeting, the cry was at once raised by the Boston delegates that it was a piece of personal legislation aimed directly and solely at Harry Wright, whose presence among the players during the progress of a game was claimed to be an advantage to the Boston Club which that organization fully appreciated, and which it was very loath to relinquisa. But, in spite of this protest, the amendment was passed, Boston, Chicago, and Syracuse voting in the negative. Not long after this the stockholders of the Boston Club held their annual meeting, and at that meeting a series of resolutions was presented, and unanimously adopted, in the severest terms of the League, and indulging in seme very uncalled-for and senseless reflections upon those of the various clubs composing it which voted against the Boston interest. These resolutions appeared in THE TRIBUNE shortly after their adoption, so that it is not necessary to allude to them in detail at this time.

Had this been the end of the matter no harm would have been done, and the parties upon whom the Boston Club vented its spicen would doubtless by this time have entirely forgorten the matter. But instead of letting a dead issue rest quietly in its grave, the Club, through its officers, has, in exceeding bad taste, been exhibiting the corpse to all who manifested the shightest desire to look upon it, and even thrust the unpleasant thing before those to whom it was offensive. In some manner best known to themselves, the impression has gained ground among the Boston Club officers that in excluding personal legislation aimed directly and solely at

managers from the field was the result of a conspiracy to get the champion pennant away from Boston, and they are free to say that, falling to win the emblem by superiority of play, certain other League Clubs determined to effect the wished-for result by legislation. A more idiotic assumption, or one further away from the truth, could hardly be conceived. Having alleged that a conspiracy existed, it became necessary to point out the conspirators, and it is sought to do this by insinuating that the scheme was put up by the Chicago Club, aided and abetted by Cincinnati. As no man in Boston could be found to whom the job was acceptable, the services of the Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Herald were secured. In a reent issue of that paper appears a long communication for white it is alleged that

the Boston Herald were secured. In a reent issue of that paper appears a long communication from him, in which it is alleged that last April, while Messrs. Hulbert of Chicago, Neff of Cincinnatt, Pettit of Indianapolis, and Chapman of Milwaukee were in a railway car on their way to the Buffalo meeting the subject was broached. The next day at the meeting it was again brought up, and the other gentlemen were somewhat surprised at the action of Mr. Hulbert, he discouraging it. The article further states that "It is believed here that the friendship professed by Chicago for Boston is only a pretension, and that, if Chicago had not known that four clubs of the seven were pledged to vote sion, and that, if Chicago had not known that four clubs of the seven were pledged to vote for the amendment rather than see the amendment four than see the amendment lost she would have recorded her vote in the affirmative. It was, however, known that Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Providence would vote for the amendment, and, for some reason best known to herself, Chicago cast a harmless negative vote."

This, to say the least, is one of the most remarkable evasions of the truth on record. It, as argued by the Boston Club and the Cincinnati man, President Hulbert was opposed to Boston, it implies that his "consolrary" with Cincinnati must have been of a nature not very creditable to the assureness of that Club, since

Cincinnati must have been of a nature not very creditable to the astuteness of that Clus, since it was its representative at the League meeting that introduced the amendment about which Boston is so sore, and yet Mr. Hulbert voted dead against its adoption. Fortunately, Mr. Neff, of the Cincinnatis, was in this city last Friday, and his attention being called to the matter by a Tribune man, he evinced no hesitation in telling what he knew. It was true, he said, that on the way to the Buffalo meeting last spring he met Messrs. Hulbert and Chapman, and that the matter of debarring managers man, and that the matter of debarring managers from a seat on the bench was brought up and discussed, the general sentiment being in favor of such a move. At the meeting next day, however, it was clearly shown by Mr. Hurtbert that a constitutional provision stated just how many men should be allowed on the field while many men should be allowed on the field while a game was in progress, and that to change the matter at that time was not within their power. Mr. Neff then gave notice that he should bring the question up at the annual League meeting, and nothing further was said on the subject. At the Cleveland meeting last December Mr. Neff introduced the resolution above referred to, having never spoken to Mr. Hurlbert on the subject since the Buffalo meeting six months before. Somewhat to nis surprise that gentleman voted in the negative, but the resolution was adopted by the votes of Buffalo, Cleveland, Providence, and Cincinnati. Providence, and Cincinnati.

This effectually refutes and disposes of the charge that there was a "conspiracy" between Cuicago and Cincinnati, and the allegation in the Hera'd that the friendship of Chicago for Boston was a mere pretense. It was a charge that the officers of the Boston Club should never have given the slightest encouragement or currency to, but they do not seem to have viewed the matter in that light. In their complaint regarding the alleged injustice done them by the legislation which keeps Harry Wright off the players, hence they seem to have depreten by the legislation which keeps Harry Wright off the players' bench they seem to have forgotten that at best their argument is but a childish and illogical one, and that the cry of "personal legislation" is very ill-timed, in view of the fact that at the same meeting at which the resolution affecting Wright was passed the Boston Club representatives sanctioned other legislation of exactly the same character, notably in the case of Ward, pitcher of the Providence Club. The Boston Club also says that by ruling Harry Wright off the field the League has deprived it of valuable services to be rendered by him, for which it has already entered into conprived it of valuable services to be rendered by him, for which it has already entered into contract for the coming season. This kind of argument appears thin indeed when the fact is known that last April when the matter was brought up at Buffalo one of the points made by Mr. Soden, of the Boston Club, was that any action at the time would be unfair, since he had already contracted for Wright's services for the season of 1878. He had notice then and there that at the December meeting of the Leogue the matter would again be brought up, so that any argumant for the services of Wright during 1879 was made in the full knowledge that his right to occupy a seat with the during 1879 was made in the full knowledge that his right to occupy a seat with the players during the coming season would be the subject of discussion and vote at the December League meeting. In fact, the so-called argument put forth by Boston is a begging of the question all the way through. The talk about "personal legislation" is nonsensical, and does not at all accord with the action of the Club heretofore. The League as composed of business men who are League is composed of bus

also gentiemen, and any attempt to besinich them will only end in disaster to those who undertake the unpleasant job. The League has as much right to legislate concerning the admission of managers and scorers to the field, as it has concerning any other part or feature of the game. If a majority of the Clubs compelsing it are of the originar that it is better that managers. game. If a majority of the Clubs compelsing it are of the opinion that it is better that managers and scorers shall be excluded from the heid, that settles the matter, and neither the nor any other Club has any right or title to nind fault with this opinion, much less to ascribe unworthy motives to those holding it.

The fact of the matter is that for several seasons the Boston Club has been enjoying the privilege of playing ten men against nine. That privilege has been taken away, and the howl of "personal legislation" is immediately raised. That it will have the slightest effect, nobody for a moment imagines. Its repetition, although

a moment imagines. Its repetition, although savoring somewhat of monotony, was harmless, but when to it are added charges of conspiracy, the matter becomes one concerning which The Tribung feels bound to give all the facts.

DAISY CUTTERS. Frankfort, Ky., is about to organize a strong

There is a letter at this office for P. S. Mona-han, a ball-player of this city. Wheeler, the League umpire for Cincinnati, is partially deaf, and cannot act on that account. Golden and Nichols are said to have been engaged by the management of the Rockford Club for next season.

The startling information comes from Cincinnati that the uniform of the Cincinnati Club will not be changed next season. Remsen was in the city last week. He is still

without an engagement for next season, but does not worry about the matter. Murtrie, of the New Bedford Club, won his 100-mile walking match with Walker, alleged champion of New England, the latter giving out at the end of seventy-seven miles.

Driscoll, who played last year with the Holyokes, is talked of as change-pitcher for the Cincinnatis. He is a blocky young fellow of 160 pounds weight, and has a good record. A resident of Eigin writes that there is strong talk of organizing a first-class nine there. There has been no club in existence for two years,

although pienty of good material is at hand. The building erected for use in connection with the skating park at the White Stocking grounds will be used as dressing rooms and general headquarters for the ball-players hereafter. All ball clubs in this city and vicinity outside the Amateur League desirous of forming an-other League are requested to meet at 186 North Despiaines street, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock

Information was received yesterday by President Hulbert that the vote on the admission of the Troy Club to the League was unanimously in the affirmative. This completes the organization of the League, making eight clubs now

Mr. S. S. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cincinnati Club, has resigned, owing to re-cent affliction in his family. The vacancy in the Board of Directors thus created has been filled by the election of Mr. Caleb Dodsworth. Mr. Neff was elected Treasurer and Mr. Johnson Secretary.

The Lascellas Hall Cricket Club proposes a visit to the States and Canada during the coming summer. They will be under the captaincy of Mr. Eastwood, for many years professional for the Boston Cricket Club, and a member of the old Atlantic nine. They will play base-ball and cricket alternately. This season they played and acquired American base-ball, and are quite proficient already.—Bel's Life.

During the vellow-fever epidemic the follow-

proficient already.—Bel's Life.

During the yellow-fever epidemic the following professional base-ball players died at Memphis: Eagle Club—George Cook, pitcher, of Memphis. Eckford Club—John Moran, pitcher; Jack Leech, second base; Thomas Meath, left field,—all of Memphis; William Moore, catcher, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Riverside Club did not lose a man, although several suffered with the fever. The following are the Riverside players; James Carr, pitcher; John Maloughney, catcher; Frank Novisky, first base; John Colvert, second base; William Jones, third base; W. Burke, right field; Charles Pearsail, centre field; Frank Bunnion, left field; William Jackson, short-stop. Change players: William Maloughney, James Maloughney, and Thomas Cassidy. During the epidemic most of these men remained in Memphis.

one in that line since base-ball was introduced, the fever appearing to be of a most contagious character, and extending even to sedate individuals who never before saw anything interesting or exciting in the pastime. Every wholesale house or manufacturing establishment has been represented by its base-ball club. Many of the military companies have been equally for house or manufacturing establishment has been represented by its base-ball club. Many of the military companies have been equally fortunate, its members seeing opportunities in the national game to enjoy that exercise, healthful and invigorating, so requisite for a soldier. Everybody has played it and enjoyed it, from the little toddier whose tiny fingers could scarce inclose a bail, to the grown man just approaching the summit of life's journey. There are many, doubtless, who think base-ball has few followers; but when it is recalled that but a few weeks ago no less a number than 3,000 attended a game, it must be admitted that if there are but few who participate in the amusement, there is a very large number who manifest some interest in it. The game has become more of a science recently than in past seasons. A few years ago, when two clubs engaged in a contest, the combined energies of the players were directed to swelling the score of runs, so that it was not at all uncommon to witness a game wherein the number of runs made was as large as forty or fifty. In the present advanced state of the science, however, that game is considered the best in which the number of runs is the lowest. The rainy season is at hand, however, and ball and bat must be stored until the next season would never come,—storekeepers with broad show-windows, which have been shattered by flying bails; timid ladies, who fear a sudden blow in passing along the streets; and strict church-people, who do not wish to see the Sabbath descerated. The final games were as numerous as on any preceding Sunday, every vacant lot and unfrequented street being preempted for the occasion.—Call.

#### SUNDRY SPORTS.

ARCHERY. At a convention assembled at Crawfordsville Ind., on Thursday last, a National Archery As-sociation was organized by direction and ballot of the following Archery Societies of the United States, represented by duly authorized dele-

The Wabash Merry Bowmen, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Chicago Archery Association, Chicago, Ill.; Toxophilite Society, Des Moines, Ia.; Buffalo Toxophilite Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Kokomo

falo Toxophilite Society, Des Mones, Ia., Duifalo Toxophilite Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Kokomo Archers, Kokomo, Ind.; Robin Hood Archers, De Pere, Wis.; Highland Park Archery Society, Highland Park, Ill.

The Convention was, in every respect, a thorough and enthusiastic success, and places the delightful pastime of archery in the front rank of national field sports in the United States. The following officers were unanimously elected for the term of one year:

President, the Hon. Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.; First Vice-President, C. A. Finkbine, Des Moines, Ia.; Second Vice-President, J. F. Byers, Defere, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Mayor J. W. Ramsey, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Carver, Chicago; Treasurer, C. A. Jay, Kokomo, Ind. Executive Committee—The Hon. Maurice Thompson, H. C. Carver, W. A. Russeil, James H. Watson, A. G. Spalding, Will H. Thompson, E. L. Brewster.

The Association decided to hold a grand national tournament at Chicago in July next, lasting three days. A national championship medal and liberal money and private prizes will be offered for competition. The Managing Committee will publish from time to time matured and maturing details of the galagathering promised.

matured and maturing details of the gala

BOATING. At a recent meeting of the Hanlan Club it was decided to assess the members \$250 each to

provide funds for the champion during his stay in England. The second deposit of \$250a side in the match between Higgins and Elliott, the English scull-ers, has been made. Elliott is practicing on the Thames, and is coached by Harry Kelly.

The Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe Mich. entering the professional arena next year.

An important match has just been arranged,—
J. M. Feeley and John Hawdon, and Joseph
Kempster and Robert Boyd, all well-known
English caremen. It is to be a double scull race
on the Tyne, from High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, for \$1.000 a side. The
time has not been fixed, but the articles state
that it must be a month clear of Hawdon's
match with Hanlan.

An agreement has at last been come to with reference to the proposed match between Wallace Ross, of St. John N. B., and Frank Emmett, of Jarrow. On Wednesday, it will be remembered, we published a copy of articles Emmett, of Jarrow. On Wednesday, It will be remembered, we published a copy of articles sent by Waliace Ross for Emmett's approval. March 3 was suggested for the decision of the match, which was 'to be rowed over the Type championship course for £100 a side, and Ross stipulated that he should receive £15 expenses. Emmett's supporter objected especially to the last named condition, which objection elicited a reply from the American sculler, through our columns yesterday morning, in which he stated that he would allow Emmett £15 expenses to row on the Thames. Our reposter called upon Mr. John Simpson, of the Queen's Arms, Union street, Jarrow, last evening, and that gentleman, acting on behalf of Emmett, stated that the latter would accept Ross' offer of £15 expenses and row over the championship course on the Thames according to the conditions named in the articles drawn out by the Canadian. He also wishes it to be understood that the supporters of Emmett are perfectly willing that the editor of the Sportaman should act as stakeholder when the match is to be decided on the Thames.—Newcastle Chronicle. the Thames .- Newcastle Chronicle.

THE PRIZE RING. Billy Carroll, once a noted sporting man and prize-fighter, died in Louisville last Monday. A fight between Prof. Clarke, of Cleveland, and George Baker, a Canadian thumper of some note, took place on the 17th ult. at Saltsburg, twenty miles from Pittsburg, for \$150 a side. It was a stubborn contest, Clarke winning in thirty-six rounds. Time—One hour seventeen minutes.

The Clark-King fight, which was to have occurred near Philadelphia last Monday, did not take place. About a week previous to the date fixed for the tight, both principals were arrested and held in bonds to keep the peace until last Tuesday,—one day later than the date arranged upon for the mill. At the appointed time King and his heckers were continuous. upon for the mill. At the appointed time King and his backers were on the ground, but Clark did not put in an appearance. It is now freely asserted that the arrest and holding of the parties by a magistrate was a put-up job, and that it was never intended that a fight should take place. It is stated, however, by the friends of Clark and King, that a new agreement has been drawn up, but that its contents are to be kept secret, so that the authorities will be unable to make a second interference.

ATHLETIC.

A remarkable springing performance is re-ported as having taken place in New South Wales, the well-known runner, R. F. Watson, being credited with 200 yards in twenty sec-

At Kalamazoo, Mich., recently, J. C. Randall is said to have cleared nineteen feet eight inches at a running long jump, and thirteen feet six and three-fourths inches at a standing long jump.

From an Eastern paper it is learned that John Ennis, of this city, is alleged to have lowered the 100-mile skating record in a race in this city Jan. 7, on a course nine laps to the mile. He is said to have done the distance in eleven hours thirty-seven minutes forty-five seconds. Those dizzy beings, the Græco-Roman wrest-lers, are at their old tricks again, but do not seem to meet with their former success in hum-bugging the public. Christol recently indulged in an alleged match for a suppositions stake of \$1,000 with a well-known resident of Quebec, who was recognized in spite of his mask, and won two out of three falls.

PEDESTRIANISM. Mme. La Chappelle last evening began at the Folly Theatre the task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours, and at last accounts was getting along all right. The judges and timekeepers in this match are reliable men, and of the fairness of the walk there is no doubt. As the time progresses, the attendance will doubtless be large.

THE TRIGGER. THE TRIGGER.

The Audubon Club will hold its next medal shoot at the West Side Driving Park on Friday afternoon next at 1 o'clock, birds to be furnished by Tom Stagg.

will doubtless be large.

Not one could tell—for nobody knew— How the dainty little blossom grew; Or why it was pink, or why 'twas blue, This child of the storm, the sun, and dew. Not one could tell—for nobody knew— Way love gladdens only a few, And hearts that would forever be true Go lone and starved the whole way through.

Singular Scene at an Auction.

London World,

A curious incident occurred at an art sale in
the Salle Drouot the other day, and it puzzled

for some time the habitues of the place. Two etchings by Seymour Haden were put up and the biddings rose rapidly to £12, at which price they were knocked down to an Englishman. He quietly took them, examined them, and then deliberately tore one into several pieces. The explanation, which astonishes a Frenchman as much as the incident did, is now given as follows: Mr. Seymour Haden had taken off only twenty proofs of his etching, ariver in Ireland, and had numbered each proof. He knew where nineteen out of the twenty were, so his astonishment was great when he heard that two were going to be sold at the Salle Drouot. He wrote to a friend, and told him to buy them at any price, and to see whether they were numbered; and if not he was to destray them. at any price, and to see whether they were num-bered; and if not, he was to destroy them there and then, coram populo of amateurs. It was thus that one of them fell a victim.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Is There to Be a Bull Movement in Real Estate?-An Interesting Opinion-Cla nati Manufacturers Removing to Chicago

Laboring Men Buying Lots for Homes.

Sales and Building Permits of the Week

—Improvement of Real Estate in New

The most interesting item to be furnished about real estate during the past week is an opinion. The opinion was uttered by one of the most successful and prudent bankers of the city, a gentleman who has large real interests, but never speculates, and has never offered his property for sale. The opinion was that within ix months there would be seen

AN ACTIVE AND UPWARD MOVEMENT n this city for real estate. The source of the remark gave it a weight it would not have had coming from a real-estate broker. When asked why real estate should show such an improvement, he said: "There are a great many nen in this city-they come to me every daywho have money accumulating on their hands. They cannot afford to let it lie idle, and they are not willing to accept 4 per cent from the Government. This would give a man with \$50,000 in cash only \$2,000 a year income. They see that stores and houses in the city are well rented. They see other men putting money into land and brick and making 8@9 per cent net. I have a friend who has just invested \$35,-000 in a lot and a building and rents it for \$4,000 a year, which gives him

8 PER CENT, CLEAR of taxes and insurance. A good many of these men are looking about now, and are getting ready to go into real estate, and when they once begin they will go in with a rush." This was the opinion, and it is submitted for

what it is worth. A case in point is that of a capitalist who has been making extensive purchases on the Norta Side, between Indiana street and Chicago avenue, with the intention of improving with houses to rept at a moderate price. W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold two and one-half

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold two and obe-man acres on Sixteenth street, near Halsted, for \$10,000 to some Cincinnati parties who will erect lead-works; 60 feet on Franklin street, near Randolph, for \$200 a foot; and twenty lots in the lumber district, south of Sixteenth street, west of Halsted street, at \$600 to \$800 eaca, to laboring men, who are building houses for their aboring men, who are building bouses for Francis Hutchison has sold his property con-

Francis Hutchison has sold his property consisting of six stores and three dweilings on the southeast corner of Van Buren and Throop streets, to A. R. Howe, of this city, for \$30,000.

E. S. Dreyer & Co. have sold in their new subdivision on Forty-eighth street and Ashland avenue, three lots on Ashland avenue, near Forty-eighth street, at \$200 each, and two lots on Laflin street, near Forty-eighth street, at \$130 each, and a two-story frame bouse, with lot 25x190, on Randoloh street, north front, east of Union street, for \$8,000, and a cottage and lot on Chestnut street, near State, for \$1,150 cash.

In the sales of the week were 26x107 feet,

cash.

In the sales of the week were 264x107 feet, and 792x124 feet on Western avenue and Twelfth street, \$10,000; 110x100 feet on Indiana avenue, northwest corner of Twentieth street, \$80,000; 26x80 feet on Adams street, near Wabash avenue, \$4,000; 30x120 feet on West Randolph street, improved, \$3,500; 23x80 feet on State street, near Couch place, \$23,571; 20x 123 feet on Leavitt street, near Polk, \$3,500; Block S, Kedzie avenue, southwestern corner of Ogden avenue, \$30,000; 20x100 feet on West Madison street, southeast corner of Jefferson street, \$6,000; No. 602 Wabash avenue, \$7,000; three acres, with buildings, on Thirty-minth three acres, with buildings, on Thirty-ninth street, near Ashland avenue, to the Augio-American Packing Company, \$125,000; 25x125 feet on Forest avenue, improved, near Thirty-lifth street, \$6,000; 50x100 feet on Fisk street, north of Twentieth, \$4,550; 100x150 feet on North Hownesteet, negth of Fowier, \$4,100; 25x130 feet on South Park avenue, near Thirteenth street, improved, \$8,000; 22x125 feet on West Washington street, west of Luncolo, \$3,500; and 50x100 feet on Twenty-ninth street, between South Park and Vernon avenues, \$4,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25: City sales, 54; consideration, \$256,508. South of city limits—Sales, 8; consideration, \$157,535. Total sales, 62. Total consideration, \$424,043.

There were ten building permits during the past week, none important.

To show the advancing

To show the advancing
TENDENCY OF REAL ESTATE,
it is said that three months ago an offer of
\$12,000 cash was made to Judge Otis, Receiver
of the State Savings Institution, for Block 25,
Egandale, situated on the southeast corner of
Fifty-first street and Drexel boulevard, which
offer was declined. This week an offer of \$15,
000 has been received for the same block.
Attention is called to the fact that Mr. E. A.
Warfield, who represents real estate to the
amount of \$1,500,000, will sell to parties that
desire to secure a home, on the small payment
of 10 per cent of the purchase money down,
and 10 per cent a year until paid, with interest
at 6 per cent.

and 10 per cent a year until paid, with interest at 6 per cent.

The causes referred to in the opinion quoted at the beginning of this article are already at work in New York. The Hera'd says editorially it is by no means discouraging to find that the movement in real estate which was predicted as the consequence of rapid transit is gradual and cautious. THE DISPOSITION TO INVEST

in new buildings is no sudden impulse, but is founded on the conviction that there are solid reasons to hope for better times. Values have got down to a specie basis; labor and material are reasonably low, following the decreased cost of living, and the rapid-transit roads invite back to the upper parts of the city those portions of the population that have sought New Jersey and Long Island in preference to paying high rents or living in tenement houses. These are advantages that will not only stay by us, but will increase as the demand for residences in the upper parts of the city increase, and as rapid transit facilities are extended.

With regard to Steward's down-town store, the New York World says: "The workmen are to begin at once the labor of changing the big building into offices, and in a short time the Stewart building will become as well known to insurance men, lawvers, and agents as are the Equitable, Fost, and Astor buildings. The two other corners of Chambers and Broadway bave also been celebrated for occupation. Tifany, Young & Ellis began the great faney goods business where is now now the Shoe & Leather Bank. The Irving House and Delmonico's, of another corner, are fresh in the public remembers.

THE SOCIAL

Notable Events of Wedding Cer

Receptions, Club Other Occu

Fashions for the Child Dresse

CHICA At the residence of the 459 Vernon avenue, Mis daughter of Sydney Perkit to Mr. Gus S. Alden, busi Rocky Mountain Daily N and formerly connected v of THE TRIBUNE. The v affair, only the immediate

affair, only the immediate Married, on Tuesday, the dence of the bride's par Morgan street, Mr. Cha Miss Botheila G. Jacobs, el B. Jacobs, Esq. The cered by the Rev. J. H. Johnso by a large gathering of in bride was arrayed in a dre train, enveloped in a veil o decked with orange-bloss decked with orange-bloss embracing both the use were many and valuable. in January. PROSPECTIVE

The marriage of Miss daughter of Mrs. A. Phil Townsend will be celebr Church, corner Desplaines next Tuesday evening, Jan Invitations are out to Grace Eliel and Mr. Henry Tuesday, Feb. 4. The ce the Sinal Temple at 5 o' will follow at Standard Ha AN ELEGANT B

The largest and most by the season on the West most notable that ha the city during the was the reception a H. and the Misses residence, No. 373 West W residence, No. 373 trees to Tuesday, from 5 to 9 p. m. the spacious parlors wer first society peoule of the several hundred. Refres during the entire evening was provided by Johnny evening dancing was intre-TREASURES

The First Regiment In recently discovered an art hidden from view for fitte ed a committee to make ments to afford the pub view the same. This treaty-seven large oil paintin prost important events of view the same ty-seven large oil paintin most important events of The paintings are all of I twelve feet, and vary in to the total tree of the battle of the of them, indeed, being master hand, and all of to first-class artists, though nown than Walker as seenes. The pictures de War with graphic accuracy in execution of details additionally to the covered in this Ingins with the evacuation of the inauguration of Precloses with the Siege of Vice Gettysburg. The pictures of the details and the inauguration of the finauguration of the finauguration of the finauguration. closes with the Siege of Vis Gettysburg. The pictures ved for the purpose of gisome very worthy men, for that time, there was very if and were exhibited in Lond 1863, with the double of their owners of reality what proved to be a very I of presenting to the Englishe War as viewed from a which was at that time there. Upon their return were shown for a brief powing to a business ents owing to a business enta owners, they have rema-since, and are now owned be exhibited some time nex

due time, be announced Saturday Evening Herald The largest assembly graced Campbell Hall wit was seen last Friday ever querade entertainment of clubs on the West Side,—was most magnificently greens and lovely hanging with rare and choice flow rations were really works of the Arch of Triumph, eggrs. Col. T. A. Lemmo gau, and Maj. Strong, as were ably assisted in the mission by Grandfathe Handrahan, colered serv Gunlock, as David David German Landlady, Helen tress, Daughter of the Princes, Cotton Plant an with the Siamese Twins, men, Dutchman, Lucifer themselves thoroughly thours of morning to the chestra. UNITY

chestra SOCIAL AND The fourth social of Orlast Tuesday night at the Mrs. C. A Whitney, No. Last Friday evening No. 380 Michigan avenue tion in honor of Miss Mis esty's Opera Company, a gland. gland.

Last Tuesday evening to vited a coterie of about intimate gentlemen frie brating his 21st birthday father, No. 432 Fulton and the vite of the young attention of the young attention of the young to the property of the young the property of the young the young

ner was served at 8 o'cle
attention of the young n
remainder of the evenin
and literary exercises.
reciplent of a number of
and the occasion was an
The Imperial Club gav
series of dancing partic
last Friday evening. At
were present, including
of the Glub and their fri
The company was just
enough to make the oc
pleasure to all present
admirably designed for
companies, and the Mu
uous in their attention
sions.

uous in their attention sions.

A sociable was enjoye Prof. Swing's Church, a Hamilton, No. 551 W Tuesday evening.

The Juanita Dramat their third entertainments of this Club are They give their third evening at Shrum's Acastreet.

The Ladles' Aid Socia Redeemer gave a drama chapel of their church, The private masquer last Wednesday evening coss, 125 couples partic There was a meeting on last Friday evening, Alice Clapp, No. 6834. The pleasures of the solo by Miss Edith Clances by Miss Clapp, and Mr. Hudson, and pased off very pleasant Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Thembers and friends cost acceptable manning, at their residence, These socials, though it regaining favor very The Ladles' Ald Socia Redeemer (Second Universital party at Martin last Thursday evening tended.

The fourteenth annu Caledonian Club took

The fourteenth annu Caledonian Club took in Parker's Hall, corns sted streets, and was values. Last Tuesday evening of Mr. H. B. Stick call and his esteemed lary fis elegant new reside the evening was spen lng and games. About repaired to the suppercepast was served and repast was served and was resumed until the The ninth entertainn elic Library, last Frida

of the place. Two were put up ddy to £12 at ked down to an them, examined them, examined to one into sever-ich astonishes if the Salle Drouot.
Id him to buy them
ther they were numdestroy them there ateurs. It was

PATE.

Movement in Real g Opinion-Cincin-noving to Chicago Lots for Homes mits of the Week

em to be furnished the past week is an uttered by one of ient bankers of th large real interests, nion was that within

RD MOVEMENT
The source of the vould not have had roker. When asked show such an imere are a great many ting on their hands. per cent from the give a man with a year income. They in the city are well men putting money aking 8@9 per cent as just invested \$35, and rents it for \$4,000

good many of these w, and are getting tate, and when they with a rush." it is submitted for

a capitalist who has rchases on the North eet and Chicago aveof improving with ite price. old two and one-half

t, near Halsted, for att parties who will on Franklin street, loot; and twenty lots hot Sixteenth street, \$600 to \$800 each, to iding houses for their old his property con-ree dwellings on the Baren and Throop this city, for \$60,000.

this city, for \$60,000, ave sold in their new in street and Ashland Ashland avenue, near 200 each, and two lotsfort; eighth street, at y frame house, with reet, north front, east 90, and a cottage and cear State, for \$1,150

ek were 264x107 feet, n avenue and Twelfth ton Indiana avenue, affeth street, \$80,000; ams street, \$20,000; ams street, rear 30x120 feet on West 1, \$3,500; 23x80 feet in place, \$23,871; 20x 2t, near Polk, \$3,500; but hwestern corner of 20x100 feet on West corner of Jefferson abasis avenue, \$7,000; arg. on Thetropich corner of Jefferson abasis avenue, \$7,000; ags, on Thirty-ninth enue, to the Angionay, \$125,000; 25x125 proved, near Thirty-feet on Fisk street, 500; 100x150 feet on h of Fowler, \$4,100; rk avenue, near Thirty-8,000; 22x125 feet on t, west of Lincoln, a Twenty-ninth street, d Vernon avenues,

BANSFERS.

f Willow st, w cc. 10, 1878

nmercial st, n ht st, 231 ft n It, dated Jan. to David A. IN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Aberdeen st, 19, 1878 (R.

al amount of city and in a radius of seven filed for record during Jan. 25: City sales, South of city limits \$157.535. Total sales,

the ago an offer of Judge Otis, Receiver titution, for Block 25, southeast corner of excel boilevard, which week an offer of \$18, the same block, he fact that Mr. E. A. s real estate to the ll sell to parties that on the small payment burchase money down, til paid, with interest.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Notable Events of the Week---Wedding Ceremonies.

Receptions, Club Parties, Other Occurrences.

Fashions for the Children-Choice Bridal Dresses.

CHICAGO. MATRIMONIAL.

At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 459 Vernon avenue, Miss Clarissa Perkins, daughter of Sydney Perkins, Esq., was married to Mr. Gus S. Aiden, business manager of the Rocky Mountain Daily News of Depver, Col., and formerly connected with the business office of THE TRIBUNE. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the immediate family being present.

Married, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the ressilence of the bride's parents, No. 170 North Morgan street, Mr. Charles C. Gaptzer and Miss Bothella G. Jacobs, eldest daughter of O. B. Jacobs, Esq. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, and was witnessed by a large gathering of intimate friends. The bride was arrayed in a dregs-of-wine silk, with train, enveloped in a veil of lace, and tastefully decked with orange-blossoms. The presents, embracing both the useful and ornamental, were many and valuable. At home Thursdays

PROSPECTIVE BLISS. The marriage of Miss Minnie A. Phillips, daughter of Mrs. A. Phillips, to Eugene D. Townsend will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, corner Desplaines and Adams streets, next Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at 6:30.

Invitations are out to the mairisge of Miss Grace Eliei and Mr. Henry C. Leopold, to occur Tuesday, Feb. 4. The ceremony will occur at the Sinai Temple at 5 o'clock, and a reception will follow at Standard Hall. AN ELEGANT RECEPTION.

The largest and most brilliant social affair of the season on the West Side, and one of the most notable that have taken place in the city during the present winter, was the reception given by H. and the Misses Campbell, at their residence, No. 373 West Washington street, last residence, No. 35 West washington street, last Thesday, from 5 to 9 p. m., during which hours the spacious parlors were thronged with the first society people of the city, to the extent of several hundred. Refreshments were served during the entire evening by Kinsley, and music was provided by Johnny Hand. Later in the evening dancing was introduced, and continued until a late hour.

TREASURES TROVE. The First Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., has recently discovered an art treasure that has been hidden from view for fitteen years, and appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements to afford the public an opportunity to view the same. This treasure consists of thirty-seven large oil paintings, filustrative of the most important events of the late Civil War. most important events of the late Civil War. The paintings are all of the uniform height of twelve feet, and vary in width from seventeen to thirty-six feet. They are similar in style, and said to be equal in merit to Walker's famous picture of the battle of Gettysburg, a number of them, indeed, being painted by Walker's master hand, and all of them being the work of first-class artists, though perhaps of less renown than Walker as painters of martial seens. The pictures depict the story of the War with graphic accuracy, and the correctness in execution of details adds a charm to them in the eye of the old soldler, and cannot but be instructive to the younger generation. The period structive to the younger generation. The period of time covered in this Illustrated History begins with the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the inauguration of Fresident Lincoln, and closes with the Siege of Vicksburg and Battle of closes with the Siege of Vicksburg and Battle of Gettysburg. The pictures were originally painted for the purpose of giving employment to some very worthy men, for whose services, at that time, there was very little general demand, and were exhibited in London, England, late in 1863, with the double object of the part of their owners of realizing something from what proved to be a very large investment, and of presenting to the English public the story of the War as viewed from a Northern standpoint, which was at that time very unpopular over there. Upon their return to this dountry, they were shown for a brief period in Boston, and, owing to a business entanglement among the owners, they have remained boxed up ever since, and are now owned in this city. They will be exhibited some time next month in the armory of the First Regiment. Full particulars will, in due time, be announced in advertisements.—

Saturday Evening Herald.

UNITY CLUB.

The largest assembly of people that ever graced Campbell Hall within the last four years was seen last Friday evening at the novel masquerade entertainment of that most popular of clubs on the West Side,—the Unitys. The hall was moet magnificently decorated with evergreens and lovely hanging curtains interspersed with rare and choice flowers. Some of the decorations were really works of art, especially that of the Arch of Triumph, reserved for floor managers. Col. T. A. Lemmon, as Senator-elect Logan, and Maj. Strong, as Wade Hamoton, who were ably assisted in their levee during intermission by Grandfather Jones, Policeman Handrahan, colered servant Dunne, and Gall Gunlock, as David Davis. The Irish Widow, German Landlady, Helen's Babies, Alpine Huntress, Daughter of the Regiment, Negress, Princes, Cotton Plant and Folly in conjunction with the Siamese Twins, Prince, Negro, Chinamen, Dutchman, Lucifer, and Clown, enjoyed themselves thoroughly to away in the wee smal hours of morning to the music of Pound's Orchestra. UNITY CLUB.

The fourth social of Our Neighbors was given last Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitney, No. 585 Calumet avenue. Last Friday evening Mrs. Starkweather, of No. 360 Michigan avenue, gave an elegant recep-tion in honor of Miss Minnie Hauk, of Her Majesty's Opera Company, and Miss Potter, of En-

tion in honor of Miss Minnie Hauk, of Her Majesty's Opera Company, and Miss Potter, of England.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. Ernest W. Heath invited a coterie of about a dozen of his mest intimate gentlemen friends to assist in celebrating his 21st birthday at the residence of his father, No. 432 Fulton street. An elegant dinor was served at 8 o'clock, which occupied the attention of the young men until about 10. The remainder of the evening was devoted to muste and literary exercises. The host was made the recipient of a number of substantial presents, and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

The Imperial Club gave the last of a brilliant series of dancing parties at the Clifton House last Friday evening. About seventy-five couples were present, including the prominent members of the Glub and their friends and invited guests. The company was just large enough and select enough to make the occasion one of unalloyed pleasure to all present. The Clifton House is admirably designed for the convenience of such companies, and the Munger Brothers are assiduous in their attentions on such festive occasions.

A sociable was enjoyed by the congregation of

A sociable was enjoyed by the congregation of Prof. Swing's Church, at the residence of Mrs. Hamilton, No. 551 West Monroe street, last

Tuesday evening.

The Juanita Dramatic and Social Club gave their third entertainment last Friday evening at the West End Opera House. The entertainments of this Club are getting quite popular. They give their third reception next Friday evening at Shrum's Academy, West Washington Street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of the Redeemer gave a dramatic entertainment in the chapel of their church, Friday evening.

The private masquerade given by Prof. Carr, last Wednesday evening, was a brilliant success, 125 couples participating in the festivities. There was a meeting of the "H. T." Society on last Friday evening, at the residence of Miss Alice Clapp, No. 6824 West Washington street. The pleasures of the evening consisted of a solo by Miss Edith Clapp, dramatic performances by Miss Clapp, Miss Chase, Mr. Winter, and Mr. Hudson, and dancing. The evening pased off very pleasantly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Thompson entertained the members and friends of the "H. S. C.," in a most acceptable manner, last Thursday evening, at their residence, No. 430 Warren avenue. These socials, though informal in every respect, tre gaining favor very rapidly.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of the Redeemer (Second Universalist) gave a very successful party at Martine's West Side Academy, last Thursday evening, which was largely attended.

by a very full and intelligent audience. The programme opened with eight musical selections, and closed with the amusing comedy "The Area Belle."

"The Area Belle."

Mrs. A. W. Brickwood, nee Jackson, was pleasantly surprised on Friday evening by her pupils from the Scammon School at her rooms, 310

West Washington street, in honor of her recent marriage. The evening was occupied with games, music, etc., and enjoyed as only enjoyment can be had in the unrestrained gathering of sixty children.

ment can be had in the unrestrained gathering of sixty children.

The members of the Arizona Club were entertained by Miss S. Lizzie Rowley and brother at No. 1104 Prairie avenue, Friday evening, in honor and to say good-by to the Hon. A. C. Stedman, who is to start Monday for the gold mines in the Territory bearing their name.

A large sleighing party of about forty couples lett Englewood last evening for South Chicago, where they had a supper and adapte at the South left Engiewood last evening for South Chicago, where they had a supper and adance at the South Chicago Hotel. They returned about midnight. Mrs. 8. M. Dunning gave a neighborhood party Thursday evening at her residence in Englewoof, which was quite a pleasant affair. Her spacious pariors were tastefully arranged, and the brilliant illumination of the whole house cast a cheerful glow upon the surrounding gloom. Refreshments were served during the evening. The guests departed at a late hour, after pa-sing a very pleasant evening.

after passing a very pleasant evening.

The junior class of the Union College of Law organized a literary society Friday of last week, and the following members were unauimously chosen as officers: President, J. W. Houston; Vice-President, Henry R. Rhone; Secretaries, F. D. Thompson, Wright Holden.

E. D. Thompson, Wright Holden.
Miss Minnie Benner, daughter of Fire-Marshal
Benner, was tendered a complimentary surprise
last Thursday evening at her father's residence, 97 East Hurrison street, by a number of young friends under the leadership of Miss Mary Guth. The surprise was a pleasant and complete one. There were some thirty couples pregent. The evening was spent in the usual manner, music

evening was spent in the usual manner, music and dancing being the principal features.

A very pleasant surprise-party was given Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Maurice K. Kozminski at the residence of his parents on Thirty-second street. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games and dancing, after which the company sat down to one of Kinsley's suppers. Music was furnished by "Hand."

One of the most delightful sleighing parties of the season was the one on Saturday evening. Jan. 18, given by the Ivy Social Club. The arrangements having been perfected, about arrangements having been perfected, about thirty couples started for the ten-mile house, where they found everything necessary to make the party a pleasant one. Dancing was commenced at an early hour and lasted until 12

the party a pleasant one. Dancing was commenced at an early hour and lasted until 12 o'clock.

Mrs. F. D. Gray gave an entertainment in honor of her niece, Miss Carrie Cockey, of Rye, N. Y., last Tuesday evening at her residence. No. 333 Michigan avenue.

Friday night, the L. D. S. Club met at the residence of Mrs. S. J. Patterson, No. 639 West Adams street.

Col. Thomas H. Keefe entertained a small number of his numerous friends Friday evening at the residence of Col. M. W. Powell, No. 1379 Prairie avenue, and the hours were spent as pleasantly as could be desired by the most fastidious. Among the guests present were the Abt Society, who rendered several pieces of vocal music in their celebrated style of perfection. By the time every one had applanded and sung to a degree that qualified them for doing ample justice to a substantial supper, the Chicago Quartette surprised all by a delightful serenade. The hospitality of the host was equal to this agreeable increase. Ample room was provided at the bountifully supplied table for all.

Johnny A. Hand has accepted an engagement at Berlin, Wis., on Friday, the 14th of Febru-

supplied table for all.
Johnny A. Hand has accepted an engagement at Berlin, Wis., on Friday, the 14th of February. Those who desire his services in this city will bear this in mind.
The Almia Club gave its seventh party last Friday evening at Lakeside Hall. About twenty, five complex were present. The Sherman Pleasure Club gave their second complimentary reception last Thursday evening at Greenebaum's Hall, 125 couples being pres-

The social news of Evanston may by paragraphed "thusly": The Social Club danced and listened to two dramas Thursday evening; the Eelectic meets at Mrs. C. N. Clark's tomorrow night; the Q. E. D. has a social this week; C. A. Gregory lectures in the Methodist Church to morrow evening; a musical for the Y. W. T. U. is to be given at Miss Fannie Wiswall's next Thursday evening; sleighing parties are almost too numerous to enumerate.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The next entertainment of the Farragut Boat Club will consist of the musical extravaganza "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," and

Park avenue.

The sixth reception of the Utalpa Club will be Held Friday evening at the residence of Mr.
Alfred Payson, No. 1058 West Jackson street.
The Loreley Club will hold its next regular
meeting Wedn-sday evening, at the residence
of J. H. Huyek, No. 658 West Adams street.
Next Friday evening the Cocidentals will give Next Friday eyening the Occidentals will give

their seventh reception, at Russell's Academy.
The Washington Plensure Club will give a
party at Greenebaum's Hall Tuesday night.
The "German" to be given at the Woodruff
Hotel next Thursday evening will be an elegant affair.
Mrs. P. C. Hanford, No. 83 Calumet avenue. will give a large reception next Friday after-noon, to be followed by a dancing party on the same evening for young people.

The Linden Club will hold its monthly infor-mal sociable at their hall. No. 25 Bishop court,

Friday evening. Members, with their friends, are invited.

A private masquerade is to be given at Prof. Russell's Academy Tuesday evening, Feb. 4.

The usual stringent regulations will be enforced

Russell's Academy Tuesday evening, Feb. 4.
The usual stringent regulations will be enforced that are necessary to make the occasion one of complete enjoyment.

The juvenile reception at Prof. Russell's Academy of Dancing will occur Saturday, Feb. 1. As these receptions are the only occasions upon which the little ones are permitted to invite their young friends, they are generally largely attended and very enjoyable.

The Unity Church Fraternity will give a dramatic entertainment, consisting of two bright and lively comedies, at the church lecture room, Friday evening.

The fourth reception of the Mignon Club will occur on next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. J. C. Carroll, No. 214 South Green street.

The fourth and last Masonic reception but one of the Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree, will occur next Thursday evening at their asylum, No. 76 East Monroe street (American Express Building).

Lady Washington Chapter, No. 23, O. R. S., will give another social and nop Tuesday evening at their hall, Nos. 230 and 222 South Halsted street. Friends of the Order Cordially invited.

PERSONAL.

Miss Chinnie Spotts, who has been visiting.

Miss Chippie Spotts, who has been visiting the family of C. C. Bonney, of No. 424 Fulton street, returned to her home in Indianapolis yesterday.
Mrs. S. C. Johnston, nee Munich, of Knoxville, Ia., is visiting her parents at No. 27 Forest

Adams street.

The society circles of Madison, Wis., are looking forward with much interest to the brilliant wedding of Miss Annie Dean, of that place, to Mr. Hunter, of Washington, D. C. Miss Dean is visiting friends for a few days in this

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

The flannel night wrapper is a most useful garment for a child to wear when ill, or when from a warm bed at night; it is not intended for constant wear at hight over a night-gown, but of simple sacque shape, with no seams except those under the arms, which are slightly sloped, and the shoulder seams. It is buttoned down the entire front, and should be long enough to cover the child from throat to foot. It is made of any of the pretty striped or plaid flanuels, or it may be of plain white, pink, or blue flannel. To make it thoroughly warm it should be lined throughout with white flannel of light quality. It may be made as a double wrapper without raw seams, though this is not necessary, as the seams do not come in contact tended.

The fourteenth annual ball of the Chicago Caledonian Club took place last Friday evening in Parker's Hall, corner of Madison and Haisted streets, and was well attended.

Last Tuesday evening a number of the friends of Mr. H. B. Stick called upon that gentleman and his esteemed lady, in a surpisring way, at file elegant new residence on Winter street. The evening was spent very pleasantly in dancing ang games. About 11 o'clock the company repaired to the supper-rooms, where a bountiful tepast was served and enjoyed by all. Dancing was resumed until the usual hour.

The ninth entertainment of the Union Cathelic Library, last Friday evening, was attended to the chief's flesh. It has a turned-over collar, and cuffs; that are rolled back from the wrist, being merely the ends of the sleeves turned up. A row of feather stitching done in wrist, being merely the ends of the sleeves turned up. A row of feather stitching done in wrist, being merely the ends of the sleeves turned up. The old backelor was recently heard saying to a young lady: "There is more jewelry worm nowadays than when I was young; but there's one piece I always admired, which I don't often white slide of the from. Some thick soft white flaund wrappers are prettily edged with a binding of blue or of crimson silk braid; others of the friends of the from. Some thick soft white flaund down in wrappers are prettily edged with a binding of blue or of crimson silk braid; others of the supper-rooms, where a bountiful tension of the didney of the friends of the frien with the child's flesh. It has a turned-over

be made flat and smooth, and either felled down or else covered with tape stitched on by machine.

The day-drawers with waist have an easily-fitted straight waist with armholes or shoulder-straps. This waist is quite separate from the drawers, as it does not need to be changed so frequently, and is made of Canton-flanuel for winter, or of strong muslin or else linen for summer drawers. The neck and armholes have a bias muslin binding stitched on by machine, while the lower edge has a strong facing of bias twilled muslin an inch or more in width. A button is set on this facing on each of the under-arm seams, a third is directly in front, and the fourth button will be the lowest one of the row which closes the back of the waist. The drawers are made of the same material as the waist, and must be quite short, as they are not now allowed to appear below the edge of the child's dress. The legs are wide, and may be tucked, ruffled, or embroidered.

The princesse petticoat has the long waist sloped over the hips to keep the bulky gathering of the flannel or muslin skirt from spoiling the tapering natural waist. The skirt is cut straight across the goods. The waist is provided with side forms in front and back, and closely buttoned behind. Yard-wide muslins are commended for these garments. The pattern of this waist may be used for the drilling waists of kilt dresses worn by boys not yet in trousers.

The French apron is a pretty little garment

buttoned beaind. Yard-wide musiins are commended for these garments. The pattern of this waist may be used for the drilling waists of kilt dresses worn by boys not yet in trousers.

The French apron is a pretty little garment that has come into favor again since dark wool dresses have been revived for little girls. It is low and round in the neck, has short sleeves that are little more than "caps" or epaulets, as they are sloped to the end before they fill the armhole, and the whole apron is merely a full sacque. It is necessary to have this little garment quite full around the figure, hence the neck is supplied with a drawing-string. The apron is long enough to reach within an inch or two of the bottom of the dress skirt. These little aprons are imported in nice sheer French nansooks, soft cambric, thin Irish linen. and the gray and drab linens also. The most dressy ones have a hem and a cluster of tucks around the bottom, while the neck and sleeves are finished with a tiny frill edged with Valenciennes or thread edging. Sometimes, instead of a drawing-string, a tiny band is striched on the outside, and this band is wrought in brier-stitch or in tiny dots. Still others of linen, either white or gray, have a needle-worked scallop, dots, or notched edges around the neck and sleeves. A deep Spanish flounce, also needle-worked, is added to the bottom of others. All these imported aprons have the seams neatly felled. Very pretty ones are sold for 50 cents at the French lingerie establishments. These white aprons over dark red or blue wool dresses make up a quaint and effective little oliette for the house, and are also most useful m keeping the dress clean. Another easy way to make these full aprons, and still simpler than this pattern, is to take a breadth of yard-wide cambric of the proper length, cut out armboles, and trim them with a frill of muslin ruffling; then face the neck for a drawing-string, and, when drawn up, the neck has a little frill to match those in the armholes. The straight fullness of this apr

pretty appearance.

FOR BRIDES ONLY.

Prank Lesie's Lady's Journal.

The materials for bridal robes this season are The materials for bridal robes this season are remarkably elegant. Extremists in fashion select brocades—satin brocade for brides over 20 years of age, and slik brocade for younger brides—though plain satin, by conventional consent the one material always in vogue for the bridal robe—is claunored for by some; while plain gros grain slik has its votaries, and lodia mul, Swiss mull, and French organdy muslin disease are sont out, for vouthful rusts bridge. dresses are sent out for youthful rustic brides, who do not feel willing to afford the expense of a dress more costly.

The silks, satins, and gauzes which are shown

"Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," and it will come off some time in the near future.

An art entertainment for the benefit of the lilinois Industrial School for Girls will be given in the pariors of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Thursday evening next.

The Queer Club will give its next party at the residence of A. B. Adam, Esq., No. 65 Rush street. Carriages for the convenience of West-Side members will leave Mr. Perionnet's, No. 27 Park avenue.

a dress more costly.

The silks, satins, and gauzes which are shown for bridal robes are in several distinct time of white, and several distinct time of white, and several distinct shades of these times. In cream white, for instance, there is the dark, rich, vellowish shade of the Alderney cream, with conficulty four hours old; and, according to the arc off-color "is visible. In pearl white we are shown at time that almost approaches the smoke pearl in shade; another, that has a suspicion of rose in tint; another, with the faintest soupcon pearl in shade; another, that has a suspicion of rese in tint; another, with the faintest soupcon of lilac,—this being quite perceptible on the of lilac,—this being quite perceptible on the wrong side of plain satin or satin brocade; and from these scarcely perceptible hints of color in the slik fabrics displayed there are fainter and fainter snades, till the existence of a colored ray is distinguishable only when laid beside a piece of snow-white silk. Cream white of the medium shade is that in the most decided favor for the bridal robe; and of the whites is that which is regarded as the most becoming or the least trying to the complexion.

At Fairhaven, Mass., where he quickly attained proficiency in our language, and among other studies gave special attention to navigation. The expenses of his schooling, etc., were borne by the Captain who had originally rescued him, and who felt a strange interest in his protege.

In 1849 Mangero, then about 25, sailed for California. His success at the mines was not great and very soon he took passage for the Sandwich Islands, where he met my friend Chaplain Damon.

His first act was to deposit with the chaplain

#### least trying to the complexion. SOCIETY TOPICS.

New fans are of plain satin with tiny embroidered rosepuds scattered here and there over them. A lovely fan is of amber shell with feathers of the same amber shade. Gossip has it that the Princess of Wales won the heart of the future King of England by reading Shakspeare to him, and when he con

plimentarily said that he should like to engage her as his reader, replying that her terms were twenty-five shillings-"a sovereign and crown.".

A leader of fashion in San Francisco has had her chairs and sofas, and the cushions of her carriages stuffed with aromatic herbs, in imitation of a practice prevalent among Orienta nations. Shelives in an atmosphere of constant

Chicago has gone wild over her Majesty's Chicago has gone wild over her Majesty's opera during the last two weeks, and now is the time to ponder over the encomiums given by the best of these musical artists to one of Chicago's piano manufacturers. Mr. Gerold, of Wabash avenue, received a visit from Mme. Gerster, Minnie Hauk, and Arditi. On their departure they expressed themselves as highly pleased with the instruments, and left him their written indorsement of the Gerold upright piano, cordially recommending it to the public as a first-class instrument in every particular, and worthy of the paironage of the most and worthy of the patronage of the most

Anna Dickinson has written for John McCullough a play called "Aurelian," which that fine actor is to bring out next April with himself in the title role. Miss Dickinson is to play with him, taking the first female part of Queen Zenoba. The scenes of the play are laid in Rome and Palmyra, and the work is said to be extremely ideal, and yet full of human interest. tremely ideal, and yet full of human interest.

Phonography, or shorthand, as taught at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, 77, 79, and 81 State street, is becoming quite popular. There is a rapidly-increasing demand for shorthand work in business affairs; in fact, the demand is greater than the supply. Pleasant and lucrative employment is almost certain to a good shorthand reporter. General and special classes are formed to meet the wants of all the patrons of the school. Private individual instruction if required.

Among the astounding facts from abroad is one to the effect that we are to dance steps instead of walking through a quadrille. "Capering about, you know, and treading on each other's toes in the most awfully norrid, funny manner," said a young gentleman on New Year's day.

Year's day.

P. Keiler, Monroe street, opposite Palmer House, has in stock some ladies' fine shoes, his own make, which he is selling low. If unable to fit patrons from stock, he makes to order at short notice.

short notice.

It is pleasant to note that fashion is sufficiently amiable to permit every sort of latitude in style and different historic days. It makes not a particle of difference if Madame Pompadour and Marie Antoinette elbow politely a Josephine or a Diane de Poitieres, or a Mrs. Hayes in simple black silk.

Clara Louise Kellogg says: "The Decker Brothers' planos are remarkable for their superior quality of tone and extraordinary power. Finer instruments, in every respect, I have never heard." They can be found only at the warerooms of Story & Camp, 188 and 190 State

garment covers it from the chin to the soles of the feet. The legs are exteaded in shape like stockings to protect the feet when the child thrusts them out from beneath the cover. Canton flannel with heavy fieece is the material need for the night-drawers. The fronts are cut in princesse shape, with body and legs in one piece. There is also but one seam in each leg of the drawers, as the back part is cut with them, and after a slit is cut down each side from the waist line, the top of the back is gathered to a band. The back of the waist is closed by four or five buttons, and the band of the back of the lower part has three button-holes in it, by which it is attached to three buttons on the lower edge of the waist. Plain directions for joining together the pieces to form the stockings are given in the descriptions of the pattern. The openings on the sides of the drawers are widely faced, and usually a button and hole is put naif way down this shit. The seams of this garment are next to the child's tender fiesh, and should be made flat and smooth, and either felled down or else covered with tape stitched on by machine.

The day-drawers with waist have an easilyartists who are known to most Chicagoans only through the columns of the public press. While the writer found them very like other mortals in their manner of entertaining their guests in their manner of entertaining their guests in their several elegant commodious hotel apartments, style of dress, likes and dislikes, we could but notice what at wirst thought seemed almost a "monomania" on the subject of Steinway planos. Go into the houses of our best citizens on any of the avenues and you will find more or less of a difference of opinion as to merits of different makes and styles, but here in the hotel homes of each of these artists we saw nothing but Steinway's,—all uprights except Hauk's, which was one of their new style parlor grands. The very fact that so many gifted artists, and all of the same opera company, too (who were never known to agree on any other point under the sun), should publicly and privately proclaim, with their mouth and and privately proclaim, with their mouth and with their every action, their preference for even so perfect and popular an instrument as Stein-way's piano, assures us that the millennium is not far distant.

not far distant.

Beautiful and convenient stole-scarfs and capes for evening and opera wear are of white, pale rose, ciel-blue, and pale straw or cream-color, with an applique embroidery in feathers, and bordering of swan's-down.

Another large lot of rattan goods arrived yesterday at the store of Wakefield Rattan Co., 231

An old lady recently directed the attention of

her husband to a pair of twins, remarking as she did so, "How much these two children do look alike, especially the one this way." look alike, especially the one this way."

A kitchen is incomplete without Richmond's Palace Range. Isaac W. Baugs & Co., sole agents, 215 State street, near Palmer.

The beautiful Mary Anderson seems to have been devoting herself too closely to her stage work. She acted when she was sick at St. Louis, and as a natural result has broken down suddenly, disappointing a \$1,400 house, and being laid up with a serious attack of pneunonia.

Thome leads in hair goods, 48 Monroe street. Louis Blanc thinks there will be a universal republic on this world soon, and only two lan-guages spoken. English for commerce and French for literature.

Chapin, the leading book-dealer, 95 Madison. Sets of tortoise jewelry, comprising the brooch and earnings, are in passies, with the petal selected of colors the most faithfully to counterfeit the blossoms understood. Picture frames and framing: Lovejoy &

There are two periods in a woman's life when she does not like to talk. When one is we never knew, and the other we have forgotten. James Wilde, Jr. & Co., the popular clothière inventory their stock on the 1st of February, and until that time they give their customers a discount of 10 per cent on all winter auits and overcoats. Every garment is marked in plain figures, and each customer can see that be gets his discount.

A boy at school, on being asked to describe kitten, said: "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and stopping before it gets there. India and French cashmere shawls are no longer worn in Paris. They are used for tablecloths and for furniture covering.

WHITFIELD'S PROTEGE.

The Man Who Was Behind the Scenes When Commodore Ferry Was in Japan. Sailors' Magazine. A Japanese sailor named John Mangero, in

company with two of his countrymen, named Denzu and Goeman, was wrecked off the Island of Niphon, about 1840. For six months they managed to sustain life on a barren island. They were rescued by Capt. Whitfield, commanding a New Bedford ship, and carried to Honolulu. Here Mangero's two companions remained; but John was taken by Capt. Whit-field to the United States, where he was taught the trade of a cooper, and was placed in a school at Fairhaven. Mass., where he quickly attained

Chaplain Damon.

His first set was to deposit with the chaplain all his money—\$60. After a few days of wandering about the town, he visited the chaplain again, who, observing a peculiar depression in his look and manner, inquired its cause. Mangero then told him that he was homesick; that he had an inexpressible desire to see his native and. In vain did his good friend urge the dangers of such a venture. To the remark, "Why, Join, your people will take your head off if you go back," he only replied, "I am anxious to go."

you go back." he only replied, "I am anxious to go."
The chaplain asked him if he had matured any plans, when the young Japanese said: "I have. If I can get a good whaleboat, a sextant, 'Bowditch's Navigator,' and a barrel of bread, and some Captain will take me near to any of the islands of my country, and put me over the ship's side, with my boat, I will take the chances."

Chaplain Damon started out with a subscription paper, explaining to his friends the desire of this boor foreign boy to go with his two countrymen upon this strange expedition. In a lit-

trymen upon this strange expedition. In a lit

trymen upon this strange expedition. In a little while he had secured \$150, which, with the \$60, was deemed sufficient. This money the chaplain invested in a good whaleboat, a copy of "Bowditch's Navigator," a sextant, and a barrel of hard bread.

Just at this time there appeared at Honolulu the American bark Sarah Boyd, Capt. Whitmore master, bound from Mazatian to Shanghai. His route would naturally be in the direction Mangero desired to take. Chaplain Damon went aboard, told the Captain that he had three passengers for him, explained the particulars of the case, and urged him to incommode himself with the party and their lugrage, and the result was the warm-hearted sailor consented; and on the 17th of December, 1850, John Mangero and his companions left Honolulu in the Sarah Boyd. Sarah Boyd.

Sarah Boyd.

Nine years rolled by; but in vain were inquiries made of various shipmasters and others that visited Honolulu concerning John Mangero.

Meantime, Commodore Perry had, with his fleet, visited Japan and made the famous treaty bething the state of that country was corned. Meantime, Commodore Perry had, with his fleet, wisted dapan and mode the famous treaty which the ports of that country were opened to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to the nations; and, as a result, Japan emerged to make the wants of all the of the school. Private individual in in frequired.

In May, 1800, the Japanese corvettee Caudin in the of the school. Private individual in in if required.

In May, 1800, the Japanese corvettee Caudin in the often that we are to dance steps in walking through a quadrille. "Caperatt, you know, and treading on each toes in the most awfully norrid, funny walking through a quadrille. "Caperatt, you know, and treading on each toes in the most awfully norrid, funny walking through a quadrille. "Caperatt, you know, and treading on each toes in the most awfully norrid, funny walking through a quadrille. "Caperatt, you know, and treading on each toes in the most awfully norrid, funny walking through a government of the United States, on her way to San Francisco, touched at the port of Honolulu.

In May, 1800, the Japanese corvettee Caudin in the of the state, and the port of Honolulu. In May, 1800, the Japanese corvettee Caudin in the officers were questioued as to any tidings officers were questioned as to any tidings officers were questioued as to any tiding by which the ports of that country were opened

Mangero is in the possession of the Japanese Government.

Such, in substance, was the story volunteered by Capt. Mangero, and received with unspeakable interest by Chaplain Damon. At length the latter said: "Captain, pray tell me where you were, and what you were doing when Commodore Perry was in Japan?" He replied, "I was in a room adjoining that in which the interview took place between Perry and the Imperial Commissioners; I was not allowed to see or

view took place between Perry and the Imperial Commissioners; I was not allowed to see or to communicate with any of the Americans; but each document sent by Commodore Perry was passed to me to be translated into the Japanese before it was sent to the Imperial authorities; and the replies thereto were likewise submitted to me to be translated into English before they were sent to Commodore Perry."

In gratitude to Dr. Damon, Capt. Mangeroinsisted upon presenting him two articles which he said he most valued of all his possessions, namely, one of his swords of office (a blade over 400 years old), and the only copy in Japanese of "Bowditch's Navigator" which he had retained for himself. These articles I have personally inspected, and I pronounce the copy of "Bowditch" to be one of the most beautiful specimens of hand-printing I have ever seen. It was on exhibition at our Centennial, and was admired by thousands, few of whom guessed its notable history. with a word further, I leave the subject of

With a word further, I leave the subject of this sketch. In the year 1870 one of three Commissioners appointed by Japan to observe the conduct of the war between Germany and France was Capt. John Mangero, R. N. On his homeward journey he stopped at Fairhaven to visit and thank his early friend, Capt. Whitfield, for his kindness to him. The last news of him was brought in 1876 by the corvette Tskuban Kaw, Capt. T. Y. Ito, who reports him as still living in Japan. living in Japan.

#### BRITISH WEALTH.

Amount of Foreign Loans British Capital-

ists Have Outstanding.

New York Bankers' Magazine for January. Mr. Giffen, in his paper read within the past year before the London Statistical Society on Recent Accumulations of Capital, estimated that during the past ten years Great Britain had increased its wealth by 250 millions sterling annually, and had made foreign and colonial investments to the amount of 80 millions annually. He also reckoned the income of Englishmen, from foreign and colonial investments, not including trade profits, at 65 millions, although not more than 29 millions appear in taxable income returns.

In a paper read in April last before the British Society of Arts, Mr. Ernest Seyd estimated that in 1872-74, a period of prosperity and high valuations, Great Britain had 650 millions in foreign and colonial public stocks, 210 millions in shares and bonds of foreign and colonial railways and other public works, and 80 millions in estates, industrial enterprises, nid bank stocks in foreign countries and British clouies. The total, being 940 millions, he supposed to have been reduced in 1878 to some figure between 790 and 840 millions. Among the losses he sets down 55 millions to the score of defaults by Turkey and certain South and

Central-American States.

This is not so flattering a picture of the magnitude of British foreign investments as that of Mr. Giffen, but it is a much lower, as well as more mildly-expressed, statement of British losses abroad, than that given in a recent speech at Workingham (Eug.) by Sir Charles Russell, M. P. who declared that a conscience cause of at workingham (Edg.) by Sir Charles Russell, M. P., who declared that a conspicuous cause of the depression in Great Britain was the fact that it "had been swindled in foreign loans" to the extent of 200 millions.

In estimating how largely Great Britain holds the public debts of other countries, there is one element of the calculation which may be fixed with tolerable accuracy, and that is the total

with tolerable accuracy, and that is the total amount of the public debts of those countries the debts of which are not held by their own citizens. Mr. Seyd's figures on that part of the case are as follows:

 
 case are as follows:
 \$ 2,250,000,000

 United States
 \$ 2,250,000,000

 Russis
 \$ 1,875,000,000

 Austria-Hungary
 1,730,000,000

 Italy
 1,255,000,000

 Spain
 1,345,000,000
 

Upon these figures Mr. Seyd observes: Upon these figures Mr. Seyd observes:

The correct proportions of these debts held by these nations is not known, but some of them have placed their entire debts abroad; in any case, the preater bulk is held chiefly in England, France, and Germany. From the last estimates to be obtained, and under reserve, it may be that England thus holds about 2650,000,000; Belgiam, Holland, Switzerland, etc., £100,000,000; total, £1,600,000,000. England's share is much enhanced by holding the greater part of the debt of her colonies.

by holding the greater part of the debt of her colonies.

From this table of countries whose national debts are held abroad, it is now only a short and small anticipation of the future to strike out entirely the \$2,25,000,000 set down to the United States. Our Government bonds held by foreigners are already reduced to a small amount, and that is diminishing every day. Of the remaining debts, assuming that Great Britain owns the whole of the debts of her colonies and of India, it is difficult to see where there is more than £200,000,000 of other good foreign debts which are held in England. The £858,000,000 set down to Spain, Turkey, Mexico, South American (exclusive of Brazil) and other small States, is the increat trumpery. Great Britain is, no doubt, the largest foreign holder of the debt of Portugal, which is a semi-English colony. It cannot be a remarkably good debt, if, as English writers say, the interest has been mainly paid in recent years by additions to the principal. The Russian foreign debt,—that is the debt payable in sterling money, or coin, was only £300,000,000 when the late war with Turkey broke out, and has only been increased £15,000,000 since. All the remainder of the Russian debt, which is now in the total a great deal more than £375,000,000, and admestic debt, either the paper roubles, or when the late war with Turkey broke out, and has only been increased £15,000,000 since. All the remainder of the Russian debt, which is now in the total a great deal more than £375,000,000, is domestic debt, either the paper roubles, or bonds payable in that description of currency. Great Britain has been a large holder of the Russian foreign debt, but, for various and obvious reasons, has been unloading it largely within two years, land especially to German buyers who have taken very optimist views of Russian finance. The Italian debt is principally held at home, and was never much dealt in by the English. The Austra-Hungary debt is less held at home, but the foreign holders have been and are most largely the Germans. Very little of it, even now, is a gold debt although the proportion of gold debt is increasing. If the English have any such annual shoome from foreign and colonial investments as 65 millions sterling, which is the estimate of Mr. Giffen, not more than one-third of it can be derived from the public debts of their colonies and of foreign countries. The remainder must come from municipal and corporate securities, and from the direct ownership of foreign and colonial bonds, railroads, etc. The English revenue from abroad mail forms is undoubtedly great. From India alone it is stated at 15 millions sterling, including that coming from railroad debts guaranteed by the Government of India.

The controversy continues animated among the English writers and statisticians, first, as to how many and how great deductions should be made from the apparent balance of trade against Great British income from abroad, or is reducing the principal of British foreign investments. And, if it should be decided that the principal of British foreign investments is undergoing a process of reduction, the mild because of the real adverse balance; and, second, whether the actual balance is anything more than a mere realization of British income from abroad, or is reducing the principal of British foreign investments at home

nights. Upon his return be was removed to Yeddo, and there was invested with the dignity of an official with two swords. His whaleboat had been carried to Yeddo, and his lirst commission was to build for his Government a number of these boats. For this purpose be was furnished with all the workmen required, and laboriously taking the whaleboat apart, rivet by rivet, and plank by plank, these skillful Oriental imitators made duplicates of them, and successfully simulated the American model. The old whaleboat is now in the Japanese workshop in Yeddo.

This work completed, Mangero was next ordered to make a translation in Japanese of Bowditch's Navigator, Logarithms, etc. Again he was furnished with assistants, copyists, etc., and was some years employed in this tedious but important work. Altogther twenty copies were prepared; the original of which by Mangero is in the possession of the Japanese Government.

Such, in substance, was the story volunteered any remuqeration, if the necessities of successful competition with others demand such sacrifices.

Sir Charles Russell is quite mistaken in saying that Great Britain has "been swindled in
foreign loans" to the extent of 200 or any other
number of millions. Great Britain is rarely, if
ever, "swindled" in anything. The Englishman
is not addicted to confidence in strangers, but
his confidence is absolutely childlike in other
Englishmen, who happen, from whatever cause,
to enjoy a prestige of any kind. English investors follow like a flock of sheep wherever a
"respectable" English banking-house leads the
way, the sheep in the rear never looking further
ahead than to the sheep immediately before
them. It was shown a year or two years ago
in the report of a British committee of holders
of foreign bonds, that in the case of the Guatemailan bonds, and other similar bonds, the
swindles were concected in London, and by
London parties, and that the fruits of the swindles
were divided and enjoved in London. There
was no defrauding of Great Britain for the use
and benefit of other countries. The robberty of
one set of Englishmen by another was, however, on-a scale truly magnificent, and so far as
we have seen no attempt has been made to
punish it, and it is a suspicious circumstance
that no attempt was made to expose it until
the misculei was irreparably done.

Doubtless, Great Britain has failed to obtain
the fabulous and really impossible profits, which
would have been obtained if all the bonds of
other nations, promising extortionate rates of
interest, and sold in London at enormous discounts, had been padd in full. But it has suffered no losses in such transactions, taken as a
whole. Even the Turks, over whose bankruptcy
the Englishmen are particularly sore, insist upon
it that they have paid, under the name of interest, vastly more than they ever received from
their national bonds from the financial go-betweens who manipulated them.

The great injury which England has suffered
in the business of fo

covery.

#### "LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, O YE GATES!"

O wonderful gates of pearl, Your lofty beads uprear! O royal banners, unfuri Your colors to the air!

For cometh in glory One
Who guides the whirling spheres;
Who kindled each burning sun,
And counts the endless years.

The King, both mighty and strong—
The King, in regal pride—
He cometh, with palm and song,
To pass your portals wide.

O beautiful gates, upspring The starry hights to win?

Lo! at your threshold, the King

Waiteth to enter in.

MIRIAM BEATRICE DEANE.

The Earth's Movement. The Earth's Movement.

Youth's Companion.

A wee friend of ours thinks herself quite as smart as her brother, though she has seen but her fifth winter, while he is passing through his eighth. He is doing his "first lessons" as a "primary," and the other day returned from school not a little puffed up with knowledge. "Marion," he asked, in that style which a big brother assumes when patronizing a little sister, "Marion, do you know that the earth turns round!" "Of tos I does," answered Marion, resenting the imputation of ignorance; "that's the reason I tumbles out of bed."

The Afghan Question. Philodesphia Bulletin.

"Oh! can't you stay here And be our Ameer?"
Said the people of Afghanistan;

"No! cannot stay here,"
Said the bolting Ameer,

"But possibly Yakoob Khan THE TRIBUNE SKANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patroes throughout the city we have established
Bruch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-scond-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, BOOKERIER,
TWENTY-SECOND-11,
S.M. WALDEN, Newadcaler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madisouset, near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Sile News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halated-at,
H. G. HERRICK, Seweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 take-st., corner Liuvoin.

PERSONAL:

DERSONAL-I AM 35 YEARS OLD, 5 FEET 3
Inches high, digntly bulk doing moderately well;
like the acquaintance of a respectable, kindly disposed liely too, less than 35, with a view of mutual improvement and perhaps matrimony. I am not triting, and want none such to answer. Address LOUIS MONTIE, P. O., city.

DERSONAL-A YOUNG MAN, AGE 28, OF GOOD Dersonal appearance, social habits, and proprietor of a respectable firm in this city, desires to form the acquaintance of an intelligent young lady. Object, matrimony if mutually agreeable. Address W 40, Tribune office.

DERSONAL-WILL THE PERSON WHO SENT postal card to Bates. Jan. 23, regarding "bor-postal card to Bates. Jan. 24, regarding "bor-postal card to Bates. Jan. 24, regarding to Bates. Ja

DERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO SENT postal card to fastea. Jan. 23, regarding "borrowed goods," communicate in confidence with S 83, Tribune office.

DERSONAL—FRIDAY, 5 P. M., MADISON TO State, Wabsah-av, car above Twelfth-st, Gentleman glving address to two ladies would like to receive note making early appointment.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BUFFALO ROBE—ON KINZIE-ST.,
about the lat of January, 1879. Call at the soap
factory, corner Superior and Kingsbury.
FOUND—ON SIXTEENTH-ST., JAN. 19, ONE
for brown horse. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. T. E. MORRIS, 77, 78, and
si Sixteenth-st. FOUND-A LARGE GRAYHOUND. OWNER CAN have the same by calling at No. 282 Dayton-st.

Thave the same by calling at No. 282 Dayton-st.

POUND—MONEY ON FLOOR OF CITY DRUG

store, 218 Cottage Grove-av, Owner can have
same by proving property. J. L. WEBSTER, 918
COttage Grove-sv.

POUND—ON THE EVENING OF THE 14TH, SOME
The money in my store. The owner can receive the
same at 458 West Tredith-st.

OST—PAIR OF IVORY AND GILT OPERAglasses, Owner, 75 Dearbora-st., Room 13.

OST—AT HAVERLY'S THEATRE, THURSDAY

evening, a oliack shawl. The person returning it
to the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Co. Bank will
be rewarded. F. C. OSBORN,

OST—BETWEEN ANN AND SHELDON-STS., ON LOST-BETWEEN ANN AND SHELDON-STS., ON Madison, lady's left-hand seal glove. Return to 491 West Madison-st. and receive reward. 401 West Madison'st, and receive reward.

I OST-JAN. 25. OPERA MATINEE, A MINK
I boa; faatening broken. Finder please return to
W. W. KELLY, 199 Randolph'st, and receive reward.

I OST-OR STOLEN-TWO HATS AND TWO
Jaces from 294 State-st, then to Monroe to Western'av., Friday afternoon, Return to Tribune office.

I OST-OR STOLEN-FROM SCHOONER NIAgars. West & McGarry's coal-dock, large coach
dog, answers to name of Sport; had on when last
seen red leather collar with nickel plate. By returning him to above address a liberal reward will be
paid.

OST-THE LADY WHO CAPRIED.

seein red leather collar with nickel plate. By returning him to above address a liberal reward will be paid.

OST—THE LADY WHO CARRIED AWAY THE L wrong muff from the Rockford Seminary Reunion at the Paimer House last Thursday evening will oblige Miss SiLt if she will call at 159 Warren, av. and exchange.

OST—AT THE OPERA TUESDAY EVENING to solitaire diamond earring. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 308 Michigan-av.

OST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG SATURDAY NOT AND THE L day noon from 264 West Madison-at.: name Silp; had on a red leather cyliar with a piece of nickel plate; \$3 reward will be paid if returned to above number.

L OST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. IS, NEAR L Lincoln Park will be suitably rewarded.

OST—A MINK MUFF ON LAFLIN-ST., OR OGden-av. cars. Return to 494 Adams-st. and receive reward.

OST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES BETWEEN L Grace Church and Division-st. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 365 Division-st.

I OST—MONDAY EVENING, AN EAR-RING; A carbuncle atone with small pearls set around ft. Liberal reward for return to 775 West Monroe-st.

THE LADY WHO BOUGHT CHILD'S NECK-CHAIN and gold collar-button, and left them on showcase at Peacock's, about two weeks before Christmas, can obtain them by calling there. C. D. PEACOCK.

SIO REWARD—LOST—A WHITE ESQUIMAUX Wabash-av.

SEWING RETURN OF ROBES AND OTHER hand-bag taken from sleigh at Sixteenth-st., on State, Jan. 4. No questions. 5 Board of Trade-court.

SEWING MAACHANES.

New AND SECOND—HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of-

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office. 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, known 2.

NEW MACHINES OF ALL KINDS FROM S20 UP: Rood second-hand machines from \$5 to \$10. We repair all kinds and warrant them. 412 West Madisonst. J. C. SPENCER. Open evenings.

SEWING-MACHINES-BUN THE GENUINE SING-er: machines exchanged and rented: one good Singer, \$15. Singer office. 225 South Haisted-#2.

SEWING-MACHINES-ALL KINDS OF SECOND-hand sewing-machines at from \$5 to \$10 each. and warranted, at THOMPSON'S, 223 South Haisted-#2.

WANTED-TO BUY ALL KINDS OF SEWING-machines, sitactineuts, etc.; must be cheap. Address T. H. B. DA VIS, Tampice, III.

210 PAID FOR SINGER MACHINES-MONEY DOAN OFFICE, 122 Clark-st. up-stairs, Room 2.

BOOKS.

MUSICAL. 

SECOND-HAND ORGANS

FIRST CLASS MAKES
on hand, we will offer them at very low prices until
soki. The above are all modern style of cases, slightly
shopworn, in perfect order; can be sold on installments
if required.

Corner State and Adams ats. AS WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL LINE OF THE

S WE ARE NOW RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS, KIMBALL CHIME ORGANS, SHONINGER EUREKA ORGANS, KIMBALL OLI EXTEX, ICHE WEITE ORGANS, KIMBALL NO. I EXTEX (new style) ORGANS, IN their new style of cases, we will seell, those we have of last year's styles at a liberal discount.

W. W. KIMBALL
Of last year's styles at a liberal discount.

Other Nate and Adams. A FINE WEBER UPRIORT PIANO WILL BE and will be sold without reserve; has all improvements, and will be sold at a barrain for cash or on payments. Address T 14, Tribune office.

A PARTY HAS LEFT HIS NEARLY NEW PIANO
A with me for sale. He leaves the city Feb. 1. Will
sell at a great sacrifice. Must be sold this week. Address T 91. Tribute office.

A T THE FACTORY—ORGANS AT PRICES BEyond competition. See and upward: best in the
market. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 E. Indiana-st. market. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., S. E. Indiana-st.

A NEARLY NEW PIANO TO RENT, OR WILL
sell low for cash. Address T 48, Tribune since.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
MATHUSHER PIANOS.
ESTET ORGANS.
General agents. Iss and 190 State-st.

L'EGANT TONED DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS.
for rent for \$5. Also a small rosewood plane in fine order for \$90, in small installments. It's South Ashland-sy.

Ashiand-av.

FOR SALE-JULIUS BAUER & CO., 263 AND 265
Wabash-av., are offering

Wabashar, are offering Control of the August 19 Control of the August 1

TOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-A FINE DOUBLE-bank Mason & Hamilio Cabinet organ, in perfect order. Will self-at the control of the control time on part. Organ may be seen at Mason & Hamilio Organ Co. s warerooms 250 and 252 Wabahay, or address Mrt. J. H. WELLS, 22 Harrison-st. OR SALE-I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS FIARO, used but a short time, which I will close out at a great bargain for each, having no use for the same. A. J., 280 Sedgwick-st. FOR SALE-ONE NINE-STOP ORGAN-IN PER-trect condition, and cheap. Address W 13, Trib-une office. FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW \$1,000 upright Bauer plane for one-third its cost and part trade. Address T 38, Tribune office. FOR RENT-A FINE GRAND SQUARE CHICKER-ing plano, nearly new. Inquire at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 State-st. OF MUSIC, 191 State-st.

POR SALE—A SQUARZ GRAND CHICKERING
Pulsno, hearly new, at a great bargain. Can be seen
at 265 Wabash av.

WANT TO SELL A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO
cheap; is standard make and Brst-class in every
respect. Must have the money. Et. Tribune offer.

I WANT SOME PARLOR FURNITURE AS PART payment on an upright plano. Address W 39, Tribune office. TO RENT-A SQUARE GRAND 7-OCTAVE STEIN-way plane. Apply to MRS. W. P. BLACK, Room 49 Major Block. THE ONLY MUSIC HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY selling sheet music at 1/2 and 3/2 discount from retail prices. We get any music ordered. Try us. GAGE'S, 337 West Mathon-st.

TO LET-OR FOR SALE-A FINE PIANO: REAS-onable terms to a desirable party. Address T 79, Tribune office. ESSONS IN PIANO, VOICE CULTURE, CABINET L Organ, etc., at the Hershey School of Musical Art. New classes formed on Monday and Thursday, this week. Only isn dollars, M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—THESE favorite and reliable organs, in new and beautiful styles, at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy monthly or quarterly payments. The best and cheapest organ in the world. Within reach of all. A few second-hand at bargains. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-ay. MY BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY PIANO IS FOR was, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVE-MENTS IN OUR BUILDING We offer great inducements in planos and organs: A beautiful tone second-hand plano, \$100: a fine tone parlor organ for \$40: extra fine tone organ, only \$50: rich and powerful tone organ for \$575, catalogue price, \$20: magnificent rosewood planoforte, new, \$160: very elegant unright planoforte, only \$190: exquisite tone square grand plano, only \$29: magnificent concert grand plano, cost \$1,20; only \$400: Mason & Hamilia organ, \$50: New England organ, \$50; Waters' organ, only \$50. Five years' guarantee with each.

R. T. MARTIN, 205 AND 207 STATE-ST.

THE MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT FOR BARGAINS.

PIANO TUNINO, 82: NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR strings or cleaning out plano; rebuffing, polishing, restringing, etc.: 1,800 references, G. E. BLOOM-FIELD, 834 West Madison-st. and 115 Twenty-scoond. TO RENT-NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS: RENT money applied if purchased. Reed's Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

Wadash-av., Flat 9.

WILL SELL MY UPRIGHT PIANO, WHICH HAS been used but so days, at a great bargain. It is standard make, and was selected by a competent judge. Call at 381 Oak-at.

\$10 DOWN AND \$7 PER MONTH WILL BUY my plano; a great bargain. Address T 90, Trioune office.

A CHANCE FOR ALL—THE UNION FURNITURE
A Company, 503 West Madison-st., are furnishing houses throughout from their desirable stock upon a special payment plan, making it economy for all to go to housekeeping and purchase good goods. Chamber furniture in every design; upholatered goods to your taste in suits or odd pieces; ranges, cooks, parlor cooks, and small ranges for light housekeeping; tinware, woodenware, crockery, glass and plated ware, bedding, ingrain and tapestry carpets, lounges, willow and camb chairs, chromos, mirrors, tables of all kinds, and everything pertaining to housekeepens' goods. An out-fit or an article for cash or on payments, well warrant ed, at low prices, and upon satisfactory terms to all. Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-tt.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madeson-5t.

A LL PARTIES IN WANT OF FURNITURE OF Anny kind are invited to examine our stock and prices. We now have in store and are constantly receiving from our finishing-rooms superior and neclium marble-top and plain chamber sets, dressing-case sets, Queba Ann. Eastlake, and other styles parior suits in raw silk, terry, hair-cloth, etc.; bedsteads, tables, rockers, casy chairs, lounges, and furniture of all kinds; carpela, cooking ranges and stoves, crockery, plated-ware, and all things necessary to furnish rooms, private houses, hotels, or restaurants entire. All goods sold at bottom prices, either for cash or on easy monthly pavments.

272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

DARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN A LARGE LOT OF all kinds of used household goods, to be sold this week to pay advances and charges; siso, gas-chandeliers, plano, mirrors, etc. FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, and 80 East Van Buren-st.

CARPETS—JUST RECEIVED. 2,500 YARDS OF

CARPETS—UST RECEIVED. 2,500 YARDS OF those fine English body-Brussels carpets from the Palmer House. GEOHEGAN & REVELL. 191 Randolph-st., corner of Fifth-av. dolph-st., corner of Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, LANGE
lots preferred. Furniture of private residences
purchased. A F W. 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st.

FOUND AT LAST-A. B. HOFFMANN'S CHEAP
stove store, 367 W. Madison-st., cor. Ann., housefurnishing goods; slop-pails, 65c; ash-sifters, 12-5c;
lifters, 5c; sets brick, 50c; stoves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; farshovels, 5c; tacks, 3c. Goods warranted. lifters, 5c; sets brick, 50c; stoves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; sreshovels, \$5c; tacks, \$2c. Goods warranded.

FOR SALE—A SILVER SET OF 7 PIECES, 2 BEAUtiful extension tables, 1 B. W. has tree, and 1 habmattrers. 97 South Clark-et., Room 56.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND CROCKery on easy monthly payments at ULICE
BOURKE'S, 92 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRUSSELS CARPET, 83 YARDS,
LIPMAN'S loan office, 128 South Clark-et. Also,
13-karat gold horse timer; 37 back.

FURNITURE OF NINE ROOMS FOR SALE AND
rooms to rent down town. Can be had cheap. J.

L. REED, 209 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A HANDSOME
flat, complete for housekeeping; can be bought
cheap for cash. Apply at 73' West Madison-st., third
floor.

LOR SALE—BED-LOUNGE (WOVEN-WIRE MAT-Goor.

For SALE—BED-LOUNGE (WOVEN-WIRE MATtress) in perfect order, or will exchange for other
furniture. Address E 10, Tribune office.

CAS FIXTURES AND GLOBES AT LOW PRICES.
I First-class work in plumbing and gas-fittingTHOS. KELLY & BROS., 207 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED—CASH WILL BE paid for large or small lots of furniture. Address A H R, 230% illinois-st. AHR, 286% Illiants-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF
ALTERATIONS AND
MPROVEMENTS IN STORE
WILL GIVE DECIDED BARGAIN
R. T. MARTIN, 295 AND 287 STATE-ST.

LEPAIRS FOR STOVES MANUFACTURED AT
Troy, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati,
and cliewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st. NEW MACHINES OF ALL KINDS FROM \$20 UP; good second-hand machines from \$5 to \$10. We repair all kinds and warrant them. 412 West Madisons. J. C. SFENCER. Open evenings.

SEWING-MACHINES-BUY THE GENUINE SING-cer; machines exchanged and reuted; one good Siager, \$15. Singer office, 2F South Bainted-st.

SEWING-MACHINES-BUY THE GENUINE SING-CEWING-MACHINES-ALL KINDS OF SECOND-band sewing-machines at from \$5 to \$10 cach, and warranted, at Hodbrook's 203 South Halsted-st.

Wanted-To Buy All Kinds of SEWING-Machines and other collaterals, address T. H. B. DAVIS, Tampico, III.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIBRARY OF LOAN OFFICE, 125 Clark-st, up-stairs, Room 2.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS—thand for horse and good buggy. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest cor. Fith-av.

WANTED—I CHAMBER SET, 1 SELF-FREDER address W46, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALAW LIBRARY OR LAW BOOKS—Will pay high cash price. R. C. GIVINS, Attorney, 43 Major Biock.

BOOKKEEPERS. CIERKS. &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO DESIRES TO learn the drug business. It, is. MAYNARD, 626 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent who is well up in the grocery trade, also two counter hands. C. H. SLACK, 103 Madison-st.

WANTED—CAREFUL MAN, ACCURATE IN ACC

WANTED—COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN WITH \$2,200; \$100 salary; 10 per cent interest and over \$6,00 security. Address 7 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the book and stationery business. Apply by letter, "STAR UNION," Tribune office.

WANTED — 25 SHOEMAKERS: THOSE UNDERMANTED — 25 SHOEMAKERS: THOSE UNDERDODGE & FALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
WANTED — BOOT AND SHOE FOREMAN; ONE
experienced with convict labor. Apply to J.
FRATT & CO., No. 241 Madison-81. V experienced with convict labor. Apply to J. PRATT & CO., No. 241 Madison at.

WANTED - TO PRINTERS - A PRACTICAL V printer with \$2,000 or \$3,000 to take an interest in a printing establishment which has a good trade of tre years standing; object increased facilities. Apply to H. HARTT & CO., 174 Clark st.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH: A GOOD WAGON from and general workman; a good steady man. Apply to J. OLIVER, Pecatonica, ill.

WANTED-A FIRM JUST STARTING IN BUSI-mass desire to hire a first class, experienced engine and boliers, wages \$30 per month. Apply, giving address and references, to W 44, Tribune office.

WANTED-JOB TYPE-SETTER AT \$4 TO \$4.50 WANTED-JOB TYPE-SETTER AT \$4 TO \$4.5 per week; steady work. 171 East Madison-st. WANTED - FIRST - CLASS BROOM - MAKERS; steady work. 235 Michigan-st.

WANTED - A BOY WHO HAS HAD TWO YEARS; experience at paper fulling: a good chance to finish his trade. LEROW & BRONSON, 196 Clark-st. WANTED-TWO GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS, AT

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS AT \$1
per cord, and one farm hand. CHRISTIAN &
CO., 28's South Water-st.

WANTED-45 GOOD ROCK-QUARRYMEN TO
leave for Colorado on Tuesday next. For further
information call at 79 South Canal-st., E. G. HAIGHT

WANTED—ONE LIVE MAN FOR EACH STATE to sell goods by sample. Fair salary baid. LABELLE MANUFG CO., 38 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE with capitalists would find it very much to his advantage to address Z. Tribuce office.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR ADVERTISE ments. Address S. 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED BOY TO wait on table, etc. Only those bringing first-class reference as to shilly and honesty need apply to 243 Michigan-av. after 9 o'clock Monday moruling.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN ACquainted with wholesale grocery business, with \$15,000. to join one party at a flourishing business point. Address T. 8, Tribune office. WANTED-A GENERAL AGENT FOR A SPE cial article sold by mail; small capital required: responsibility and good character required. Address 5-63, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN OF experience; steady employment and good pay. Inquire Tuesuay, Room No. 3 Ewing Block, North Clark-st.

WANTED-BOY IN A WHOLESALE AND REtall store; a good, strong toy of fair education.
Address 7 8, Tribune office.

WANTED-OFFICE BOY: WAGES \$3 A WEEK.
Address in own handwriting \$54, care Tribune. WANTED-ACTIVE, WORKING YOUNG MAN, shipper in manufacturing ousiness; also smart, capable boy, 12 to 15, for office work. Address 8 62, Tribune office. WASTED-INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC SOLICItors of good address. A new idea in practical
economy, of universal ochefit. Gentlemen of undoubted integrity and proper qualifications may obtain permanent eugagements and exclusive territory. Address
T 21, Tribung office.

WANTED-ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. FIRST class trade journals. Exclusive territory. Good commissions. 8 Lakeside Building. WANTED-CANVASSERS TO SELL WRINGERS and fluters on weekly payments. C. DALE, 100 Washington st. WANTED-A GERMAN GATHOLIC BOY TO RUN errands and make himself generally useful about an office; age from 13 to 15 years. W 25, Trioune. WANTED—BY A LUMBER FIRM, A TEAVELING who can command a western and illinois trade. Address W 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL the Smoker dressing-case, needles, chromos, olicula sprons, stationery, jewerry, watches, novelites, and notions of all kinds; the largest stock and lowest prices in America; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-si., Chicago.

VANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, USED TO packing goods; must be a worker, willing to work for \$50 a week. W 27, Tribune ofnee.

WANTED—BOY—A STOUT LAD THAT WRITES a legible hand and lives with his parents. Pay, \$3 a week. Address in own handwriting 174, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN FOR THE COUNTRY—MUST BE yeard of work on farm. Call to-day at 294 South Designations.

WANTED - AGENTS, PEDDLERS, AUCTION-cers, and general stores to send for our new illus-trated castogue. E. J. LEHMANN, The Fair, corner of State and Adams-sts. WANTED—50 YOUNG MEN FOR KIRALFY'S
grand spectacing "Around the-World in Eighty
Days." Apply at stage door at 9 this a. m. STEVE
RICHARDSOA, layerly's Theatre.
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL
advertising solicitor; also a lady solicitor; please
state qualifications. Adoress W32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE
care of horses, buggies, and harness; good reference required. Call Sunday morning at 9 and 11
Adams-st.

WANTED-MEN TO EXHIBIT THE MELOPHONE, the great scientific curlosity. Call or address THE EDISON SPLANING PISONOGRAPH ASSOCIATION, 150 Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED-TWO · ENERGETIC CANVASSERS: will pay a weekly salary of \$10 to the right party. 150 Washington-st., Room 50.

Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT REMOVING to California would engage a nousekeeper: lady-like and not over. 30; competent to broif a beefsteak properly and play the plano. Address VII, fritonne.

WANTED—A LARGE. STRONG BOY IN A SHOP; one who mas and some experience in mechanics preferred. Address T 78, Trionne o.dec.

WANTED—AN BONEST, SINGLE MAN WHO can lean \$300 or \$6.0 on good security and accept a good situation for six months. Address V 15, Tribune o.dec. WANTED-I HAVE 30,000 ORIGINAL LETTERS from agents which I will sell cheap for cash, or will rent the whole or part. Address V 20, Tribune.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS FOR A Commercia Agency. Address V25, Tribune.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN OR PAIRTBer for city or country (rare money-making business). Address f 12, Tribune office. WANTE, "A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN AS representative for the Art Journal of America; references required, Apply to W. P. COFTLE, Room 4, 105 Fifth-av.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED - A WOMAN OR GIRL TO DO the housework for man and wife; must be neat and competent; wages, \$1..00 per week; references required. Address T 100, Tribune other.

WANTED - GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN FOR basement work only; must be a good cook; none other need apply. 634 West Monroest.

WANTED - A GOOD COOK: MUST DO GENERAL housework. 573 Michigan-av.

WANTED - GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN kindle-ss. WANTED-PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian. 384 Mich-

WANTED-NO. 1 COOK AND SECOND GIRD. 483 West Washington-st. Wasten-girl for general housework; amail family. 423 South Leavitt-st.

Wanted—a Respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; reference required. 107 South Park-av., near twenty-fourth-st.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; a permanent place. Call at Forty-fourth-st, and grans-av.

WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; also a girt to do second work; private family. Apply at 389 Orchard-st. Take Lincoln-av. cars.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO FIRST work; must be a good washer and froner. At 833 Frairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 6.7 West Jackson-4t.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK;
small family. Call at 837 West Wasnington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl for general housework. Apply,
with references, Monday morning, at 182 Park-4v,
WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO D') COOKING,
wasning, and troning; also one to do second work
and take care of children; reference required. Call at
1180 Washash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 11 TO 14 YEARS OLD:
must understand Scandinavian language. 130
North Market-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework in a ramily of three; reference required. 633 Fution. 32

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEmendedr 1388 Indiana. av.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN-WORK;
reference required. Apply at 1330 Wabash-av.

WANTED-AT IS OGDEN AV., INION PARK, A
stout, healthy young girl to attend to fires and
masts in housework.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
work in a small house; a good home. Come sunday afternoon ready for work. 305 South Robey-st.
WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework; no cooking. 34 Twenty-second-st. WANTED-AT 14-3 INDIANA-AV., GIRL TO DO general housework; reference required.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 47-4 indiana-av. corner Forty-eighth-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock Monday.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-GOOD SAMARIFAN SOCIETY, 173
East Randoiph st. Board, 82 and 82, 304 week,
and employment for women in house and laundry
work.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1269 Indiana-av.

WANTED-IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COMPETENT girl for general housework and part care of child 3 years old: Irish not wanted. Bring references. 412 Calumet-av. WANTED-A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family of three. Call at 52 Loomis-st. three. Call at 52 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 906 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, with references. Apply at 330 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 181 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework: none but accompetent cook, washer, and ironer will sill the place. Apply Mouday at 100 Vernon-av.

wanted and the place. Apply Monday at 100 Vermon-av.

WANTED-AT 102 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., A GERman or Swede girl for general housework in a small family; call, with reference, this atternoon; wages, \$2.50 per week.

WANTED-A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, Must be a good laundress, no Irish. Apply with references at 1244 Indiana-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral Ritchen work. Good cook and laundress required. No Irish need apply. 15 Lake-av, south Side.

WANRED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework for her board. SS Centre-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Call to-day at 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED-A KITCHEN GIRL AT 1585 WABASH-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixin-sts. Good cook, washer, and ironer. None under 20 need apply. Good cook, washer, and it once.

WANTED-A SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call Sunday afternoon or Monday morning at 441 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED-GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er, also good second girl, Reference required.

26 East Ohio-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK IN A FIRST-class private boarding-house. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR TAMBY OF TWO TWO TO THE STATE OF THE ST WANTED-A GIRL FOR LIGHT SECOND WORK and sewing. 967 Indiana-av. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL AT 195 CALUMET-av., 34 per week. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework at 1304 Indiana-av. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL:
Swede or Norwegian preferred. SSE Indiana-av.
WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 157 Archer-av.
WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO DO
general housework and assist in the care of children. By Thirty-third-si.
WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEReeping; not high-priced. Apply at once at 43
Twenty-fifth-st.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
In a small private family. 514 East North-yv.
WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A

W ANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A
BIST-class cook; one who understands her basiness in all its branches can apply, with references,
Monday, at 22 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRI, TO DO GENERAL
housework at 124 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 288 WEST
-Twelftn-st. Irish preferred. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR
general housework; must have good references.
Apply Monday at 310 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Apply at 42 Pierce-st, Monday.

MANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NOR-WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NOR-wegian girl to do general housework at 405 West

WANTED-15 GIRLS FOR FINISHING COATS, 6 for Singer machines. 50, northeast corner state and Randolph-st., fifth floor. and Randolph et., fifth floor.

WANTED-SEVERAL RESPECTABLE GIRLS TO learn first-class dressmaking; must be heat sewers. 330 hast indiana-st., near flush.

WANTED-GOOD OPERATORS FOR SHOP COATS at 236 North av.

WANTED - APPRENTICE GIRL TO LEARN dressmaking at 765 Michigan av.

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; must cut and fit; references of former employers required. Address MRS. K. MENDEL, Hot springs. Ark.

ATK.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS AT WILSON BROS.,

Grand 69 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD SHIRTMAKERS.

Steady work; best prices. 471 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SUITmakers to work on fine goods; none others need apply. Parisian suft Co., under Palmer House.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—100 EXPERIENCED Understone on overalls, jumpers, and salirts; also operators on overalls, jumpers, and salirts; also two hands to sew on buttons. Free use of machines rin by steam. THAYER & CALDWELL, 63 and 65 West Washington-st, third floor.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND GERman girl for errands at 171 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 6% NORTH CLARK-ST., IMME-WANTED-AT 6% NORTH CLARK-ST., IMME-diately, 100 experienced hands on overalls and jumpers; work delivered and called for. WANTED—WE WANT IMMEDIATELY TEN LAdies to buy the genuine Singer and make plain
shirts and other work to pay for same. dail and examtine our work and prices. 316 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 212 WEST LAKE-ST, GIRLS TO
buy the Singer sewing machine; work furnished;
also girls to work on gents' underwear.

also girls to work on gents' underwear.

WANTED-A FEW EXPERIENCED CLOAK makers' old hands preferred. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED HANDS TO WORK on gents' fine underwear. 1:30 Van Buren-sr.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS AND finishers. Will give work home. 508 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of an infant; references required. Address St., Iribune office. St, Trieune office.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, 1656 WABASH-AV.,
near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED NURSE THAT UNderstands cooking thoroughly for sick lady. Apply Sunday, or after 6 p. m. Monday, 331 Walnut-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN TAKING care of a baby and sewing that can sleep at home nights. Apply on Monday at 7.7 West Washington-st.

Care of a baby and sewing that can steep at home ingits. Apply on Monday at 7.77 west Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL ABOUT 10 years of age, to take care of baby. Apply at 1133 Wabach-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL; wages \$1 a week. Inquire at once at 631 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, TRUSTY NURSE-GIRL, TO take care of child about a year old. Address W 8, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FOREWOMAN FOR LAUNDRY; must understand her business; three shirt and collar inquers and two starchers; must be first-class. Address T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONER FOR NEW WORK, also one starcher. LOOMIS Laundry, 183 West Nource-st.

WANTED—AT PEARL LAUNDRY, 329 SOUTH Starcher, 1 for general work, and 1 washer; only first-class; immediately.

WANTED—AT 10 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., IRON-

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS AND milliners; none but experienced hands need apply, at No. 727 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUNKE'S office, 193 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I CAN HIRE A LADY OF FIRST-class address on Monday next to introduce a standard publication in indiena. I win advance half explesses and turnish an experienced assistant. Call at dissente-st.

ANTED—LADY TEACHER TO INSTRUCT A class in gymnastics and dancing, to be paid in board, and instruction in the institution. Address S S3, Tribule office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND AN office: one having experience desired; state where employed. Address S S3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY AS BUSINESS CORRESONED. Address S S3, Tribune office; wages low. Address S S4, Tribune office; wages low. WANTED—TWO LADY CANVASSERS OF PLEASfine address; salary or good commission. Cail at
38 Adams-st.

WANTED—SALESLADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO
engage with us on our new and very taking comshouldion; salaries and commissions paid; one of our
shreamen made last week \$87.43; another \$26.14 in a
day; every one out of employment will consult their
own interest by cailing at once. W. W. KELLY & CO.
185. 201, and 265 Kandolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 LADIES TO STUDY
for the stage, to travel April 1. DRAMATIC
AGENCY, Room 29, 125 Deargorn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

BOOKKECPETS, Clerks, &c.

ITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING
To years' experience in windesate and retail dry
goods in England is desirous of a similar engagement;
reference. Address Zei, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. 34
Years of age, experienced in credits, collections,
general business, and a good salesman, desires a focal
position in some wholesale house; highest city reference. Was, Tribune office. ence. W 36, Trioune omce.

JTUATION WANTED—TO WRITE IN AN OFFICE, by young man of is, for small remuneration. T 49, Iribune office.

JTUATION WANTED—BY A LAWYER'S CLERK of experience in one of Chicago's best law offices; reasonable salary: best of references. Address V 89, Iribune office.

JTUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMODE), who the work of the man, who understands the English language, in a wholesate house as clerk bookkeeper, or correspondent. Salary no object. Address S 70, Iribune office.

ent. salary no object. Address 5 70, Fribune office.

STUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPESSENT and reliable bookskeeper, cashier, or correspondent, with 11 years experience, would make a permanent engagement, teneroness: F. Hearson, James W. Scowlie, Christian Wahi, Crane & Drory, S. M. Moore, H. L. Turner, Mason & Hamilin Organ Co. Address F. S. Iribane office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, or clerk, by a young man who speaks and writes German as well as English; moderate salary. Address E 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.—Continued.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and office-man. Address E 11. Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-AS BOOKKEEPER OR AS-sistant; fifteen years' experience: Board of Trade reference. Address T 37, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AT BOOKKEEPING: BEEN at it officen years, and No. 1 Chicago references. BELL, 196 North Clark-et. STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN STRUCTURED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN STRUCTURED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STRUCTURE BY A YOUNG AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE BY A YOUNG A STRUCTURE BY A YOUNG AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE BY A YOUNG AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BY A YOUNG AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF TH

ness; is a fair penman and quick to learn. Call or address E. R. GODFREY, Mapsion House. 309 Fifth-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF TEN years' experience in this city as salesman in wholesale or retail grocery house; best of reference. Address W. 16, Iribane office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general correspondent, or any other decent place that is open to a man of small capabilities. Address W. 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, Delerk, or any place where a young man can make a living. Good references. E. 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and cashier: A No. Ireferences in city. Address W. 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, 25 years' experience; best of reference given and required; has S. 0.0 to \$15,00 to invest on first-class security. Address S. 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTY AND HONcest young man in store or office; first-class penman and business qualifications. Address V 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTY AND HONcest young man in store or office; first-class penman and business qualifications. Address V 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTY AND HONcest young man is store or office; first-class penman and business qualifications. Address V 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SSISTANT BOOK.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOT and shoe manufacturer who has had several years' experience with convict labor in manufacturing boots and shoes for the Western trade. Address C. W. BOFF-MAN, 168 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SKILLFUL SOAP-maker having good city references and credentials attesting ability, where he can have full charge of manufacture. Address T. S. WEBSTER, Windsor House, 178 State-st., city. House, 178 state-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener; understands everything relating to his business; has no objection to making himself useful, etc.;
has the best of reterences from last employ er. Address, for two weeks, JOHN OSMAN, Lake Forest, IM. SITUATION WANTED-AS A FOREMAN OR CON-ply to ED HART, 350 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A
young man (Swede), sober, in anstrious, and willing
to give per ect satisfaction; reference if required. S 74, 17tbune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses, and can make himself generally useful around the house, and can give the best of references from last employer. Address E 13. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Englishman), in private family: thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good, careful driver; can milk, and will make himself generally useful about a gentieman's place; first-class city references. Please address S 32, Tribune office.

house; first-class references. W 100, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUMMER FOR SOME responsible house; well qualified for the position; dry goods preferred. T 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to work in meat market; some experience in care of horses; not atraid of work; small wages. Call or address I, 216 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED by young German who attended good business college in city will give new bree-hloading shotzun worth \$80 to any person who can get him permanent situation which will pay \$10 a week. T 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (18) in grocery business; two years' experience; refers to employer. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY OF 15 YEARS, trustworthy and competent, wants business of some kind at small pay. Address or call at 282 South Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FOR A SPLENDID COOK
and waitress, by party about giving up housekeeping: recommend them both very highly. Address H.,
15 Wabash-av.

STUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, ond laundress, or general housework. Please call Monday at 73 Twenty-ninth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENORAL PROPERTY. Property St. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL OF 14 TO DO light housework, or take care of children. Call or address 1275 Shurtleff-av., near Twenty-seventh-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family. Please call at 131 East Erie-st., in the rear. Townsend st.

SITUATION: WANTED - BY A COMPETENT
young girl to do cooking, washing, and frontng in a
private family; has good references. 73 Henry-st., SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL OR TO Od general housework in small private pamily. Please call at 151 North Paulina-st. No postal-cards attiswered. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 178 East itaudelpa-4t. Women recommended to do any kind of work and to go anywhere at low wages will be found through this society.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE—SWORK, kitchen work, or laundry work by a Canadian girl. Apply at 117 south Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECTION COMPETENT DITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or second girl in a first-class family.
Call at 99 Fourteenth-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do, second work or take care of a child; reference given. Call at 103 East Indiana-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT Scotch girl for second work or cook; West or North Side. Call Monday at 438 Clinton-st., near Polk.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer; the best city reference. Call at 118 Eric-st., North side. STUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SCANDINA-Vian girls to do general housework. Apply at 208 Rucker-sa, up-stairs, near Milwaukee-av, SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN from the East to do general housework. Call at 192 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; good references, Piesse call at 1525 Dearon-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Piesse call Monday at 57 North O crai housework. Please call Monday at 57 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT Woman to do meat and pastry-cooking in a hotel or boarding-house; city or country. Call at 149 East Eighteeath-st., first floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL as cook, or to do general nousework in a private family; good reference. Address 131, Fribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COOK BY AN EXPERITUATION WANTED-BY COOK BY AN EXPENSION OF THE COOK BY AND THE CO

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS
for general housework or second work, together or
separate. Call at 593 South Robey-st., up-stairs.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL IN A FAMILY
to do first or second work. Please call at 485 West
Erie-st. Effects.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROFESSIONAL.

Meat and pastry cook for hotel, private or boarding-house. Call at 597 State-st. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do laundry work in a private family or first-class boarding-house. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a private family; best reference. 416 Wabash-av. O to do second work in a private family; best reference. 416 Wabashav.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Or would do general housework in a small family. Gall at 165 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN GIRL to do housework in small family; is a nice cook and laundress. 105 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, FIRST-Oclass cook; the best of references; private family, 167 Twenty-seventh-st., near Portiand-sv.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO seneral work or kitchen work in small tamily; good city reterences. Califor two day at 1313 indians-av SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 222 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 GIRL, QUALlined for any kind of work, at fair wares; references. 145 Twentieth-st. ences. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE grif for general housework or second work in small family. Call Monday and Thursday at 800 Butterfield-st., References if required.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL OF 15 TO help with housework or light second work. Call at 880 Bite Island-sy.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel or boarding-house. Good reference. Apply at 103 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics-Continued.

ond-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE—
Work. Call for two days. 1231 Shurtledr-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
cook who understands meat and pastry; beat of reterences: none but a strictly orivate family need apply. Call at 63 Cass-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. Call at 149 East Eighteenth-st., rear, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, call at 32 South Park-av, on Mouday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, with reference. Call two days at 48 Augusta-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, One to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Flease call at 08 Twenty-ninth-st. for two days. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDE GIR.
S to do general housework. Please call at 339 Hub
bard-st. Monday. bard-st. Monday.

SITUATION.WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SWEDish giri; is a good cook, washer, and froner. Inquire at 7 Filimore-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS NORwegian girl as cook and jaundress in first-class
family. Call Monday at 2674 hirty-first-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook in a private family. Please call Monday at 552 Michigan-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL of for general housework in small private family: willing and obliging. References. Call two days 258 Calumet.as. Willing and obliging. References. Call two days 25 Calumet-av.

S. IT U ATION WANTED-BY A COMPRENT Noman 10 cook, wash, and iron, in a private family, city or country. 140 East eighteenth-st., in rear.

S. ITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE ggirl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references given. Please call Monday at 175 Twenty-second-st.

S. ITUATION WANTED-BY CANADIAN GIRL; reflable in every respect; capable of doing good cooking, isundry work, or general housework in a private family. 291 Calumet-2v.

S. ITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work or second work. Call at 572 Michigan-av.

S. ITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRENT ENBousework in a private family; references given. 808 State-st.

Seamstresses.

ITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMstress desires more work by day or week. Address
T 85, Tribune office. Stress desires more work by day or week. Address T 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker lately from the East, living with her parents, as dressmaker in a private family; Hebrew preferred. Address T 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Offessmaker at \$1.50 a day for the duli season. Postais not attended to. 435 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES' SUITS MADE from \$10 \$10; also, dresses made over like new. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement, in the country, where she can make herself generally useful in sewing and light housework. Address \$8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families; can cut and make plain polonaise in one day; terms. \$1.25 per day, or \$6 per week. Address W 18, Irribane office.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT DRESSMAK-SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT DRESSMAK-er wishes engagements in families. Bridal outfits and party dresses a speciality. Terms reasonable. Ad-dress 654 Wabash-av. SITUATION WANTED-A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker would like a few more customers, will cut, fit, and drap ladies' or children's clothing. Terms rea-sonable. 267 Thirty-first-st.

Sonable. 267 Thirty-first-st.

NHISCS.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED on urse to attend ladies during confinement: reference if required. Address NUKSE, 63 Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE from infancy; best city reference. Call at 2.5 West Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY AS SICK-dress 58. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT youn woman to take charge of an infant in a first-class family; best city reference given. Call at 117 North Market-81. North Marget-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE. VERY SUCCessful with diphtheria and pneumonia. Best of
references. Call or address Mrs. W, 2.5 Western-av.,
south. South.

SITUATION WANTED-TO NURSE SICK OR TAKE
Care of invalid. Address M, 1939 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STRANGER IN THE
city to take care of a baby and on plain sewing or
second work. No cards answered. Call Monday and
Tuesday at 1473 Shurtleif-av., near Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
care for children and sew or assist in second work;
good reference. Call Monday at 494 East Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower by middle-ared widow lady, American; references; none but first-class need reply. Address E 50, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR seamstress, Good reference. Inquire at 505 state.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSE-keeper by a reliable and efficient American woman, Protestant, with a Christian widower or invalid lady. 201 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES IN NEED SITUATION WANTED-IF YOU WISH FOR THE best of help, in city or country, go to MRS. BALKAM'S office, 51 East Van Buren-st. KAM'S office, of East Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES WANTING help for housework call on MISS CUNNINGHAM'S office, 449 Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SIX SPLENDID girls,—German, Swede, Scotch, and Irish: good calls solicited. Mrs. WINNER'S Private Employment Pariors, 142 Twentleth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES, HOTELS, Girls boarded. Apply at 163 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES IN WANT OF good, reliable help of 4ft nationalities will find it to their advantage to call at MRS. CORN'S, 507 State-st. CHUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES AND HOTELS Will find first-class help at MiS, DEARIEN'S, 41B Walbablav, German and other nationalities, Orders filled at once, and with care.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN NEED OF good reliable Scandinavian and German female help, will be carefully supplied at Mrs. E. BROWN'S, Scandinavian intelligence office, 749 Madison-st.

Misscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF good address, an experienced double-entry book-keeper, and an excellent penman. Address T 26, Tribune office. une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS
S governess and music teacher; willing to take entire
charge of children; will bring best of reference from
First Baptist Church, Leavenworth, Kas., where at
present am organist. Address E 12. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience 2s assistant bookkeeper, bill and entry clerk, or copying briefs. Address W 42, Triouncoffice.

cierk, or copying briefs. Address w. 42. Trioune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED AND well-known wholesale and retail house; good location and paying business, but more capital required. This is an excellent opportunity for an active man with from \$3.000 to \$5,000 to step into an established trade. Address, with real asme and ctate where an interview may be had, E 42, Tribane office.

PARTNER WANTED—II HAVE \$5,000 TO \$10,000 cash in hand to put into some good business with right party: all communications confidential. Address V 47, Irribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 AGAINST stock of over double value: most agreeable business; investigation solicited. Address V 50, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$0.000 CAPITAL. IN the commission business on South Water-st. obtention of the commission business of a patent of the saic of a patent of a for CASSERLY, 135 East Lake-st.

PARINER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$4,000 Colch, to manage Western business of an Eastern manufacturer of stable goods and a monopoly; no agents. Address, with name, E 3d, Tribtne office.

PARINER WANTED-WILL NEGOTIATE WITH a party that will furnish from \$20,000 to \$55,000 cosh to enter in the loan business, either silent or active; having the facilities of 15 years active business in this city an compelled now for want of funds to sees, a partner; references exchanged. Address V 46, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,000 TO \$1,500 TO Join me in a safe manufacturing business which rays a good profit. Address Z \$1, Iribune odice.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO \$5,000.

Oaiy principals need address Z \$2, Tribune odice.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AN OLD ESTABLISHED cloak factory; a business man with \$500 to \$1,000 cash. Israelite preferred. Address T \$2, Tribune. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 IN A MILL now in operation in the city; references given and recuired, investigate. W98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,000 IN AN OFFICE business; experienced credits man preferred. Address V.24, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-IN A CASH BUSINESS, with \$100 or \$2.00. Address V 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000; CAN BE GOV. erament bonds deposited; air risks secured; silent or active; interest allowed or commission on sales. V 41, Tribune office. ATTIOUNE Office.

PARTNER WANTED-IN A PROFITABLE MANulacturing beaness already established; \$1.000 to
\$1.500; to commence reb. I for spring trade; invest
ment secured. Will tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-IN A GOOD-PAYING BUSIness with from \$2.00 to \$3.000; business firstciars, and has no debts. Address, in real name, Wil,
Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-TO CARRY ON THE MANulacturing of machine-sewed shoes; factory is in
perfect order, and toes to work four teams all compicts, or will sell the whole factory for an amount equal
to what about the whole factory for an amount equal
to what about the whole factory for an amount equal
to what about the whole factory for an amount equal
to what about the whole factory for an amount equal
to what about the Note indians and manufactured
work on hand is with in Inquire or address A. W.
LOWELL, Central Manufacturing Block, Koom 39.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN TEN BUSINESS
houses with from 500 to \$5.000. Apply at Business Exchange, 132 East Madison-st. Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 IN A PROFTibuac office.

SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED - A GOOD DOUBLE-BARKELED

breech-loading shotgun, cheap for cash. Address
stating particulars as to gun, price wanted, etc., E 46,

BOARDING AND LODGING. TRIBUNE BUILDING—RELIABLE PEOPLE
Or the best boarding houses, can get free information
at the BOOM-RENTIAG AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIBUNE BUILDING.

at the ROOM-RENTING AND BOARD.

CHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed room, with board, for two. Terms moderate.

BISHOP-COURT. BETWEEN WASHINGTON
nod Madison-sta., east of Union Park—Saite of
rooms, with bairroom attached, on first floor; sigo a
large front room and a south room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

COGDEN-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS. WITH
out. One single room for gentleman, \$4.50 per week.

Ucomis-St.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
of LOOMIS-ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
single room for a gentleman; references exchanged.

AT ASHLAND-AV.—FRONTING PARK—HANDnished, with board; references.

SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT 53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT FOOM, with hot and cold water, on parlor floor, with board, in private family.

139 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms nicely furnished, with or without board.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO COMFORT-venience. Terms low. 297 WEST JACKSON-ST.-FINELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with board, at low rates.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE QUIET BOARDER may find a comfortable room and good board at \$4.07 \$4.50.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ACCOMMODA-and small family.

375 WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS ON PARLOR finer-class.

413 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. -FURNISHED 479 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. -SOUTH FRONT suite and single room, with excellent board. A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, A gas, heat, water, etc., with board, finest locality. Terms low to reliable, permanent parties. Address T 45, Tribune office.

South Side.

3 TRIBUNE BUILDING - RELIABLE PROPLE
3 wanting first-class board, either in private families
or in the best boarding-houses, can get free information at the ROUM-RE-TING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Trioune Building. CHANGE, Room 3 Trioune Building.

11 HUBBARD-COURT—TO RENT. TWO NICELY
12 HUBBARD-COURT—TO RENT. TWO NICELY
13 PECR-COURT—FURNISHED PRONT AND
14 PECR-COURT—FURNISHED PRONT AND
15 PECR-COURT—SURNISHED PRONT AND
16 PECR-COURT—SURNISHED PRONT—AND
17 TWENTY-FOURTH—SURNISHED FOR THE PRONT—SURNISHED FOR WITHOUT SOME TO THE WINTER
146 STATE—ST.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL
151 DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED
152 DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED
153 OF THE PRONT—TO RENT—A FURNISHED
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156 OF THE WITHOUT SURNISHED FOR THE PRONT—TO RENT—A FURNISHED
157 OF MICHIGAN AV.—LARGE—ELEGANTLY or without board.

256 MICHIGAN.AV. — LARGE, ELEGANTLY developments of two, \$12 per week; also handsome single and double rooms, \$5 week.

320 MICHIGAN.AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; also bern for reat cheap. barn for reat cheab.

470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM.
with coard, suitable for two gentlemen.

616 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ed rooms, with excellent board; references.

WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; strictly first-class. 750 MICHIGAN-AV. - NICELY FURNISHED rooms, in private family, with board. 754 MICHIGAN-AV. - PRONT ALCOVE ROOM and other furnished rooms, with board.

959 INDIANA-AV.-TO RENT, WITH BOARD, reasonable.

1081 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS with good board; noon dinners. Price resonable. References exchange 1, 1350 Indiana-av. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED cast front room or suite, with board; private family; very moderate terms; barn.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM OFF IN PRIVATE family on avenue, 8 minume walk from McVickers, to rent to one or two gentiemen. 8 64, Tribune. ers, to rent to one or two gentiemen. S 64, Tribune.

L'LEGANT ROOM IN ALDINK SQUARF, FURnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, to
pleasant couple; very desirable home, especially in
spring and summer. Address S 30, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A
inge front room, well furnished, and single room
counceting; will rent together if desired; location
good; references exchanged. 1 200, Tribune office.

North Side.

North Side.

TRIBUNE BUILDING - RELIABLE PEOPLE
wanting first-class board, either in private families
or in the best boarding-houses, can get free information at the ROOM-ENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building. CHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

88 DEARBORN AV.—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single room, with first-class table.

1071 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOM FOR two; family table; best of reference.

123 white-St., Cohner Wells—Two Pleaswith board, steech; bus and cars pass the door.

126 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR twith board, steech; bus and cars pass the door.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK rooms on third floor, nicely furnished, with board for gentleman.

157 EAST HURON-ST.—TWO WELL FURNISHED front rooms; rent 88; beated.

217 Ill. INDIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. 217 ILLINOIS-ST. - FIRST - CLASS BOARD, with rooms, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes walk from State and Madison-sts. 223 ONTARIO-ST. -A NICE SOUTH FRONT room, suitable for two, with good board at reasonable terms. References exchanged. 242 NORTH LASALLE-ST. -NICE FURNISH-247 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board and furnace heat; price to suit. 249 INDIANA-ST. ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND floor back, with board. Day boarders taken.
255 INDIANA-ST. FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with or without board.
265 EAST INDIANA-ST. NICELY FURNISHED
260 INDIANA-ST. EAST OF STATE-LARGE 269 INDIANA-ST., EAST OF STATE-LARGE south front room, handsomely furnished; also single room; references. 286 OHIO-ST.-PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board.
308 EAST INDIANA-ST.-HANDSOME FRONT ments; good table; terms reasonable. BETWEEN SUPERIOR AND INDIANA-STS., EAST board; private family; terms reasonable. Address V 45, Tribune office.

CLARENCE HOUSE-109 WELL FURNISHED rooms-Nos. 351, 333, 385, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day. 81.09 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board. EUROPEAN HOTEL, 52 SHERMAN-ST., OPPOSITE Rock Island Depot.—First-class board from \$4 to \$6 per week; 12 meal-ticket, 83; furnished rooms from \$1 to \$4 per week; transients' rates reduced to \$1 per day. per week: 21 meal-ticket, 83: Turnished rooms from \$1 to \$4 per week: transients rates reduced to \$1 per day.

HASTINGS HOUSEL IS AND IS EAST ADAMS-ST.—
Comfortable warm rooms, with board. from \$5 to \$7 per week: day-board, \$4 per week.

HOTEL BIRUNSWICK, CORNER WABASH-AV.
H and Congress-at., J. W. CAMERON, Prop.—Elegant south-front rooms for families, with board, from \$15 to \$29 per week; single cooms, from \$7.50 to \$3. See us before locating classwhere.

IRVING HOUSE—218 WASHINGTON-ST.—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day: reduced rates by the week. Table and rooms unsurpassed. Table board, \$3.50. Call.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SO NORFH WELLS-ST.—
Wanted—boarders: rooms well heated; very cacap.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

CANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV.
Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.60 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OPposite Paimer stouse. Nice, comfortable rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week. Transient, \$1.50 per day.

WESTMINNTER HOTEL. AMERICAN PLAN, \$1.50 and \$2 per day. according to iocation of room. Mrs. S. K. SCHMIDT. Proprietress.

### STATE ST. RIGHT OPP.

SUITE OF PLEASAT FRONT ROOMS TO RENT. Weth board; private family. Address Z 10, Tribue office.

DESCRIPTION OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN Private or public houses given free at Register

DESCRIPTION OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN private or public houses given free at Register office, 133 gast Madison-st., Room 7.

HOARD WANTED.

DOARD-IN GOOD LOCATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class applicants who do not seem to find just what they want among the places now on file in our office. ROOM REVITING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING. BOARD-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN PRIVATE family, South Side avenues north of Fourteenthst.: warm, well-furnished room; terms reasonable. Address, for three days, W 2, Trioune office. BOARD-DAY-BOARD BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN in vicinity of Washington and Carpenter-sts. Address W 31, Tribune office. DOARD—A RESPECTABLE GIRL. EMPLOYED AT
bewing during the day, wishes to find board with a
warm room at 83 per week. References. Address W
43, Iribune office.

DOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY—A SUITE OF
furnished rooms with board for gentleman and
wife. References exchanged. Address V 31, Iribune.

DOARD—I WISH BOARD IN PART PAY FOR A
35, Tribune office.

DOARD—I MAYE STATUTE. DOARD-I HAVE \$75 IN BOARD DUE ME AT A D sariety first-class private boarding-house near Union Park, on Washington-st, will sell in lump or by the week. Address at once, as I leave the city the 1st, T 2t, Trioune office.

BOARD-FURNISHED ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for family of four on Michigan-av., between eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Address \$58, Tribune office. DOARD—BY A LADY WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED by the edity, board and lodging for a year with a quiet family: none but respectable people need apply; state lowest terns to S. f. fribune office.

DOARD—ANY EXCLUSIVELY PRIVATE FAMILY baving a refined borne and who are willing to board perananently a tamily of three persons, can address me confidentially, K. F. W., Tribune office.

DOARD—I WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE confidentially with some private family having a good house on the North Side who are willing to board a family of gentleman, wife, two young children, baby, and two nurses. Address CMC, Tribune jorfice,

BOARD WANTED.

D man and wife, on west Side. Address v ac, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOM IN EXCHANGE FOR MUSIC Diessons, by a young lady, on South Side: will furnish piano. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

DOARD—ON WEST OK SOUTH SIDE, TWO FURnish piano. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

DOARD—ON WEST OK SOUTH SIDE, TWO FURnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and two daughters, youngest a girl of 11; also, one single room for gentleman. Address V 23, Tribune office.

DOARD—SUITE OF 2 OR 3 PLKASANT ROOMS (unfurnished preferred), for self and wife, with board, south of North-av., North Side. Address, with particulars, T 11, Tribune office.

DOARD—FOR INFANT 4 WEEKS OLD; STATE terms and whether bottle or wet-nurse board. Address V 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. A NY ONE HAVING RESIDENCE WELL LOCATED for exchange, address, with full particulars, T 47, Tribune office. Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE PLACE ON MICHIGAN-AV.

Exchange—CHOICE PLACE ON MICHIGAN-AV.

Exchange—Choice Place on Michigan

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Washington-st., Sis,000, incumbrance \$10,000; will

take rood lot clear for equity. PIERCE & WARE,

143 LaSalle.

EXCHANGE - NEW PIANO OR ORGAN FOR Lumber, brick, carpenter, or mason work. Apply to RUGG, 191 State-at. to RUGG, 191 State-st.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR
a stock of furnit are or a business in country town.
Address 9-7 West Van Buren-st.

EXCHANGE—FARM IN NEBHASKA OF 320
City, is. Some very fine unimproved lands in lowa.
Call at Boom 11 Metropolitan Block.

Call at Room II Metropolitan Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE STOCK-FARM IN MONroc County, Missouri, 739 acres, two neat frame
houses, good barns, stock scales, 13 miles good fence,
five smiles from depot at county seat.
120 acres in Randolph County, with fair improvements.
122 acres in Randolph County, and neat new frame
house in Huntsville, the county seats, both clear; for
stock of drugs suitable for county store, \$3,000.

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FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN DESIRABLE TWOstory-and-basement brick residence, 120 Elils-av.,
for lot or Kanasa land. ALBERT WISNER, 63 Dearborn-st.

EOR EXCHANGE—1 FIRST CLASS.

T MOTY and basement brick residence, 120 Ellis-av., for lot of Kansse land. ALBERT WISNER. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—1 FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, with furniture, in a near suburo for a clear lot in city. FARKHINGTON & HACKNEY, 100 Washington.

WISH PAINTING, FURNITURE, WATCH, board, carpenier work, or anything useful in part pay for an elegant new plano. Address Ts9, Tribune.

HAVE A GOOD SQUARE BOX. TOP BUGGY which I will trade for a second-hand safe, difference to see said in cash. Call ist my office, Fourteenth-st., near Lumber. T. B. JOHNS.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, KOOM 7, 179 Madison-st.; and the block of Madison-st., on Fifth-av.; rents now at \$4.000 for jobbing business block, and lot 44x95, in half block of Madison-st., on Fifth-av.; rents now at \$4.000 for jobbing business. Will take house and lot or business lots in city to the amount of \$15,000.

100x181-foot lot, corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st., east front, Will trade equity for good lands, farms, or lots.

220-acre farm, all under good fence, large, new frame dwelling, 16 rooms, barns, fine orchard, 20 miles from Madison and 2 miles from Lodd, in Columbia County. Wis. This is one of the best farms in the State. Want house and lot (clear) on West side.

e80-acre farm in Kansas, elegantly improved, and clear. The owner says if this farm is not the best in the State he will pay expenses a see it. It is first-class in every way, he will take cleak city property for it. It has fine houses, 5 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 rooms, first-class land, free and clear, near slouse, 7 ro

TO EXCHANGE—BY D. P. NEWELL. 188 WEST
Madison-st.:
Store and lot on a good corner. Has been occupied as a grocery for ten years, by the owner. Will take an improved farm 40 or 50 miles from Chicago for it. Can sell stock out cheap.
100 feet on Milwaukee-av., near Division-st.; will rent for \$30 per month: incumbrance, \$14,000. Will trade equity for anything good.
A good cottage on Jackson-st. to trade, clear, for good brick house, and pay difference or ...ume.
Three houses on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen, clear, for good acres or business property on South Side, and pay \$10,000 to \$15,000 difference.
Chicago property for farms, and farms for town property.

Chicago property for farms, and farms for town property.

To EXCHANGE—\$7,000, A FINE, 32-ROOM, 3-free and clear; this house cost \$10,000 to build five years ago; all kinds of shrubbery; is miles from Chicago, in a nice suburban town. I want a good farm for this property, clear; will take one in lithous, lows, Missouri, kansas, hentucky, Nebraska, Indiana, Ulio, property, clear; will take one in lithous, lows, Missouri, Kansas, hentucky, Nebraska, Indiana, Ulio, property, clear; will take one in lithous, lower from the property, and the property of the property. To EXCHANGE—275 ACRES, SLIGHTLY INCUMbered; the best located stock and grain farm in lentral lowar well improved; timber and prairie join; living water that never freezes; blue-grass pasture; will take small grist-mill, blaning-mill, elevator, hotel, or town property. Address, giving full description and lowest price of property, E. C. S., Fost-Ohee lox 48, Colo, Story County, Ia.

To EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE AND CUTTER for a vounger horse. Call at 38 Bryson-st., between Lincoln and Robey, to-day, or any day after 5 p. m. TO EXCHANGE-AN IMPROVED STOCK FARM (240 acres) in Iowa for a stock of hardware. Inquire of OWNER. 17 North Clark-st. TO EXCHANGE—ONE LOT IN CITY OF DENI-ribune office.

Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM PROPERTY—FOURteen lots in South Englewood, close to depot, all
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TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS, CLEAR, FOR
good barness and buggy. V 48, Tribune office. TO TRADE—SOME GOOD COUNTRY PROPERTY and cash for house and lot; also some clear improved Morth side property for a farm; also clear house and lot on West Side for clear lots, etc. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Room e, 107 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK IN VALUABLE ARIZONA mines for unincumbered city or country property. Address V 30. Tribune office.

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And farms. B. PHILPOT & CC., 98 washington-st., Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK FARM IN Southern Iowa and improved business property in town adjoining for a miscellaneous stock of goods worth from \$10,000 to \$40,000. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE FOUR horses, one top buggy, one set of double and three sets of single barness; buggies are as good as new. Call or address B. LAUTENBACH, 183 West Washington-st., liquor store.

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TO EXCHANGE—WANTED TO TRADE FOR FURBILITY to EXCHANGE—WANTED TO TRADE FOR FURBILITY to EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Vermont, clear, worth \$25,004, for good Evanston or Chicago property; give particulars. W. W. FANT, South Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES 9 MILES WEST OF Mineacoolis, 34 mile from depot; good land; want

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES 9 MILES WEST OF Minneapolis, ¼ mile from depot; good land; want city lot. West side. Address 213 South Green-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE UNINCUMBERED LOTS on avenue near Forty-fourth-st., for handsome furniture. Principals only, address Box 267 Post-Office.

A on avenue near Forty-fourth-st., for handsome furniture. Principais only, address Box 287 Post-Office.

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WANTED-HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING IN Wexchange for fine dentistry. Inquire of DR. S. Mo-CHENSEY, corner Clark and Randoiph-sis.

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A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Of Chicago—Don't be imposed upon by parties misrepresenting the prices they pay for cast-off clothing. We buy contast sit to \$18, pants at \$5 to \$6, overcoats at \$6 to \$30; infiscillaneous goods and carpets at highest prices. Irianos wanted. Address of call in person. J. DE YOUNG. 338 State-st.

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JACQB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

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TO LOAN-\$50, \$100, \$300, \$500 AND \$1,000 ON personal property or real estate security, long or short time. EDWIN H. KICE, Room 6 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. TO LOAN-\$1,000, \$3,000 ON IMPROVED CITY real estate, at a low rate of interest, for three of five years; no commission. P. W. SNOWHOOK, 6 LaSalie-at. WANTED-\$1,000 NINETY DAYS ON 4-STORY stone front store on State-st. Apply early to D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

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Large Nail Hammers at 81.00 per dozen.

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F. GUMP, 53 South Canal-st.

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Wood.
50x125 feet on Jackson-st.,
A large list of residences, r
property can always be seen a A large has always be seen property can be seen pro rate lots 20x12s feet each; ve TOR SALE—I REPRESENT ing considerable property foreclosure, which I will said time and interest. The brieg church corner Lo 54x12b. Plenty of material to at. in this location on a block of Jefferson Fark. He ready for occupancy by as that at present high price of the third material is valuable to the third material is valuable to the beautiful property of the beautiful prope

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Brick cottages, 14-story, or state roofs, containing 6 roo and supplied with water as Indiana-st. cars; on corner of the for keys, apply on the prame cettages, 19-story, Convenient to the Milwaukee Any of these new cottages will amount to a fair rent, 4 rate. FOR SALE-MARBLE FR ington-st.

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Thali in centre, lot so fe
Chicago-av. and east of Sta
Smaller residence will be tak
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modern improvements; barge
A central business block, of
An elegant residence, with
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Several very desirable reside
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east and south front. THO:
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corner of Forty-fith-st.; n
changes some for improved c
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Acre property adjoining the Lots on West Chicago av.
Lots on West Superior at.
T. LYMAN. FOR SALE-FOUR STON trally located, well renter an investment. Address T POR SALE-LARGE HOT West Objost, very chrent on price asked. C. J. Biock. POR SALE—CHEAP! CHE I let southeast corner Og three fronts—57 feet on Ogde tt., 56 feet on Hermitage av. OSBORNE, 128 LaSalle-st., FOR SALE—OR EXCHAN Fash, SOX 100 feet, with a sold at once on Sedgwick-st Address I ie, Tribune office, FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FOOM brick 446 South On Sewer, etc.; \$2,500. This cost to-day to build. R. H. tan Block FOR SALE-WABASH-AV by located, well improved parcent upon the price, \$3000, ul Dearborn-st. POR SALE-25-FUOT LOT on Monroe-st., 2800; on California, \$450. POTWIN FOR SALE-ONE OF T finished residences, sin the North Side, with ever dining-room and paniries on and library, can be bought terms. S. H. KEIFOOT &

POR SALE—A SPLEND located south of cily; h acre; will sell at sacrifice, of or stores at vasit price. G answer. Y 38, Tribune office

FOR SALE-LOT NEXT

6 feet on Indiana av., nor merince. GAHNETT

CIAL LOAN MONEY AT LOW iches, and Jewelry. Lip-th Clark-st. Old gold and IN SMALLER SUMS ON ON FURNITURE AND also, money loaned on Room 3. ER. NOTES WITH COL-lother securities bought AUM & CO., 110 Fifth av. AND OTHER BROKEN

as. City and county scrip

L. Money to loan. E. S. FURNITURE, PIANOS, FURNITURE AND PIalso, on diamonds, and 1, 35 Dearborn-st.

GOLD AND SILVER diamonds, and raiuagles SMID'S Loan and Bullou ison-st. Established 1835. ison-st. Established 1835, TGAGE BANKERS, 202 to loan at lowest rates on Brity, in city. OTHER BANK CLAIMS bank books, endowment is. W. S. LASHER, 20 n-st., Room 18.

ALL, ON PIANOS, FURmoval. G. H. WALKER, ni and interest payable in ill on PEOrLE's BUILD-N, 50 Washington-st. H. EAL ESTATE, IN SUMS E.S. DREYER & CO., S WATCHES, ETC., BY rges; business strictly con-ass W 23, Tribune office, HOLDING ANY TOWN ess against the Town of the same for payment at st. PATRICK LOFTUS, 5, 1879. rs, 1879.

"GAGE AND EXCRANGE L., loan money on city real a lowest rates.

VE SALE OF UNITED takes it in order to compare in them. \$1,000 will buy (at eas bond windth will realize, cears, \$2,200. \$1,000 will tyticend-paying bond, due ON IMPROVED CITY of interest, for three or P. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 TY DAYS ON 4-STORY YEARS AT 7 PER CENT W \$200 FOR ONE YEAR, fine furniture and carpets; ddress W 91, Tribune office. at 35 cents per dozen.

per gross.
cents per dozen.
IMANN,
"The Fair,"
IS, 230 State-st.,
65, 65 and 67 Adams-st. ltalogue.

III.E-PROOF SAFE, WITH
; combination lock to box;
or a Chicago bank; size ininches wide by 18 luches
rglar-proof box, 20 inches
cel, 4 inches thics; made
cheap. Call or address B. F PENCILS, POLISHED and black, polished, at 95c. 10, and rubber tipped at 5, corner State and Adams-DERADE COSTUMES AT to suit purcauser. Other ent. S is, Tribune office. ESH COWS. ONE VERY, northwest corner Fortyhew and berfect; smaller is an istill larger one for howcases for \$5, \$10, and cheap; all are bargains.

south, very cheap. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 107 Clarkstr., Room 8.

POR SALE-BY J. H. KEELER, 168 CLARK-ST.;
Adams-st., cast of Halsied, house and barn, and lot
27x200, only \$2,300, to be sold immediate;
Lake-st., near Oskiey, cottage and lot 24x150, 31,800,
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x160, \$2,000.

POR SALE-FINE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, WITH
hall in centre, lot 80 feet front, situated south of
Chicago-av. and east of State-st., in North Division.
Smaller residence will be taken as part of consideration. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

I near Thirtieth, lot 30 feet cast front; \$5,000, Lake av., near Thirty-fift, two-story and basement brick choice blace; \$6,500, two-story octagon stone front South Park-av. three rooms, cheap, east front; \$4,000 two-story and basement brick. Thirty-second-st., nea Michigan-av. PIERE & WARE, 143 Lasalle.

Michigan-ev. Pierce & Ware. 143 Lasalle.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL AT A
very low price the octagon stone front house, with
brick barn, frontine cast. No. 520 Caldinet av., near
finity-second-st. The house has lo vooms, and every
convenience; new carpers and gas-fixtures will be sold
with the house, if cestred, at a good discount. J. H.
EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, or 518 Calumetrav.

FOR SALE—\$2.000-HOUSE AND LOT. WITH
barn, on Belevue-av., between Forty-third and
Forty-fourth-sis.; casy nayments; must be sold. Inquire of ROGEES, at holis & Co. 5. 96 Lasalle-st.;

FOR SALE—\$2.000-HOUSE DESTINANCES AND

H. M. THOMPSON, ICI Washington-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSES NOS. 116 AND 118 SOUTH
Sangamon-st. with 100 feet front: \$4,700: very
cast terms. YOUNG & SPICER, Roome & Styan Block.

FOR SALE-636 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY
and basement brick house, in good condition.
GEO. MILLS ROGERS, 81 Dearborn-st., Isoom 32.

FOR SALE-MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES,
\$2.0.0, \$3,000: others \$1,800, \$1,500, \$1,200,
\$1,000, \$800. JUNN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington.

DOB SALE-AT A BARGAIN-MARBLE FRONT

POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-MARBLE FRONT house 983 Calcunet-av., thoroughly built, and in complete order. F. GAYLORD, 85 Clark-st., Hoom 11.

POR SALE-TWO VERY DESTRABLE DWELLINGS in Bood locations on Prairie-av. at good bargain. PARKINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-ac.

LOR SALE-213 SOUTH GREEN-ST., AT A BARRain, 2-story frame, 9 rooms; or will exchange for a good lot on West Side: Apply at 213 South Green-st.

FOR SALE-I WILL SACRIFICE OF FEET OR ALLEY ON NORTH-west and south front. THOS. FREEMAN, 120 Kandolph-St., Room 4.

FOR SALE-I WILL SACRIFICE OF FEET OR more of No. 1 residence property on Vinceance-av., comer of Forty-fifth-st.; no incumbrance; will exchange some for improved city property. Address E 16. 17bune office.

POR SALE-OR WILL LEASE ON LONG TIME-son feet on corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-ats., antiable for manufacturing purposes. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-at.

NOR SALE—108X:00 FEET ON NORTH CLARKat., in Wrightwood.
Acre properly adjoining the city.
Lois on West Calcago-av.
Lois on West Superior-st.
T. LY MAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

OR SALE—CREAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—THE FINE Interpretable or the southeast corner Ogden-av., and Jackson-at.; affects on Jackson-at., is feets on Jackson-at., is feet on Hermitage-av. Call and see plat. H. A. OSBOINE, 128 Lavalle-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A GREAT BARgain, 50x100 feet, with a large building. Must be
sold at one; on Sedgwick-st., just north of Division.
Address T 16, Iribune office.

FOR SALE—I WO-STORY AND BASEMENT TENroom brick 416 South Oakley-av.; near horse-clars;
Ewer, etc.; \$2,500. This is less that house would
cost to-day to build. R. H. ROWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

POR SALE-WABASH-AV., CORNER, CENTRAL-ly located, well-improved, and paying a rental of 10 per cent upon the price, \$30,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearograss.

POR SALE-25-FUOT LOT NEAR WESTERN-AV., on Monroe-st., \$800; one lot on Warren-av., near tou-si., \$400. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washing-tou-si.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY initialized residences, situated in the cholecat part of the North Side, with every convenience, including dining-room and pautries on the same floor with parior and literary, can be bought very cleap and on easy terms. S. H. KELFOOT & CO., DI Dearborn-si.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ACRE TRACT. WELL lecared south of city; has been worth thousands an acre; will sell at accrifice, or will trade for inside housas of stores at each price. Give particulars to merit an answer. V 38, Tribube office.

POR SALE-BY J. H. KEELBR. 163 CLARK-ST.— 80 acres, three mies east of Lincoln. Neb. 12-acre farm, east of Hoiston, Tex. Would sx-change for clear cottage and lot.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-AT A GREAT DAUGAIN FOR CASH4-story and basement stone-front block, and lot 41x
95, on Fifth-ax, on the stone-front block and lot 41x
96, on Fifth-ax, on the stone front block and lot 41x
97, on Fifth-ax, on the stone stone stone stone stone stone stone property is rented now for block of Madison-44, 100
98, on Fifth-ax, on the stone st CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE -5105 PER FOOT-ADAMS ST., S. W. FOR Lincoln, two fine lots; corner has east light; 4 handsome hourse built on this block and 8 within 3 handsome hourse built on this block and 8 within 3 handsome hourse built on the lock and 9 within 4 hocks in 9 har; 50 within \$4 of a mile in 2 years. This hocks in 9 har; 50 within \$4 of a mile in 2 years. This is one of the few good Adams-st. corres left vacant. 18 one of the state of the stat and large leat
\$4.500-Park av., large and complete house, lwith
barn: long time.
\$6.000-Park av., large and complete house is fine
\$6.000-Good property in part pay, large house in fine
\$6.000-Good property in part pay, large house in fine
\$6.000-Good property in part pay, large house in fine
prod tenant fact.
\$1.100-Fark av. for part for three
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\$1.100-Fark av. for part for the fact
\$1.500-Fark av. for part for the fact
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worther cars; good neighborhood: east front; a tasty
worth cars; good neighborhood: east front; a tasty
worth to-day \$2.500. Good tenant, wishing to stay,
all worth to-day \$2.500. Good tenant, wishing to stay,
all worth to-day \$2.500. Good tenant, wishing to stay,
all worth to-day \$2.500. Good tenant, wishing to stay. money, as hard as times are, right in centre of business, where you can go to dinner and back in an hour.

V. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madisor-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS AND LOW rate of interest, fine brick residences, Nos. 393 and 623 West Adams-st., 706 West Monroe-st.

Frame dwellings with brick basements. Nos. 518 and 520 Warren-av. Frame dwelling No. 203 Michigan-av. Two frame dwellings Nos. 200 and 825 Wabash-av.

Brick dwelling No. 857 Wabash-av. Frame dwellings Nos. 1014 and 1026 Michigan-av. Frame dwellings Nos. 1014 and 1026 Michigan-av., and 1194 Prairie-av.

Stone-front dwellings Nos. 1153 Michigan-av., and 1194 Prairie-av.

Framed wellings Nos. 244, 246, and 830 Calumet-av., No. 14 (Egan-av. Frame dwelling No. 236 South Park-av.)

Elegan av. Frame dwelling No. 236 South Park-av.

Houses and lots for sale in every portion of the city. Business property for sale at current prices. Vacant lots for sale and nevery portion of the city. Business property for sale at current prices. Vacant lots for sale and morey loaned for improvements at 8 per cent interest. No commissions. Communicate direct with owner. Apply to E. A. WARFIELD.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADI-400-81 and 101 on Madison near Aberdeen, \$10,000. This property all rented and paying handsomely on investment. Two lots on Wilcox-av. near Majsted, \$14,000; store and lot on Madison near Aberdeen, \$10,000. This property all rented and paying handsomely on investment. Two lots on Wilcox-av. near Walsted, \$14,000; store and lot on Madison near Aberdeen, \$10,000. This property all rented and paying handsomely on investment. Two lots on Wilcox-av. near Walsted, \$14,000; store and lot on paying the paying handsomely on investment. Two lots on Wilcox-av. near Walsted, \$14,000; store land lot on paying the surface av. only \$2,500 each; lot on flusband, No. 507, only \$889: 213 South Green-st., cheap; 201 North Carpeter, nice coulage and 2-atory frame, lot and all, for \$1,800; property in West Division on almost anystreet, cheap.

POR SALE—50X110 FOR SALE-BY W. D. KERFOOF & CO., 10 EAST Washington-st., choice residence sites on North and Washington-st., choice residence sites on North and West Sides.
100370 feet, corner Clark and Oak-sis.
100370 feet, corner Clark and Oak-sis.
72x180 feet on Dearborn-av., north of Division-st.
20x180 feet on Dearborn-av., near Chesinut-st.
20x180 feet on Dearborn-av., near Chesinut-st.
20x180 feet, southeast corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av.
30x180 feet, south front. Maple-st., west of State.
40x100 feet, Only-st., between Dearborn and State,
100x125 feet, northwest corner Ashland and Fark30x10 feet, only-st., between Dearborn and State,
100x130 feet, southwest corner Washington and
20yne-sis.
20x180 feet on Washington-st., between Wood and
Lincoln. Lincoln.
23x183 feet on Monroe-st., between Paulins and 20125 feet on Jackson-st., east of Robey.

50x125 feet on Jackson-st., east of Robey.

A large list of residences, residence lots, and business property can always be seen at our office.

FOR SALE-A LIST OF BARGAINS BY E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.;

Jackson-st., corner Faulina, two new 2-stery stone-fronts: very cheap.

Warren-av., 121, good 2-story house, and lot 30x125, with bars; only \$3,50. Warren-av., 420, good 2-story house, and 104 30x125, (ith barr; only \$3, 540.
Lafile-st., 75x125 ft, between Polk and Taylor, east vontrolly \$1,800; worth \$4,000.
Lafile-st., 80, small house; lot 25x125; very cheap.
Morroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, with barn, ery cheap. near Centre-av.
Michigan-av., nice basement cottage and lot, near hirteith-st.; only \$3,500.
Desrbora-st., 1465, 2-story and basement, lot 25x125; us \$2,100. Michigan-av., thee measurement contents and available for other uses.

Michigan-av., the same available for other same available for other uses.

Michigan-av., 25-foot lot just south of Harrison, \$2,500. Kosunth-st., 170, 172, and 174, 2-story bricks, separate lots 25x125 feet each; very cheap.

POR SALE—I REPRESENT A PARTY EAST OWN-ing considerable property here, mostly taken under foreclosure which I will sell low, on favorable terms of time and interest.

The Considerable property here, mostly taken under foreclosure which I will sell low, on favorable terms of time and interest.

The Property of material to make six houses on Loomissis in this location on a paved street, within one block of deferson Park, houses will sell readily if readily of gently and the property.

Calculation will show that a present high price of brick and stone foundation that a present high price of brick and stone foundation that the material is valuable, and much of inside is also because of the second stone foundation that the property.

Abs houses on Park-av., van Buren, Harrison, and Sangamon-sis., vacant lots on Madison-st., and Warren-av., and other property.

FRANK LAWRENCE.

Room 4, 142 Dearborn-rt.

TOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—ADAMS-ts., intel location, octagon brick house, \$3,000. Monroe-st., choice locality, Sixiss, only \$120 per foot. Madison-st., corner store, lot 25x126, \$5,000. Madison-st., 30 feet, with A house, only \$5,00. Jackson-st., a hargam. Haisted-st., near Washington, No. 21, fine stone-front store; offer wanted. Other pleese Improved and vacant very low. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalie-st., Room 4.

REES, PRIRCE & CO., 99 Pearborn-sa.

FOR SALE-LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., \$500 each: lots on Leaviti, Indiana, Krie,
and Hoyne-sts., \$500 to \$500 each: house and iot near
corner Haisted and Tweith-sts., only \$500: 105 West
Adams-st., house and harn, lot 20x190, \$2,000; lof 41x
125, Adams-st., near Ronore; want an offer. GRIFFIN
& DWIGHT, northeast corner of Washington and Halsted-sts. de DWIGHT, northeast corner of Washington and Haisterd.sts.

TOR SALE—CLEAR PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN, or exchange for stock of hardware worth \$6,000. Address V 53. Tribune office.

POR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—RESIdence (Milwaukee brick building with 5 lots) near Lincoln Park. Inquire of owner, 51 Lincoln-av., or in shoe-store 17 North Clark-st.

TOR SALE—A GREAT SACNIFICE—TWO-STORY and basement brick, with barn, Monroe-st., near Leavitt; splendid neighborhood; lot 25a125; must sellionly \$3,000. SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER OF ASHLAND-AV. and Forty-inth-st., price \$1,500 an agre; this property will sell for \$2,500 an acre when the contemplated improvements are inside in the spring. We once could have sold this at \$3,500 an acre, and twill go at that price again. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—SOME CHOICE RESIDENCE PROP-Washington-st.:

Brick cottages, 14-story, on stone foundations, with state roots, containing 6 rooms each, besides closets, and supplied with water and sewers: convenient to indiana-st, cars: on corner of Chicago-av, and Robeyst. For kers, apply on the premises. Also Frame cettages, 15-story, containing 5 rooms, etc. Convenient to the Milwatkee-av, cars on Armitage-av. Any of these new cottages will be sold at cost price, on terms ope-fifth cash, balance in such payments as will amount to a fair rent, and interest at a very low DOR SALE—SOME CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPLETTS, improved and vacant, in the vicinity of Jefferson and Union Parks, at bargains.

Three desirable stone fromts, well-rented, on Washington-st., east of Union Parkt might take good lots in part pay.

H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

POR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

Tollowing property on West Madison-st.: 41 feet nest Page-st., 44 feet near Robey, both at a low figure; 25x163 and cottage mear Leftiu-st.; 20x167 near Despisition-st. renting for 10per cent.; 31x180 Admin-st., near Wood; 23 feet on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st., \$60 per foot. FOR SALE-MARBLE FRONT HOUSE 416 WASH-TOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE 416 WASHlegion-st.

Marble front bouse 418 Washington-st.
Marble front bouse 55 Elizabeth-st.
Marble front house 55 Elizabeth-st.
Marble front house 54 Ada-st.
Marble front house 56 Adafoot.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., TWOstory frame house, furnace, gas fixtures bath-room,
lot 25 feet, Sangamon-st., near Congress, \$2, 500; twostory house, and lot 28x180, Adams-st., near Haisted,
\$3,600; house and shop, Adams-st., near Plesplaines, 20
x1-0, \$2,00; 2-story house, and lot 25x180, Jackson-st.,
near Aberdeen, \$4,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISPOSING OF some of my unimproved property. I will build to suit, as to style and manner of payment, in the vicinity of my recidence, on Wabash or Michiganava, one of the choicest locations in Cook County; a couple of houses now ready at great bargains. Address H. B. LEWIS, Englewood.

POR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots, and acres at Hinsdale; the highest and best suburte of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. FOR SAEE-SPLENDID CHICAGO LOTS FOR \$45.
Also choice 5-acre garden spot near the limits, south, very cheap. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 107 Clarkett. Room 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATES.

FOR SALE—630 ACRE FARM—I OFFER THIS
farm for \$50 per acre. Will want \$14,600.2 balance
in good lands in Kansas. Iowa. Illinois, Neoraska. or
Texas. I will pay your expenses to see this farm and
back, if you do not find it as represented. \$20 acres
under good hee'ge fence, fenced off into 40-acre lois,
used for meadow and other crops: 60 acres in orchard:
one dwelling. 21234. 8 large grooms: one dwelling of 7
rooms, and one of 4: two large framed barns, corner'bs, hoc, cattle, and chicken houses, and the land the
very best black foam soil. This is said to be one of the
very best stock-farms in Illinois. Everything is in
perfect order, and it is large enough for three families,
being three good dwelfing-houses on the farm. It is
only 15 miles from Peerla, in Peorla County, Ill. Depot on farm. The improvements on this farm to-day cely 75 miles from Feoria, in Feoria county, in: Depot on faem. The improvements on this farm to-day will cost \$20 per acre. It is first-class. Call if you want a No. I farm.

\$1,000 cash will buy a 120-acre farm: 55 acres under cultivation; 40 acres fine timber; 3-room house; good stables, orchard, etc.; four miles from Carbondale, ill. The land the very best.

\$1,150-100 acre farm, 5 miles from Sloan, Woodbury County; flows. Fair house of two rooms, good stables, sheds, etc.; 60 acres under plow; 100 acres fanced, and 20 acres fine timber. This land is the best of soft.

\$2,000-\$500 down, 140-acre farm, miles from Remington, Ind.; 80 acres under fence and ilow; 15 acres to timber, barns, cribs, etc.; 50 miles from Cheago, Would take ecttage and lot. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

179 Madison-et.

179 Madison-et.

179 Madison-et.

179 Madison-et.

170 Ma

washington-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Sanaamon-st., near van Buren-13 rooms: all modern improvements; bargain.

A central business block, cheap.
An elegant residence, with large grounds, in one of our most beautiful auburbs.
Several very desirable residences in every portion of the city very caeau.

E. R. HOKD & CO...

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE house No. 833 indians-av. (do 66 feet front), built by N. S. Bouton: has hard woog finish, is heated by steam, and in good order.

Also the deable brick house 644 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 90 feet front; house heated by steam, and in good order.

A. J. AVERELL,
127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—LOT ON ILLINOIS-ST., between Dearborn-av. and North State-st.
Lots on Greenwood and woodlawn-avs., between Forty-seventh-sts. Apply to the owner, it. M. THOMPSON, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 116 AND 118 SOUTH fortable home; call and see it before buying elewiners. T. B. BoyDo, Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, GOOD HOUSE, AND Corchard, one and shalf mires from relirond, school house of control of the state of the stat Reinfrour & CD., wi Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—GENTLEMAN'S
residence, with acre of iand, in Davenport, ia; also half section of choice land in Nebraska. Titles perfect: no inculmiprance. Place in or near Chicago, with few acres, wanted. Would assume small lucumbrance. Address O. LiPPINCOTT, 79 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE-FOR CASH-A FARM OF SO ACRES.
20 mRes from Kenkuk, Ia., improved, at \$15 per acre. J. D. CUKTIS, No. 180 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE-SO ACRES ON RAILKOAD, 69 MILES Only, for \$1,500; no better land in Illinois; \$150 cown; nothing more for two years, then 1, 2 and 3 years. Room 14, 202 LaSalic-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-DESIRABLE 10WA and Kansas farms for cash or improved city property. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington.

LYOE SALE-OR EXCHANGE-DESIRABLE 10WA AND ACRES OF CHOICE TIMBER

FOR SALE-200 ACRES OF CHOICE TIMBER and in Crawford County. Ind., at \$5 per acre. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Resper Block. FOR SALE-FOUR STONE FRONT HOUSES, CEN-rally located, well rented: will make it an object as an investment. Address F 43. Tribune office. FOR SALE-LARCE HOUSE AND LOT. NO. 226 West Olifo-st, very cheap; will pay over 12 per rent on price asked. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 scaper Block. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-AT ENGLEWCOD 7 OR s-ROOM house and lot in good location. State location, state of lot, when possession may be had, and lowest price, full amount to be paid in cash. S 92, Tribune. WANTED-A LOT 50 FEET FRONT, BETWEEN Fifty-first and Fitty-third-six, west of Wentworth-at, and least of obstewart-av; must be cheap. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 20. worth-ar. andleast of of stewart-av.; must be cheap. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 20.

WANTED-I WISH TO PURCHASE A GOOD house and lot well located on South or West side. Will make liberal cash payment. Must be a bargain. T2s. Tribunc office.

WANTED-LOT FROM VAN BUREN-ST. TO TWEITH-St., and from Clark-st. to State-st., also want brick house, two stories, on North Side. Address T3s. Tribune office.

WANTED-RESIDENCE WORTH ABOUT \$8,000 want brick house, two stories, on North Side. Address T3s. Tribune office.

WANTED-RESIDENCE WORTH ABOUT \$8,000 house; will give good trade. B. L. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-CLEAR LOTS OR WILD LAND FOR in beautiful saburb. S6. Tribune office.

WANTED-CLEAR LOTS OR WILD LAND FOR in beautiful suburban town, within 8 miles of city; will pay \$1,200 to \$1,500. Address \$73, Tribune.

WANTED-BOULEVARD AND SOUTH PARK property, and acres in hyde Park or near the city. Will pay all cash, If uccessary. V3s, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY-STORE OR BUSINESS block worth side, to move. Apply to LOVEJOY & WATKINS Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 211 West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO BUY-STORE OR BUSINESS block worth \$100,000 and under; cash on band, but no time to notice lanewers unless price and locality are stated, if mortgaged, can is the taken up? Address, confidentially, V37, Tribune office.

WANTED-FOR CASH CUSTOMESS—HOUSES WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMESS—HOUSES and lots in West Division at \$1,500,05 25.500.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A COTTAGE AND LOT SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st. and east of Clark; will pay \$1,200 cash. Address W 11, Tribune office. \$1,200 cash. Address W 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE SEVERAL INQUIRIES FOR \$5,000 to \$5,000 houses in good neighborhoods, from parties offering to buy for money. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington \$6.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOUSE, WELL LOCATED. I have an inquiry for a good place. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIOUSES.

TO RENT-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, NORTH-east corner Washlugton and Haisted-sts.: Houses-28% & Orth Pooris. \$33:: 19 Aorth Pooris-st., \$30: 400 West Haylors. \$33:: 19 Aorth Pooris-st., \$30: 500 Park-at. \$32. \$40 West August & Santa & Santa & Santa & Santa West Congress-st., 71 (alas. 30) West Adams at. \$17. West Congress-st., 700 West Washington-st., 45 North Rucker-st., and others. TO RENT-250 AND 202 WEST WASHINGTON-st., 28 rooms suitable for a first-class boarding-house; only \$100 per month for both; all improve-ments. house; only \$100 per month, to comply \$25 per ments.

Two floors of \$41 West Monroe st., only \$25 per month; and will sell \$200 worth of carpets, etc., for \$65. D. P. NEWELL, 187 West Madison st. TO RENT-A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, cheap, either in exchange for board or without board. 120 North Sheldon-st. To RENT-702 WEST MADISON-ST.-FIRST-class 10-room cottage; gas and fixtures; \$20 per month. Apply at 692 West Madison-st. month. Ayrly at 692 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES NOS. 419 AND 421 WEST RANdolph-st.; newly repaired; all modern conveniences; possession at once; \$35. T. LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, in perfect order, all modern conveniences, on Laflin-st., \$18. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 35. ROOM 95.

TO RENT-635 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement brick house, in good condition.
GEOR #E MILLS ROGERS, 81 Clark-st., Room 32. GEORGE MILLS ROGERS, SI Clark-st., Room 32.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY brick houses, 42s Irving-place and 13 Fillmore-st.; \$5 and \$7 respectively, second and first floors 10 Harvard-st. \$12, two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 355 Western-ay.

To RENT-TWO-STORX AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 695 West Jackson-st.; will rent furnished or without until May 1. POIWIN & CORBY, 52 Weshington-st.

or without until May 1. POTWIN & CORBY, 92
Weshington-14.

TO PENT-TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS. CHEAP TO
right party; reference required. Inquire at 242
South Green-st.

TO RENT-BY H. C. MOREY, 95. CLARK-ST; 91
Winchester-av, brick; 16 Holbrook (Taylor) st., near
Western-sy, 1021 Yan Buren-st., heat cottage 6 rooms,
88; 848 North Robey-st.

TO RENT-ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN THE
family, a fine house on Michigan-av, between
van Buren and Twelfth-st., completely furnished for
housekeeping; possession given at once; rent very reasonable to responsible party without children. Address
H., 13 Wabash-av,
TO RENT-NO. 838 WABASH-AV, WITH STONEfront; only \$15 per month until May, \$20 after.
JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

TO RENT--90 MICHIGAN-AV., CHEAP UNTIL
May 1; good barn; corner house.
Douglas-av., No. 19, two-story and basement.
E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

Navi : 200 dorn; corer house.

Douglas-av. No. 19, two-story and basement.

E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-UNTIL MAY 1, A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 rooms, two blocks from Twenty-second-st. depot; rent \$53, to responsible party only. Address T 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT-NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE. av., near Thirty-sinth-ss.: sil modern improvements: bara, etc.: \$50 per month. GEORGE A. SPRINGER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE. av., near Thirty-sinth-ss.: sil modern improvements: bara, etc.: \$50 per month. GEORGE A. SPRINGER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-al. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park, all conveniences, good neighborhood, 5:0 per month till May, low siterward, C. S. WALLER, 48-Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-NESHBALE 3-STORY MARBLE-front residence near corner of Indians and Rush-sis. S. Hr KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A 3-STORY and basement brick, south front, modern improvements, \$25; a flat of six rooms, lower floor of brick dwelling, bath, closet, etc., \$10; near cars. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A 3-STORY marba-front dwelling of ten rooms at 349 East 4ndians-st., all modern improvements, for \$40. Apoly to D. HORTON, Room Il Reaper Block.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND MIDDLE FLOOR OF new brick building 126 Eric-st. Inquire 124 Eric. TO RENT-BO DEARBORN-AV. A HANDSOMELY-furnished front suite, with all modern improve-ments; also, back parior, with closet; also, extension room on parior floor, unturnished, except carpets and curtains; has mantel, grate, hot and cold water, and closet.

Coretains; has manter, grate, not and cold water, and closet.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-HOUSES-By E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 134 Lasalie-st., corner of Madison: 264 4 shiand-av., stone front, 14 rooms, gas fixtures. 64 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms, 525.

138 Ashiand-av., near Monroe-st., stone front, 14 rooms, barn, de.

310 Chicaco-av., near State-st., 3-story stone front, finest location in the city, only \$50 per month.

231 Fremont-st., 2-story prick whelling & rooms, \$20. 4 and 6 Vincennes-place, 2-story bricks, 10 rooms. 21 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; furnace, hot and cold water.

All tenants holding leases from this office expiring France, hot and cold water.
All tends a boiding leases from this office expiring day 1, 1870, and who desire to retain possession of the day 1, 1870, and who desire to retain possession of the time permises for another year, will please call at once.

A. CUMMINOS CO., 134 LaSallest,, corner Madison.
TO RENT-350 MICHIGAN-AV.. 3-STORY AND

Dullding stuated near corner Wabasn-av. and Lake-sta, la well supplied with light. A spiendid block for windesale business. Rent low. GRIFFIX & DWIGHT, A basement, 10 rootinge: 240 Lake street, store and 6 room tenement: 2 to 5 room tenements North Side.

A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN DESIR-able locations at resonable rental; also, suites of rooms for housekeeping. FARRINGTON & HACK-NEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED HOUSE OF 14 rooms to a good reliable party, no children: must give reference and security: have eight good paying boarders who will remain if it suits. T 13, Tribune. To RENT-FARM, 12 MILES FROM COURT-House, 100 acres grass; 20 acres plow-land; good house, C. W. DEAN, 69 Market-st.

TO RENT-TONG. 2 Washington-st.

TO RENT-A SMALL SUBURBAN FARM, CLOSE to railrosa; good house, barn, orchard; suitable for dairy or vegetables. 887, Tribune office.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK house in Hyde Park; only \$15 per month if good party. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

West Side.
TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX FINE ROOMS AND closets 275 Western-av, south; half block from Yan Buren-st. cars; ground floor.

TO RENT-FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS. NO. 250 Thirty-first-st. F. W. SPRINGER, 132 LaSalle.st. North Side.
TO RENT-TWO FLATS OF FIVE ROOMS EACH On Chestnut-st., near Cass, 28 and \$12 per month.
E. S. DEEYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-635 WABASH-AV.—SINGLE FURNISH-ed room, \$6 per month; private family.

TO RENT-ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, near business. A. D. HYDE. 126 Dearborn.

TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM AT 34 DEAR-born-st. Apply at Room 4 in the building. 1 one back room unfurnished. 837 Wabash-ay.
TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN. WE have a first-class room on main floor; also a few other desirable rooms to parties willing to pay for good accommodations.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and fire, from \$2 to \$5 per week. Apply at Room 3, 47 LaSalle-at.
TO RENT—ROOMS CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, or janitor.
TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; SUITE with east and south front, square room; nice hall bedroom, only \$1.25 per week. 253 Madison-sts., corner Sangamon.

ner sangamon.

TO RENT-89 FOREST-AV., THREE VERY pleasant rooms, with alcove, furnished for house keeping, near Prairie-av, and Thirty-second-sta.; references. TO RENT-ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., NICKLY FUR-une office. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BED-room in Aldine Square; good table within a few doors. Address V 28, Tribune office. TO REXT-278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, single or en suite. No house-keeping. TO RENT-18 ELDEIDGE-COURT-A SUITE OF front rooms, without board.

TO RENT-VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms. Apply at Room 16, 46 and 48 Clark-st., adjoining Sherman House. TO RENT-17 EAST HARRISON-ST.-NICELY furnished rooms. TO RENT - TO GENTLEMEN - SECOND-STORY front room; excellent board next door. No. 472 Wabash-av. TO RENT-551 WABASH-AV., DESIRABLE WELL-furnished front rooms at moderate rates. A at 80 Randoiparet., Room 28.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP
to permanent tenants: 50 cents to \$1 per day. 193
East Washington-st., Room 21.
TO RENT-LARGE SOUTH ROOM, WITH INDEpendent entrance, well furnished, small range,
complete for light housekeeping; private family. 6:9
West Side.

TO RENT-ROOMS IN THE BEST LOCATIONS
on the West Side, furnished or unfurnished, en
suite or single, to reliable people only. No charpe to
tenants.

tenants.

BOOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOKS, WELL TAKEN Care of, only \$1 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st. TO RENT-A PARLOR FLOOR, 219 WAKREN-AV., TO RENT\_ROOMS.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK FARLOR, SOUTH
suite, with use of front parlor and plane if desired.
624 West Adams-st. TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen. 37

North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen. 37

North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor; grate fire. Apply at 153 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A SUITZ OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, with the comports of a home; bath, hot and cold water, &c. 409 Fulton-st. TO RENT-SIX KOOMS AT 2) PIERCE-ST.

TO RENT-ROOMS IN THE BEST LOCATIONS
on the North Side, furnished or unfurnished, en
suite and single, to reliable people only. No charge to
tenants.
ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE,
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM A TRIBUNE BUILDING.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO NICE FRONT rooms, furnished; terms reasonable. Apply at 183 Superior-at., near lassalle.

TO RENT—SOUTH ROOM, HAVING HOT AND cold water and other conveniences, to reliable party, who wishes to make a home in a quiet family. Possession gleen from 8th to 12th February. Location central. Address S.st, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PHYATE RESIDENCE ON DEARBORN-WILLIAM CONTROL OF THE STORM OF

TO RENT-FIVE ROOMS IN DRICK BUILDING
conner of Seigwick and Centre-st., \$12 per month.
E. S. Dikkyelt & CO., 36 Dearoom-st.

TO RENT-27 EAST INDIANA-ST., NICELY
I furnished rooms, large and small: first-class locality; terms reasonable; gas and furnace heat if desired.

Miscellancous.

TO RENT-ROOMS AND APARTMENTS-BY E. A.
UUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lassilie-st., corner Madison:
243 State-st., eccoud floor, large pleasant rooms,
45 and 47 Indra-v., one suite, three rooms, \$8.
411 and 413 state-st., suites of two and three rooms,
1834 Wanash-av., ones utites three rooms, angle
5 rooms \$13 and \$15.
507 to 515 West Madison-st., very flore rooms, single
or en suite of four rooms.
750 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, in marblefront, saite of four rooms.
750 West Madison-st., two front rooms, closets, \$7.
194 Milwanker-av., stone-front, second floor, six
rooms, \$16.
757 to 750 West Madison-st., stone front, corner Lincoin, very pleusant flats of 7 rooms cach, bath, etc.
All tennants holding leases from this office expiring
May 1, 1870, and who desire to reach, bath, etc.
All tennants holding leases from this office expiring
May 1, 1870, and who desire to reach, bath, etc.
Madison-st. corner Will please call at-once.
L. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lassile.st., corner
Madison-

Stores

TO RENT-STORES, BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison; 233 South Water-st., large store, fine location for commission house.
234 and 236 LaSalle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, two good Stores. two good store, near Van Buren-st., brick store. \$15.

47 Third-av., near Van Buren-st., brick store. \$15.

88 West Washingtou-st., brick store, very cheap.

103 North Haisted st., good store very reasonable.

387% West Lake-st., store near Elizaocth-st., cheap.

741 West Madison-st., corner Lincoin, elegant store
in marble front block.

68 West Lake-st., near Clinton, with rooms above.

All tenants holding leases from this office expiring

May 1, 1879, and who wish to retain possession of the

same premises for another year, will please call at once.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Laballe-st., corner

Madison.

same premises for another year, will please call atonce.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lasalle-st., corner Madison.
TO RENT-STORE NO. 29 EAST WASHINGTONst.f. fine, new, and very light room.
Store No. 70 State-st., from 1st May.
Stores Nos. 112, 114, and 116 Lake-st., 56 feet front by 140 feet deep, five stories and hasement. Will be rented entire from 1st May next, or will be divided so as to make 28-foot stores.

Room 17 Fortiand Block.

TO RENT-A DESIRABLY LOCATED STORE, IN a live business city near Chicago. Address M, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORE 120 AND 122 FRANKLIN-ST., near Madison, with water elevator from May 1; also, store 126 Franklin-st., three doors from Madison, with water elevator, from Feb. 1. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 165 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND TENEMENT, NORTHEAST corner of Robey and Walnut-sts. GEO. D. PEASE, 1000m 4, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE, 88 AND 70 WABASH-AV., front Wabash-av. and Dearborn Park, 48x180, WM. H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT-211 STATE-ST., FOUR STORIES AND basement; Wabash-av., near Monroe-st., fine store and basement; 80 Madison-st., market, with fixtures complete. 815 per mouth. D. W. STORIES, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT-TWO STORES UNDER THE CLAREN-do not be best location on the North Side. THOMPSON & STEELE, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ENTIRE BUILDING 46 LAKE-ST., AND stores, basements, offices, and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM Mc. NEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, COR, MAR-laso, 24 floor, 198 East Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, COR, MAR-laso, 26 floor, 198 East Madison-st. PotWin & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

A dolph and Madison sis., a second floor, well lighted, sulfable for light wholesale business. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 179 West Washington st. O RENT-DESIMABLE STORES-NO. 158 CLARK-1 st.: also the 4-story buildings Nos. 1274 and 276 Madison-st., together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st. West Washington-st.

TO BENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED OFFICES, formerly occupied by Jordan & Fisher, 136 Washington-se., very low; furniture and carpets can be bought very cheap; possession given at once. Inquire of MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st. of MEAD & COR, 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT OFFICE UNDER TREmost House, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.
No. 39 Dearborn-st.
Store Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
WILLIAM H. WOOD, 31 Dearboan-st.

TO RENT-LAKGE LIGHT SUITE OFFICE ROOMS. second floor, over Callaghan's law-book store, 161 South Clark-st. Apply at Room 5.

TO RENT-HALF OF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM,
Cheap to good party; nice light and best location in
City, and the state of the control o TO RENT-CENTRAL DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR physician or dentist; furniture, etc., for sale; furnished office to dentist, cheap. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. TO RENT-FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping, 2 fine front rooms, with closets, on second-floor, and 2 same on third-floor of 244 wabash-ay.

TO RENT-A DOCK, 410x50. ON SOUTH BRANCK.
at C., A & St. L. R. Bridge. Apply at 771
Archer-av.

Miscellameous.

TO RENT-FARMS OF 40 TO 160 ACRES AT HINSdale, 16 miles from Chicago, just right for dairy
business, \$2 to \$3 per acre. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-ROOMS IN THE BEST LOCATIONS on the South Side, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, to reliable people only. No charge to tenants.

ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

TO RENT-FARMS OF 40 TO 160 ACRES AT HINS-business, \$2 to \$3 per acre. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dear-born-st.

TO RENT-FOWER WITH ROOM. 118 EAST Quincy-st., near LaSsile.

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TO RENT-FOWER WITH ROOM. 118 EAST Quincy-st., near LaSsile.

TO RENT-FOWER WITH ROOM. 118 EAST Quincy-st., near LaSsile.

and 320 South Clinton-st., with power. Inquire at engine-rooms. J. H. GRAHAM, Agent.

TO RENT-CHEAP, LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHT-ed. with power; suitable for manufacturing, or any pusiness requiring power, 63 and 63 South Canal-st. Apply to D. W. POTTER, Room 8, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-57 AND 56 WEST WATER-ST., BE-tween Madison and Washington, new building, rooms for manufacturing purposes, with or without power, \$10 and upward. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalte-st., corner Madison.

WANTED TO RENT-ROOMS-PRIVATE FAMI-lies willing to accommodate an unexceptionable roomer or boarder, but who do not care to advertise the fact, will find it to their interest to call on us. We deal with reliable people only. We do not employ canvassers, but will call when requested. ROOM-RENT-ING AND BOAMDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a furnished or partly furnished house for board of owner, with privilege of taking a few boarders. Address W so, Iribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A SMALL FAMILY, 8 Tooms on South Side, completely furnished for boasekeeping. Rent must not exceed \$15. W 26, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on North Side, by a responsible party. Address W 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEAP—A COTTAGE OF five or six rooms, in good order, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sis, and east of State-st.; prompt pay. Address T. 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE OR six rooms in good locality; reat must be low, to a prompt-paying tenant; reference furnished, if necessary, T. 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISH-droom, without board, in a quitet family; west Side preferred; answer immediately. T. 37, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PARTY ABOUT TO commence business, 400 to 600 feet of dock on the South Branch of Chicago River, with improvements suitable for a first-class lumber-yard. T. 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLE in Lake View or vicinity. S & Tribane office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, FURhished room, with or without board, within easy
waiking distance from State and Madison-sts.; private
family preferred: terms must be reasonable; unexceptionable references. Address S S. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUIT THREE NICE ROOMS
partly or wholly furnished; good location; modern improvements; near good boarding places. L. H.
TURNER, 70 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.
2 or 3 furnished or partially furnished rooms, not
above Oak-st. or west of Lassile, on North Side. References given and required. Address, stating prices and
location, A N. E., Grand Facific Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—BENT—BENTLEMAN DESIRES

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to rent a nice furnished room on West Side, near Jefferson Park. Address, giving location and terms, T 4. Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE. COT-tage, or flat in a good neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished. Address T 10, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-SEVERAL STORES WITH or without lofts. O where please cail or send de-scription. D. W. STORIES, 54 Washington se. Room 15.

ANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL STORES WITH or without lotts. Owners please call or send description. D. W.STORES, 94 Washington st. Room 15.

WANTED—TO RENT—TEN ACRES OF LESS OF land, with house, near Chicago. For further particulars address C.2MLLER, 163 Kossuth-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL ROOM, WITH use of steam power, centrally located; rent must be moderate. Address T1, Tribune office:

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND rooms—We have a large number of applicants for houses and rooms. We will furnish you with a good tenant, and collect the rents, or no charge. LOVE-JOY & WATKINS, Ecal-Estate and House-Renting Agency, 221 West Madison—st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED OR WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED OR WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ARRANGED with all modern conveniences for two small families; state location and price. T 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS FOR good tenants; possession in February and March; have a large list of applicants; will furnish good tenants and collect rents at reasonable rates. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, northeast corner Washington and Halsted—State—Ore allegal washed.

E DWIGHT, northeast corser Washington and Halsacd-sts.

WANTED-TO RENT-WE WANT FOR AN Eastern firm a large retail store on State, Wabash, or Madison at. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, northeast corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE WITH LOFTS OF an entire building, on State or Clark-sts., between Lake and Mource. W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE FURNISHED FOOM, north or northwestern part of city, in a repectable house, at reasonable rates. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM, WITH PRIVATE bath, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, in good locality: good price paid for first-class accommodations. W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM, with PRIVATE bath, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, in good locality: good price paid for first-class accommodations. W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-RUNNISHED ROOM ON South 81de by two young gents: fire evenings: state terms. which must be low. W 7, Tribune office. W ANTED-TO RENT-BY A LADY, A FURneighborhood must be quiet, and price moderate. Address V 44, Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED cottage or house of six or seven rooms, with

W. ANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED cottage or house of six or seven rooms, with modern improvements, on North Side, south of North-six, and east of Wells-st. Address V 28, Tribune office.

W. ANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL NICELY-FUR-nished house suitable for two; must be on North or West Side. Address, giving full particulars, S 78, Tribune office.

W. ANTED-TO RENT-ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and lady; board for lady only; North or West Side preferred. Address S 78, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR AIEMBERS OF MASONIC OR AS traveling salesmen; special goods to be sold, wholesale and retail; a business well worth investigating. 1921 LaLalle-st., Room 42. 192 LaLalie-st., Room 42.

A RAILROAD MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED IN the Northwest, would like to Invest \$1,000 or more in some good-paying business located in Chicago. V 29, Tribune office. A FIRST-CLASS MAN CAN IMMEDIATELY SEcurity of the a half (senior) interest in the finest office business in Chicago or claewhere; receipts daily; about \$1,000 required. Address TI7, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO ESTABLISH A PERMANANCE TO HANCE TO ESTABLISH A PERMANANCE TO E

signed to reliable, energetic men. MOSES WARRES, 108 State-st.

A VERY VALUABLE CANADIAN PATENT FOR sale; requires \$2,000. Address Z 56, Tribuae.

A PARTY WITH \$400 CASH CAN PURCHASE the right of this Sife of a new patented article. Will sell fast. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

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SEAL SACQUES AND TRIMMINGS AT A SACRIFICE.
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Horse, buggy, and harness; rig must be cheap and first-class. Apply at MITCHELLS, 838 West Lake. and first-class. Apply at MITCHELL'S, 838 West Lake.

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4: Major Block every day this week to give full particulars, terms, etc.

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7 Cheap: One boiler, 20-horse; 1 3-horse; 3 lightning
drills; 1 cxhaust neater; round and square stanks; large
and small pulleys; round and square stanks; large
and find to the scond-hand wood-working
machinery, cheap. CHICAGO STEAM-ENGINR,
WORKS, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sta.

DRINTERS' SUPPLIES — NEW AND SECONDhand job-preases and paper-cutters bought, soid or
exchanged; agents for the National Monitor FrintingPress and Mational Faper-Cutter; Call and see us.
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WANTED — SECOND-HAND STILES POWER press. Address W 34, Tribune office.

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The Brilliant "Cuss" the Idol of the Men and Women Alike.

Him Under a Big Monu-Returning Prosperity-Temperance Re-

vival Work-Concert Sa-

loons.

A Wheat-Deal Suit-Society Notes-Recent Weddings-Personal

and General.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MILWADEEE, Jan. 25.—The Senatorial contes in the Legislature absorbed the attention of the people of this city the present week, to the ex-clusion of every other topic. In business circles, at church gatherings, around the domestic arth, and as a matter of course in saloons nothing else was thought of or talked about. The newspaper man, and the politician who made any pretensions to a knowledge of the situation at Madison, was doomed to lose at least from one to two hours of valuable time each day in rering all manner of questions, put to him by people of all ages and classes, without dis inction as to social standing or party predile tions. And now that the contest is ended, it need no longer be maintained a secret that at ast four-fifths of the voting population of Milwaukee favored the election of Mr. Carpenter. As for the ladies, they favored him to a ma It is, indeed, strange what a strong hold Mr. Carpenter, with all of his frailties, has ob-I upon the good people of this They admire him for his ence rather than for any high moral qualities he may possess. In their admiration of this grift they lose sight of all else. In short, he is their idol, and they will worship at his airar as long as he lives. Then, too, when he shall have passed the portals of death, it is fair to presume that a monument will be erected to his memory exceeding in magnificent propor-tions anything of the kind yet attempted in this section of country. So much for a fine voice and brilliant delivery; so much for hero-

RETURNING PROSPERITY. To change the subject and turn abruptly from politics to business, the announcement of the lease of the Minerva Furnace by the North Branch Rolling-Mill Company, of Chicago, is received with expressions of pleasure on all hands. Business men accept the fact as an indi-cation of a general revival in all branches of trade and commerce, for they remember tha when the great financial crash of 1873 came the fron industry was the first to suffer prostration. Now, they argue, that as the demand for iron causes one after another of the blast furnaces and rolling-mills that have remained idle for years to be put in operation once more, a general business revival is at hand. The announcement has greatly strengthened confilence in the future already, and the restoration of confidence means a great deal in such times, iness-men and the laboring classes have experienced during the past few years. The leading machine-shops and iron-manufacturing stablishments of Milwaukee have been crowded with orders, to the extent that night work was rendered pecessary, night work was rendered becessary, for fully one year now, but it is extremely doubtful whether any of them have made money. Their products have been sent to nearly every portion of the Union, in large quantities, but the work has been done at a margin that harely paid interest and taxes on the capital invested. This in due to competition, and the competition is due to the fact that many establishments at other points have yet to be crowded to their full working capacity. Wages rule low, as a matter of course. If it were not for this fact, the work could not be turned out as cheaply as it is. But low wages and steady employment are more remunerative in the end to the ment are more remunerative in the end to the mechanic and artisan than high wages and only partial employment.

Yet, while our people have this bright picture

Yet, while our people have this bright picture of future prosperity presented to them, there of future prosperity presented to them, there remains the dark side still to be gazed at. Many business houses, both here and in the interior, have been tottering on the verge of bank-raptcy for months, with no prospect of recovering their equilibrium. Some of these go by the board daily, and ere the spring has passed and summer dawned most of them will have followed. These failures will cripple business men elsewhere, and affect certain classes of labor to the extent of carrying misery into every household that has not yet felt the pangs of poverty. But let us hope that these are the closing days of the evil period that settled down upon this country in the dark days of 1873, and that the days to follow are filled with prosperity to all.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL WORK. the numerous announcements of meetings and the vast amount of newspaper writing that is being done may be accepted as criterions, the temperance revival work in this city is making satisfactory progress. But reason exists to doubt that such s really the case. Few people are aware of the fact, perhaps, that nearly all of the glowing accounts of meetings held emanate from the pens of the "workers" themselves, and that little of this class of writing is left to be done by the reporters. Go into any of the editorial rooms of the morning papers at 10 o'clock at night, and you will find from one to three temperance adcates boring the hard-worked reporters with the reading of accounts of meetings. It is not sufficient that the columns of the papers should be crammed with this of slush, but they must needs read them over to the pencil-swingers them-selves before submitting them to the tender mercies of the imanaging editor. Go into the room of the city editor of an evening paper at 10 o'clock in the morning and you will find the ranters there, attempting repetitions of the previous night's performances. What is true of one day may be accepted as true of each day in he week. The apparently tireless bores are ver present, and ever dreaded. It is not the ntention of the writer to throw cold water upon mee has demonstrated to him that a number of he temperance apostles who make the rounds annually are governed by a sheere desire to earn a good living with the expenditure of as little boor as possible. Such people hold themselves strictly to the rostrum, and attempt te make converts by picturing to their hearers make converts by picturing to their hearers frightful examples of addiction to intemperance. They are never guilty of prosecuting any quiet work of reformation. There is neither glory nor gain in such a course of practice; hence it is shunned. In confirmation of this assertion an instance may be cited. During a visit of one of these so-called temperance apostles to the office of an evening paper, one day this week, a reporter ventured to suggest that quiet work would prove far more effective in the end than speeches from the rostrum; that there were heads of families in the city whose addiction to the allurements of the the cnd than speeches from the rostrum; that there were heads of families in the city whose addiction to the allurements of the intoxicating cup kept them from going home for weeks at a time; that such men could not be converted by the "fright-example" plan, but might easily be reached and convinced of the error of their was through a gradual approach from another and more quiet direction. The advocate admitted the force of the suggestion; said he had always been willing to perform such service, and, if names were furnished him, would proceed at once to try his hand at persuasive eloquence upon the parties in person, either at their homes or places of business. The re-orter suggested that a call upon Chief-of-Police Kennedy would insure him the names of at least half a dozen men who needed to be brought under control, for the benefit of their wives and little ones. The apostle promised to call at the police headquarters, as directed. Now mark how he went to work, quietly. At the very next temperance meeting addressed by him he stated that the reporter of an evening paper had suggested a visit to the police station for the purpose of prosecuting the work of conversion; that he considered the suggestion a good one, and, after having visited the Police Station, he

would also visit the House of Correc-tion. Thus even this much could not be undertaken without announcement of the fact from the rostrum. Well, the apostle, true to from the rostrum. Weil, the apostle, true to his promise, called at the police station and asked the Chief of Police, not to give him the names of erring citizens whom he might visit and take in hand, but whether there were any prisoners under confinement whom he could address. Being told that there were none, he wished the reporter to be informed of his visit and left, saying that he intended to call at the House of Correction on the morrow. This is a specimen of the average itinerant temperance apostle of the day. It might be deemed severe and unwarranted to call him an impostor; but

apostle of the day. It might be deemed severe and unwarranted to call him an impostor; but his sincerity may be doubted.

There are others in the ranks who can be dealt with just as severely. Those, for instance, who reform once a year, and that during the winter months, and begin making "frightful examples" of themselves almost as soon as the revival season closes. Such people we have among us; hence mention of the fact. Then there are others—women—who leave their little ones at home without any one to look after or care for them in order to gratify a morbid craving They Will Admire Him Living, and, Dead, Plant hem in order to gratify a morbid to figure in print as active workers in the cause of temperance reform. And while they are so engaged their neighbors have good reason to complain of the cruel neglect to which the little ones at home are subjected. But this latter fact is not likely to get into print, while their reason contains will be connection with their names certainly will in connection with the good work. Mention is made of this fact also, because of the presence of "frightful ex-amples" in our midst; but, thank Heaven, they

In what has been stated here, the writer must form. On the contrary, he is anxious to see the good work go on. Yet at the same time duty compels him to enter a solemn protest against shams and humbugs.

THE CONCERT-SALOON NUISANCE. THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last made announ ent of the fact that Acting-Mayor Harrison C. Hobart had directed the Chief of Police to suppress all concerts in connection with saloons. The proprietors were duly notified. A large number submitted quietly to the edict, but others denounced the act as tyrannical usurpation of power, which they should oppose, even at the hazard of being carried before a legal tribunal. They kept their word, too, and ran their concerts as usual. The police took the names of the parties, and handed them to their Chief. On Monday evening Mr. Hobart visited police headquarters for the purpose of learning the extent of obedience to the order; whereupon the Chief quietly called off the names of those who refused to comply. "I wish you would notify each one of these parties to-morrow," said the acting Mayor, "that I am determined to suppress saloon concerts, and that unless they obey the order I shall revoke the licenses in each and erry instance of non-compliance. They must understand that I mean pusiness. The conclusion to order the suppression of the concert-saloon nuisance has no een reached without mature deliberation; it is not an act in haste to be repented at leisure and I am determined upon its rigid en-forcement." There the matter rests for the present. The compliance, since the repetition of the order, has been quite gen-

rai. But there are exceptions where the saloon-keepers refuse to be "bulldozed," as they term it. With these nothing has yet been done, and in all probability no action will be taken until the Common Council has had an opportunity to discover of the ordinary providing for the document. dispose of the ordinance providing for the clos-ing of all saloons at midnight. In case the latter is passed, it will be rigidly enforced, as in other larger cities, together with this pending order against concerts.

A WHEAT-DEAL SUIT. A suit for the recovery of money, which promises to attract a great deal of attention in the business community, has been commenced in the Circuit Court by W. P. McLaren & Co. commission merchants, against Jeff C. McKenney. the present District Attorney of the county. The complaint avers that the defendant was unfortunate in wheat-deals made during July, 1878, and is indebted to them for unsettled balances in the sum of \$1,322.50. The account of the firm with the defendant accompanies the complaint, showing that McKenney was at one time fully \$4,000 ahead on his transactions, but subsequently lost all this and enough more to leave him indebted in the sum enough more to leave him indebted in the sum-named. The answer filed by Mr. McKenney re-cites that instead of being indebted to McLaren & Co. to the extent of \$1,300, he owes the firm only \$900; the difference being due to an error of \$400. To offset this sum of \$900, he asserts' that the firm owe him \$2,000 on a Chicago wheat-deal during April and May. 1877. Then, as the market was hable to realize for him anywhere from \$10,-000 to \$20,000, the grain men 'kicked'' on the ground that he had made altogether to ogood a nd that he had made altogether too good a Mr. McKenney's account with Mc-Laren & Co. is appended, to show that in about a two weeks' deal he won and received nearly \$4,000. The trial of this suit will bring to light he many ups and downs of wheat speculation It will show how men who are enriched one day may find themselves impoverished the next. Also, that the whole business is not a whit better than to sit down at a faro-table and be money on cards. The interest is likely to be come general before a result can be reached.

SPORTING EVENTS. The Milwaukee curlers played a match with the curlers of Portage City at the latter place on Thursday, and won a handsome victory The score stood:

Milwankee. Portage Total score ... Yesterday the Poynette Club was beaten by the Milwaukeeans, the score standing:

The members of the Rifle Club practiced over their 200-yard range yesterday afternoon, and made the following scores out of a possible seventy-five in fifteen shots each:

During the coming week, perhaps on Thursday, the Kinnickinnick Gun Club will have nother pigeon and glass-ball shoot at the South Side Driving-Park.

Side Driving-Park.

Base-ball natters are not talked about here-away now. Manager Rogers managed to run the sport into the ground so handsomely last season that resurrection seems well-nigh impos-

AMUSEMENTS.

This week the boards at the Opera-House have been occupied by the Kiralfy Brothers' Black-Crook" troupe. The season has been a rofitable one to the Company, which must be regarded as very flattering, in view of the lack f patronage experienced by first-class theatrical companies for two weeks previous. Next week, theatre-goers will be permitted to enjoy the rest they entered upon several weeks since without interruption of any kind.

This evening the Thespians, an amateur framatic combination, are to perform "The Idiot Witness" and "The Irish Tiger" at Puddler's Hall, Bay View.
To-morrow Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will lect-

ure in the Sunday-Lecture Society Course at he Academy of Music on "The Problems of the New West."

The veteran Milwaukee Musical Society will give their, 260th concert on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music with an attract ve programme.

A number of charitable and church benefit entertainments are arranged for next week. These will fill the void occasioned by the non-appearance of any regularly-organized combination at the Opera-House.

SOCIETY GOSSIP. On Monday evening Mrs. Carlton Holland gave an elegant coffee to sixty lady friends, at

her residence, No. 535 Cass street. Mrs. H. H. Camp gave a young people's party at her residence, No. 219 Tenth street, on Tues day evening.

The Young Ladies' Society of Calvary Presbyterian Church gave a sociable in the church parlors on Tuesday evening, which was attended

by 200 ladies and gentlemen.
On Tuesday evening, also, Mrs. P. W. Mills gave a very pleasant entertainment at her resibered fifty.

at the residence of Mrs. C. K. Watkins, No. 449
Marshall street, on Thursday evening.
Mrs. G. W. Hazelton, on Thursday evening
also, entertained a party of young people numbering fifty at her residence, No. 202 Division

street.

Mrs. W. G. Fitch gave a card party at her residence, No. 9 Waverly place, on Thursday evening. The guests numbered sixty.

Last evening Mrs. Thomas E. Balding entertained seventy-five ladies and gentlemen with a coffee at her residence, No. 657 Franklin street.

Mrs. Edward Sanderson gave a very magnificant divers party in honor of Senator-elect Care Mrs. Edward Sanderson gave a very magnificent dinner party in honor of Senator-elect Carpenter last evening at her residence. The company was limited to thirty or thereabouts. Forty young people were handsomely entertained last evening by Mrs. B. W. Felthouser at her residence, No. 490 Marshall street.

Mr. William A. Fisler entertained a select company of friends, last evening also, at No. 114 Prospect street.

Another of the series of Shadow Club sociables occurred last evening at the residence of Mrs. Tooker, on Grand avenue.

On Wednesday evening the ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church gave a dancing party at the residence of George Burnham, Esq., on National avenue, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

The choir of Holy Name Church, Catholic had a pleasant dancing sociable at Bon Accord
Hall, Grand avenue, on Wednesday evening.
The third reception of the Myrtle Club occurred at Bon Accord Hall on Monday evening.
The last party of the South Side Dancing
Club series was given at Kindergarten Hall last Mrs. W. P. McLaren will entertain lady and

Mrs. W. P. McLaten will entertain lady and gentlemen guests, to the number of about forty, this evening at her residence on North Point. This evening the Thalian Club have a sleigh-ride and social dance at Ferny Brae, on the Whitefish Bay road. The members of the Bay View Methodist Epis-odal Church will enjoy a sociable at the church

this evening.

To-night will occur the twenty-fifth anniver-To-night will occur the twenty-nith anniversary ball of Robert Blum Lodge, Sons of Hermann, at Liederkranz Hall, and the first anniversary ball of Schiller Lodge, No. 3. Knights of Pythias, at the South Side Turner-Hall.

A grand masquerade party is to be given on the evening of Feb. 8, in connection with the bazar for the benefit of the German and English Arademy.

glish Academy.

The annual masquerade ball of Milwaukee Turnverein is announced for the evening of Feb. 24. On Tuesday evening of next week will occur the sixteenth anniversary festival of the Deutsener Maennerverein at the West Side

Turn-Hal!.

The annual charity ball, a high-toned affair, will be given at the Plankinton House on the evening of Feb. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Severance will give their annual nasquerade party on Tuesday evening of next

week.

The twelfth annual ball of the Hibernian Benevolent Society will take place at the West Side Turn-Hall on Wednesday evening next. WEDDINGS.

Mr. T. H. Hatchard, of this city, and Miss Hattie Simpson, of Appleton, were wedded at the latter place on Wednesday, the Rev. George Vernon officiating. The couple will re-On Sunday last Miss Henrietta Fischel and Morris Benisch, of this city, were formally be-

trothed, according to the Jewish custom. At 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday next the Jewish Temple Emanu-El, on Broadway, will be the scene of a brilliant wedding. The parties who will join their fortunes on that oc casion are Miss Fanny Rindskopf, daughter of Philip Rindskopf, deceased, and step-daughter of Mr. Philip Carand step-daughter of Mr. Philip Carpeles, a gentieman somewhat prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of Milwaukee, and Mr. Samuel Schram, son of the
formerly well-known West Side groceryman, J.
B. Schram. It is expected that the Rev. Dr.
Spitz, until quite recently Kapbi of Temple
Emanu-Et, but now located in St. Louis, will be
here to perform the ceremony. A reception is
to take place after the nuptial rites at the residence of the parents of the bride. No. 1018 dence of the parents of the bride, No. 1018

Wells street. The happy couple will proceed at once to their future home in Galveston, Tex., where Mr. Schram is engaged in the wholesale drygoods business. Extensive preparations are being made for the event, which promises to be a metable one in every respect.

being made for the event, which promises to be a notable one in every respect.

At half-past 7 o'clock in the evening on Wednesday next, Mr. A. F. Hinners, son of the Rev. Peter Hinners, and Miss Ada Dexheimer, daughter of Mr. C. Dexheimer, for the past eighteen years connected with the Post-Office, will be united in marriage by the Rev. F. Rinder at the First M. E. Church (German), correct of Chacteria and Elevanth streets. ner of Chestnut and Eleventh streets. A reception will follow, at half-past 8 o'clock, at the residence of the parents of the bride, No. 750 Jefferson street. The young couple will make a brief wedding trip Southward. Mr. Henry Shanfield, of this city, and Miss Max Landauer, of this city, are to be married at Burlington, Ia., some-time in February. Conroy, Milwaukee's popular caterer, is pre-paring a wedding-feast for the clite of Freeport, Ill., and will proceed to that city one Thursday next to superintend matters personally. The occasion will be the marriage of a daughter of W. D. Rowell, a wealthy dealer in lumber, and a long-time resident of Freeport.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. Herbert Hackney has resigned the position of chief engineer of the rolling-mills at Bay View, a position which he has held for years. The Rev. Father Leygraff, until recently connected with St. Francis Seminary, is about to

make a tour of Europe for the benefit of his Horace S. Weeks has resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this port for the purpose of removing to New York for a permanent resi-

dence.

Mrs. Breekinridge, a sister of Mrs. A. W.
Hall, of this city, died recently in Kansas.

Col. H. S. Benjamin is very ill, with faint hopes of recovery.

D. P. Hull has been admitted to the practice of law in the Courts of Milwaukee County Father Fagan, of St. Francis Seminary, will make a journey to Rome in June. Yesterday Mrs. S. S. Merrill, with a company invited lady-guests numbering seven of ight, visited Chicago for the purpose of attend-

ing the opera. The party were handsomely en-tertained throughout the trip.

Miss Aggie Hoeffel, of Oconto, is in the city visiting her friend, Miss Mollie Hogan, on Eleventh street. The orginance to prohibit the keeping of swine within certain prescribed limits of the city will go into effect on the 1st of February. The State Journal and South Side Advocate is the name of a new weekly about to be issued on

the name of a new weekly about to be issued on the South Side.

The present average of chairs manufactured at the House of Correction is 10,000 per month. Recent donations to the fund of the Hebrew Relief Society amount to \$842.50.

All departments of the rolling-mills at Bay View are again in operation.

The trial of the Bierbach boys and their pals in the robbery of John Laubenheimer will begin on Monday.

on Monday.

A grand bazar will be given in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the German and Enlish Academy, beginning on the 4th and closing on the 8th of February. A bill now pending in the Legislature proposes to increase the salary of the Chief of Po-lice to \$2,500 per annum, and cut off his per-quisites in the shape of the 5 per cent on per-sonal-tax collections. The revenue from this source it is proposed to convert into the City

The river-crossings on the ice are becoming dangerous in places.

The Cream City Iron Works are engaged principally in filling orders for saw-mill machinery from Southern States.

The executors of the estate of the late James B. Martin have transferred to Mr. Charles Martin the house tends to be considered. tin the homestead-at the corner of Division and Cass streets, and the business block at the northeast corner of East Water and Wisconsin

The value of the property is said to be A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of a State fish hatchery in Milwaukee.

The match game between the curlers of Milwaukee and Portage City, at the latter place on Thursday, resulted in a score of 183 for Milwaukee and 102 for Portage City.

An injunction has been granted debarring O.

L. Rosenkrans and the wife of Gen. John F.

McDonald from disposing of or incumbering the McDonald homestead in Green Lake County. o appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of a State

County.

Luther Benson, the renowned temperance orator, will address a grand mass-meeting at Sycamore Hall Sunday afternoon and evening. The annual reunion banquet of members of the old Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment will occur at the Plankinton House on the 22d of February.

BADGER.

A Detective Asked to Divide.

Detective Fahev has more friends now than he ever had in his life before. They are not confined alone to the city either, but are scattered all along the line between Montreal and Moncton. Since his arrival home on Saturday he has received scores of telegrams from persons asking him

to "whack up." They all say if it had not been for them Hull would never have been caught. The applicants embrace carters, conductors, baggareinen, engineers, firemen, hotel clerks, station-agents, telegraph operators, etc. One enterprising carter telegraphed hum from St. John—this man had received about six times his regular fare—saying he hoped Mr. Fahey would make him a handsome return for hurrying up in driving him to the depot. The cab fare is 25 cents, and the Jehn received \$3; yet he wants a "handsome return" for his valuable aid in assisting in Hull's arrest. Another man showed the detective where the telegraph office was; he demands \$50. Another told him what time the express started for Newcastle—claim, \$100. A newsboy sold him a copy of the St John Telegraph, receiving 25 cents for it; his claim is put down at the modest sum of \$10. These are only a few of the claims.

HOW IT WAS KILLED.

The Fatal Crumb in the Gizzard of an Ost-

New York Sun. Capt. Caleb Cronkman, an old and highly-re spected resident of the Twenty-second Ward, owned, until lately, a gigantic ostrich, that was as familiarly known in the region as himself. The great bird disappeared three weeks ago, the yesterday a Sun reporter asked the Captain where it was. The Captain said that he received on Friday the following dispatch from his trainers in Hoboken: "The ostrich is dead."

"One morning in June," the Captain continued, "I was aroused by a peculiar cacking sound at my door, and discovered in the hall a gigantic ostrich which had just bitten off my door-knob ostrien which had just briten off my door-know and was at that moment devouring it. With the aid of some of the gentlemen in the house I secured the bird and turned it into the back yard. The next morning an advertisement appeared offering a reward for the ostrich, which had escaped from a menagerie. I was so charmed with the bird's unique endeavor to satisfy its appetite that I bought it, and got it cheap by turning over the reward in part payment.

"I occupied the rear room on the second floor with a window opening on the roof of the ex-tension. I put a fence around the roof, and thus made a nice pen for the ostrich, and for some days I gave a glazier constant employ-ment in custoning the window glass that the some days I gave a glazier constant employ-ment in restoring the window glass that the estrich had eaten out. Finally I settled this bother by planking up the window, and the only trouble the ostrich gave me was when he took advantage of the carelessness of some gentlemen who had left the bath-room window open. On uch occasions the ostrich would slip down into he room and eat a few plates and tumblers; but, as a rule, he got enough from the fragments of broken crockery and glassware which the house afforded, with now and then a junk-bottle salad, or a dish of crooked nails as a delicacy. "But one day, about three weeks ago, he

crept down into the dining-room, and remained there undisturbed for a longer time than usual, and before he was discovered he had cleaned one table of crockery, glassware, knives and forks, spoons, casters and all, and finished up by swallowing the tablecloth. Notwithstanding the great quantity and the proprieting quality the great quantity and the nourishing quality of the food taken, he seemed to pine away from of the food taken, he seemed to pine away from that meal forward, and about two weeks ago I had him taken over to my Hoboken farm, thinking that a change of air and seene might be beneficial. Still he grew worse, and finally, about a week ago, I bought out a hardware store on Union Hill and turned the bird into it, hoping that the sight of the hardware on the shelves, with the privilege of eating whatever pleased his fancy, might brace nim up. But, in spite of all these efforts, he faded and died, as set forth in the brief telegram which I read to you. "We run him through a stone crusher, and

found in him about two barrels of iron, stone, and glass, and, last of all, that tablecloth, which was the real cause of his death. The wonderful machinery which could crush a jug like an eggshell was overcome by that palry tablecloth, which got so twisted and wedged among the cogs and bearings that the apparatus could work no longer, and doubtless life was a burden to the ostrich until he died."

EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITYOFNOTREDAME

The next session of the above named institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 3, 1879. Thorough instruction is given in each of the following courses, viz.: LAW, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC (INCLUDING CIVIL ENGINEERING) and COMMERCIAL.

Each Student is free to take any of the above, or, Particulars as to terms, etc., will be found in the Thirty-fourth Annual Catalogue, which will be sent free on application to Very Rev. W. CORBY. C. S. C., Prest.,

Notre Dame P. O., Ind. The most thoroughly equipped Boys' School in the United States. Prepares for best colleges or for business life. Equal advantages for girls. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President, and enjoy rare advantages. The Academy and residence are in the most fashionable division of the city and only three blocks epart. Able Faculty. Splendid department for little boys and girls. The third term commences Jan. 27. New pupils received. Address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Li., D., Pres't. 663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

TIGHLAND HALL

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR LADIES. New Session Feb. 6. The solid branches—Music and Art studies. Terms moderate. Apply to EDW. P. WESTON, Pres., Highland Park. Ill. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

CHESTER, PA. Session opens Jan. 8. Thorough instruction in C Engineering, the Classics, and English. For circulapply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Brooks & Noemes is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party are au-thorized to collect moneys due said firm, and sign the firm name in liquidation of the same.

The undersigned succeeds the late firm of Brooks cemes, and will continue the manufacture of Con

ectionery in all its details at the old stand, Nos. 28, 30, 32, and 34 Michigan-av. JNO. C. NEEMES. DISSOLUTION. The undersigned being on the point of dissolving part

nership, desire their creditors to present their class on or before the 1st of February next.

JOHN STRAND,

GUSTAF HAGSTROM,

Chicago, Jan. 25, 1879. PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25, 1879.

The advertisement from this office dated Dec. 28, 1878. Inviting protosals for transportation on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers is amended so as to invite proposals for such transportation to all points named in said advertisement between Slow City. 1s., and said points, as well as between Yankton, D. T. and said points, as well as between Yankton, D. T. and said points. Chias, H. TömpKins, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuin

WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

THE EAGLE LIQUOR CO., Wholesale Liquors, 159 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. ines and Liquors in any quantity. sod Whisky at \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per gallon.

FOR SALE. P. & J. CASEY

41 & 43 FIFTH-AV., nd a fine assortment of Black Walnut B Counters and Beer Boxes, and a large Office Furniture of every kind. BATHS.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician,

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CONCERT COMBINATION Will be given in Chicago TWESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, on which occasion I have the honor to announce the DEBUT IN THE WEST of the modern Paganial and greatest living Hungarian violinia, EDOUARD

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Miss Gertrude Franklin, Herr Franz Remmertz, The vocal hero of the several/Cincinnati festivals, and possessor of the most noble baritone voice among living concert artists, together with the eminent composer, F. DULCKEN, Musical Director.

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M'VICKER'S THEATRE. MONDAY, Jan. 27th,

### TWO WOMEN!

with the following strong east: Victor, Mr. George F. Learock: Alphonse Louviere, Mr. Walter Relly; Gen. Deschamps, Mr. Harry Pearson; Dr. Duvernay, Mr. Roland Reed; Count De Lavai, Mr. W. F. Edwards; stons, Montfichet, Mr. J. B. Everham; Jacquinot, Mr. W. A. Whitecar: Henrietta, Miss Affie Wesver; Lucille Vallier, Miss Meroe Charles; Mad. Eleanor Deschamps, Hiss Annie Graham. Scene of action. Normandy. Time of Action, two days. Synopsis of Events: Act.—Morning of Lucille's Birthday; the Territole Accusation. Act 2—The Country Prison; Two Visitors; Woman Scorned: Revenge of a Dying Man. Act 4—tiome of Lucille: the less of Love; Two Women; War of the Death. Wednesday and Saurday Matiness. Monday, Feb. 3, First Appearance of the Great English Tragedienne.

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HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

Beginning MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Matinee BALABREGA Swedish Wonder, assisted by the Beautiful MISS MAY LEYTON. SCIENCE AND MYSTERY. SECOND SIGHT.

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#### JUNO'S OLYMPIAN BEAUTY CONGRESS

GILDED CAGES OF BIRDS OF SONG. The Orchestra on the stage in Full Rvening Dress our Great End Men, and Turee Interlocutors, and reat Quartette, concluding with the new Finale. BACCHUS' TRIBUTE TO JUNO.

In the Olio-Martino, the Wizard of the North; Ger-tle Florance, Marsh Adams, Leon Whettony, Kitty Al-lyne, Nimmle and Fannic kent, Burton Stanley, Willie Blaisdell, Naoni, Minnie and Maggie Claire, MeVicker and Saunders, Oscar Willis, &c., &c. 15, 25, 35, and 50c. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
For one week only, Monday, Jan. 27, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, The Boston H. M. S. Plnafore English Opera Company, when will be produced for the first time here the new English nautical comic opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, the leading attraction of London, New York, and Boston, entitled

Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore or, The Lass that Loves a Sailor. or, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

CAST OF CHARACTERS: The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Digby V. Bell; Cant. Corcoran, commanding H. M. S. "Pinafore," Mr., Percy J. J. Cooper; Ralph Rackstraw, able seaman, Mr. Charles H. Thompson; Dick Deadeye, Mr., John Benitz; Bill Bobatay, boastwain, Mr. Jonn J. Phillips: Bob Becket, carpenter's mate. Mr. Gus Kammerlee; Tom Bowlin, Mr. Justus Engstrum; Tom Tucker, midshipmite: Josephine, the Captain's daughter, Miss Matte Lancaster; Little Buttercup, a Portsmouth bumboat woman, Miss Flora E. Barry; Hobe, Sir Joseph's first cousin, Miss Carrie Barrion; First Lord's sisters, his cousins, and his aunta, Miss Minnie Taylor and ladies of the chorus; asilors, etc., by full chorus. Scene: Peck of H. M. S. "Pinafore," off Portsmouth, England. First produced in London (at the Opera Comfique) May 25, 1878, and still continuing one of the calef attractions of the city, and now running with great success in the leading American Cities. Books of the opera. Ocerus; the correct edition asie at the theatre. Grand Pinafore matiness we do the New York Criterion Comedy Company.

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AND MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2. Feb. 3-MISS ALICE OATES and ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

ATHENAUM CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Second Chamber Concert FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 2:30 p. m. Tries by Gurlett and Beethoven, Messrs. C. K celling, Lewis, and Eichheim. Aris, "The Queen of Night," and Songs, by Brahms and Schuman, Mme. Koelling.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Applications for admission to the Conservatory received daily from 1 to 4 p. m. at the Chicago Atheneum, 30 Dearborn-st.

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